

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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BREED FOR IMPROVEMENT

Produce Mightly and Breed Highly, Advises Prominent Dairyman

LEADING dairymen in attendance at the fifth annual meeting of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association, which convened in Kansas City December 15, held out to the breeder the hope of a greater demand for the dairy products and also a greater demand for the dairy cow. E. E. Knoche, the retiring president of the association, in concluding his address said:

"It has been a source of gratification to this association that the sales conducted during the fall have been largely attended and the buyers have been numerous and the prices satisfactory. It shows that in these times of stress the public is gaining confidence in the Jersey as a bread winner, for from the purchasers comes the news and the feeling that the pure-bred high-producing Jersey cows are in demand and are filling a place in the economic production of foodstuffs, which subject, the conservation of food and food values, is engaging the attention and thought of the best minds in the world.

"Looking to the future, I cannot undertake to predict for anyone other than myself. This is a day of problems and prophesies. The current opinions as presented in the public prints indicate that all sorts of solutions are proposed for carrying the burdens that are upon us. With the national capital filled with self-appointed wise ones willing and anxious to tell the Government how the battle should be fought, both on land and on sea, and just what sort of material should be used in the construction of war supplies, and I would be bold indeed to predict the future of the Jersey breed. Upon this subject I have some fixed opinions and will, in a brief way, give expression to them, and if nothing else is accomplished, discussion may follow which perhaps will be enlightening for all.

"The war in which the world is engaged can only mean one thing to European countries, upon which the American countries in the past have relied for breeding stock. If the war should cease with the close of this calendar year, which no one predicts, it is problematical that breeding stock could, or would, be

allowed to come to the Americas. But with the war continuing, what is the duty of the American breeder? What is the duty of the Jersey breeders? What is your duty and mine?

"The object of the Jersey breeder is self-evident. It spells improvement, it commands the doing of those things which will foster the products of the Jersey cow, because the public demands them and at the same time demands of the breeder that he do everything which will increase the high productive records that have been, and are, making. Don't breed in a haphazard manner. Don't merely try to keep your heifers and cows in milk. Fix your plan of breeding. Have an aim. Organize your business so that you can better your herd with each successive generation. This you cannot do unless you are a consistent patron of the scales and Babcock tester. Put as many of your cows and heifers in the Register of Merit class as you can, but in every case keep the records in pounds of the quantity of milk given and know, not guess at, the percentage of butter fat. It is not a difficult task and it pays when you come to sell. I am not arguing theories with you about this. I know, for I did it, and I am telling you it pays. Join a cow testing association, if for no other reason than as an audit upon your own work. Every business concern rightly run has an annual audit of its affairs by men skilled in that line of work, not because they suspect their employes are being dishonest, but as an assurance that they are honest and capable.

"We are all more or less liable to drift into ruts, be contented with what we are doing, but Mr. Cow Tester will come once a month and verify our work and may dispel some of our illusions and should have ideas worthy of our consideration in the manner of feeding and breeding, which are worth while even if they do nothing else but provoke discussion. The plan working, not dreaming, but knowing what your females are doing, get a sire that suits the fancy and get one that is right both on the sire's and dam's side, not for one generation, but for many, and then breed

sires for others and for ourselves. No one can accurately forecast the future, but my judgment is that the North American breeders of all kinds of live stock will immediately after the war be called upon to furnish breeding stock to rehabilitate the war-depleted herds of the Old World, and it may be a far cry to even hint that North American-bred Jerseys will be exported across the Atlantic to the home of the breed. I am not afraid to predict that it will be a long time before importations of the Jersey-bred cattle will come to us in very large numbers.

"So my recommendation is that we adopt as our slogan, 'Produce mightly and breed highly.' By 'mighty production' I mean that production which shall place the Jersey breeder in the rank of those who are striving with every possible effort to do that which shall keep our fighting forces in the best trim, and our civilian population in such health and strength that the best that is in every man and woman can be turned to patriotic advantage to our country and to our Allies, for this war must be won, and can be won if we all will, as we can and must devote all of our strength and resources to sustain the army abroad and our civilians at home in the highest state of efficiency. To this end let us as producers of food values devote our best thought in practicing economy in production and conservation. Our thought should be, 'Produce to conserve and conserve to produce.'"

Farm Orchard and the Tenant

The value of fruit upon a farm is generally recognized by all, especially those who have had to buy the fruit they put up, or, even worse, have depended on the factory-canned product bought at their grocer's. On nearly every farm blessed with even a small orchard, the thrifty housewife shows with pride her shelves filled with the attractive jars of fruit which add variety to the table in the winter months at comparatively small cost. Converse with most any land owner, and he will admit the good of an orchard. But—there is always a but—

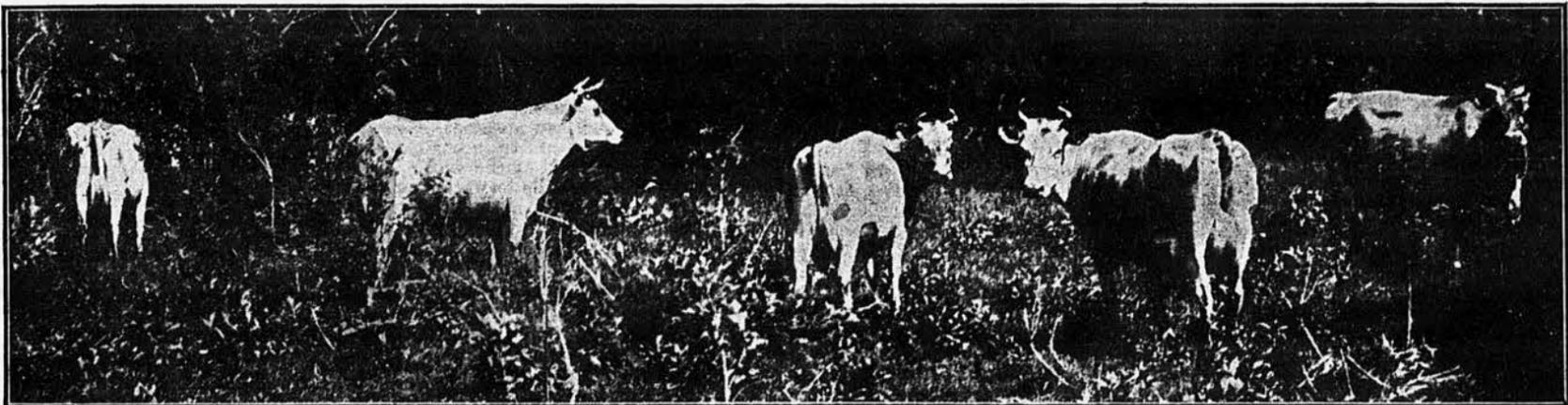
the most of these will tell you that they have tenants on their farms and "tenants, you know, will never take any care of fruit, so it does not pay to arrange any orchard."

The question naturally arises whether that statement is not an unjust criticism on the tenant farmer. Among the many who farm places that they do not own, we find numbers who are as good farmers and as worthy citizens as their landlords. Their neighbors show their confidence in them by selecting them as their school trustees and by looking to them as well as to others for aid in progressive movements for the benefit of the community. The renter of today is in many cases so good a farmer that he becomes the owner of tomorrow. Is it true that such men, who are quick to see the advantage in any course of crop rotation or new way of treating a crop, or raising of domestic animals, are unwilling to go to the trouble of giving proper attention to a few trees and vines when there is a good prospect that the returns from them will make it well worth while? Is there any reasonable doubt that to the intelligent wide-awake renter, a farm well stocked with fruit is more attractive than one lacking in this respect?

It seems to the observer as though the plea on the part of the landlord for not equipping his place with fruit, may possibly be simply an excuse covering the reluctance to incur whatever expense and trouble he might be at, shouldering the matter onto the tenant, when he says if he were farming the place himself, why then he would like nothing better, to be sure, than to plant trees and set out vines for at any rate a family orchard. "But you know how it is; you can never get a renter to take care of such things."

How about this? Is it a fair statement of the attitude of the renter?—H. C. HAMMOND, Harvey County.

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HARRY LEONARD, MANAGER
 Kansas Farmer Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention Kansas Farmer

THE easiest way to overcome starting difficulties with an automobile in cold weather is to apply heat to the intake manifold. This suggestion is from E. V. Collins, instructor in steam and gas engineering in the Kansas Agricultural College.

Trouble in starting a car in cold weather, points out Mr. Collins, is generally due to the fact that the ordinary low grade of gasoline will not vaporize readily at low temperatures.

The intake pipe leading from the carburetor is usually vertical so that gasoline will not pass through unless it is vaporized. The velocity of air through the carburetor and intake pipe will hold the atomized gas in suspension when the motor is once started.

By applying heat to the intake manifold enough liquid will be vaporized so that the motor will start readily. In this case the entire mixture is warmed rather than just the gasoline. Better results will be obtained than where the motor is primed with heated gasoline and the air is allowed to enter the cylinders cold.

The simplest way to apply heat to the manifold is to pour hot water over it, care being taken not to get it into the carburetor. Putting hot water into the cooling system warms the cylinder walls but does not help to get the mixture from the carburetor to the cylinder and should not be necessary if the intake is warmed.

Source of Motor Complaints

Cutting out the lubricant in the cylinders and the working of the gasoline into the crank case brings about a great many conditions causing complaints, for which there is no apparent cause and which the owner is unable to comprehend, writes Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg in the current issue of American Motorist. Repair men and motor mechanics advance many theories and reasons as to the cause. Some of the conditions which can be directly attributed as a result of action of this sort taking place, due to the cutting out of the lubrication in the cylinder, are the following:

1. Hard starting.
2. Premature piston wear.
3. Premature cylinder wear.
4. Premature piston-ring wear.
5. Connecting-rod bearings burning out.
6. Crank-shaft bearings burning out.
7. Excessive gasoline consumption.
8. Smoking due to the abnormal increase in the level of the crank case on account of the gasoline working into the base of the motor.
9. Excessive carbon in cylinder.
10. Tendency to overheat, due to lack of lubrication.
11. Very poor or no compression.

All of the above resulting in the lack of power and poor performance.

In view of these conditions, it is not difficult to understand why the theory is advanced that the workmanship is really at fault; that there is poor material in the pistons, rings and cylinders, which wear prematurely; poor bearing metal and poor workmanship, and poor piston and ring fits.

Experience has shown that it is very difficult to convince an owner of a car of these conditions, and the best way is to take a motor which has been misbehaving, drain all the contents of the crank case, and let it settle in a long tube or bottle, and the results which will follow will be plainly evident.

The Tractor in War

The tractor is helping to win battles on the firing line as well as assisting materially in food production.

"The tractor will be called on for more exacting work as the weeks go by," says A. A. Potter, dean of the engineering division of our agricultural college.

"The famous Hindenberg line was finally broken by the fortified tractor or tank and not by the heaviest British guns. Trucks and automobiles saved Paris. They are used to rush great masses of soldiers to threatened points, to carry almost unbelievable quantities of powder and shell for the guns and the supplies of all sorts for the soldiers on the fighting line.

"The chances of those who are qualified to handle such machinery for being of service to their country are far beyond those of the average Sammy in the trenches."

Because of this opportunity of performing national service, both at the front and on the farms of Kansas, a large enrollment is expected for the traction short course which will start at the agricultural college January 7 and will close March 2.

Farm Lighting Systems

A farm lighting system will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the farm home. Lighting systems have been developed which are as greatly superior to the kerosene lamp as the kerosene lamp was to the tallow candle. For persons who cannot afford a more expensive light the kerosene mantle lamp is a great improvement over the old-style flat wick kerosene lamp. The first cost of the mantle lamp is considerably more than that of the old-style lamp, but the mantle lamp gives a better light, does not use so much air and produces practically no odor. The mantle lamp will give more than four times as much light as one of the ordinary tubular wick type lamps on the same quantity of fuel.

Folks who want a better light have the choice of four common systems—acetylene lighting, blaugas lighting, gasoline lighting and electric lighting.

Go to Manhattan Farm and Home Week and learn all about the different systems of lighting.

Economical Use of Fuel

Methods whereby thousands of tons of coal might be saved are given in a recent bulletin of the Kansas Engineering Experiment Station at Manhattan. These methods include careful firing of stoves and heating plants, proper regulation of the temperature and ventilation in rooms, and others. It is pointed out that the stove or heating plant should be fired at regular and frequent intervals, care being taken not to allow the fuel to burn too rapidly.

The title of the pamphlet is "Economical Use of Fuel in the Home," and copies may be had upon request.

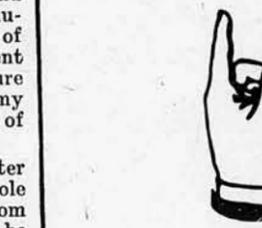
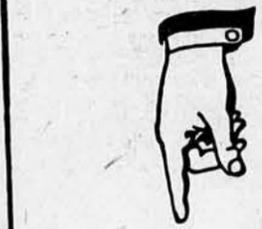
Some persons are in the habit of forcing the fires, overheating their dwellings, and then opening doors and windows in order to maintain comfortable temperatures. This is a waste of fuel and results in depressing the vitality of the occupants of such homes. An overheated smoke pipe usually indicates poor fuel economy.

Living rooms should be kept at a temperature of approximately 68 degrees and bedrooms 60 degrees. A temperature of 68 degrees is sufficient for health and comfort if the air has the proper humidity. To maintain a temperature of 75 degrees requires about 10 per cent additional fuel. An even temperature within the rooms promotes fuel economy and contributes to the good health of the occupants.

The fire of a furnace or hot water boiler should burn evenly over the whole grate and should be kept free from bright spots. The fuel bed should be kept free from clinkers. Excessive shaking of grates should be avoided in order to prevent loss of fuel.

All radiators, says a writer in the current issue of American Motorist, have an overflow arrangement to accommodate the natural expansion of the water upon being heated during the operation of the motor; frequently they are also equipped with blow holes to allow the escape of steam. If, through the accumulation of sediment or dirt, these outlets become clogged and don't fulfil their functions, the result is that the internal pressure generated will follow the line of least resistance and force a leak at a point where the radiator is weakest. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that these outlets be open at all times.

It matters infinitely what we think about life, for what we think of life we shall surely make it.—JOHN JOWETT.



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REGULATE FEED PRICES

We are to have some measure of relief in the matter of prices for mill feeds. We had something to say about this matter in last week's issue, mentioning the rumor that the Government was about to take a hand in the game. The Food Administration could not consistently urge increased meat and dairy production and then permit millers to sell bran and shorts for whatever they could get. All milling companies doing a business of over a hundred thousand dollars a year are now operating under federal license, and the Government has been given ample authority to regulate them in the interests of justice and equity to all parties concerned.

The millers have claimed that the law of supply and demand was regulating the price of mill feeds, but with a fixed price on wheat the law of supply and demand has been eliminated for the period of the war. It was giving an unfair advantage to millers to permit them to sell feeds on the basis of the unusually strong demand. They were evidently going on the same theory that was formerly held to in the matter of fixing freight rates and charging all the traffic would bear.

The new regulations in addition to putting maximum prices on bran and shorts, prescribe the per cent of flour that must be taken from the wheat. It is claimed that this regulation may effect a saving of sixteen million bushels of wheat a year. The restrictions will not seriously change the present quality of flour, and consumers will not suffer any hardship.

The following statements are quoted from the order issued by the milling division of the Food Administration:

"Increasing difficulties of transportation and uncertainty of the future emphasize the importance of providing surpluses of wheat against future needs and constitute the reasons for the new regulations. Agricultural reports indicating the harvesting of large quantities of all kinds of cereals during the present crop year demonstrate the present as the proper time in which measures should be taken to safeguard future needs. Proceeding on this theory, the food administration is bending every effort to effect a maximum saving in wheat products to the end that ample supplies may be available for home, war and allied requirements.

"No licensee shall, after December 25, use more than 264 pounds of clean wheat in making 196 pounds of 100 per cent flour. From the 100 per cent flour so produced, the licensee may, at his option, remove not more than 5 per cent of the clear or low grade flours, none of which may be mixed with or sold as feed. The 95 per cent of the 196 pounds of flour remaining shall not be subject to further separation or division."

Millers have been ordered to establish from time to time prices on the different grades of flour sold in carload lots for a period of twenty-four hours after such prices have been announced, or until a new price is named. During this period all flour sold shall be at the quoted figure, with the exception, however, that a margin of 25 cents a barrel above or below this figure is to be permitted for mills to use "in making a price to meet competition of mills in various territories."

The instructions provide that bran cannot be sold for more than 28 per cent of the cost to the miller of the wheat from which it is made. Shorts and common middlings are to be sold at approximately \$2 a ton above bran, mixed feeds at not more than \$4 a ton more, and fancy middlings cannot be sold for more than \$9 a ton above the price of bran. If the wheat costs the mill \$2.15 a bushel, which is approximately the maximum price mills in this territory have to pay, the bran price would have to be \$1.46 a hundredweight, or less than \$30 a ton. Shorts or middlings

would sell for \$2 a ton more or about \$1.80 a hundredweight. Such prices seem a little more reasonable than the ones dairymen and pork producers have been paying for some weeks past.

On the day the order was given publicity bran was still being quoted in Kansas at from \$1.95 to \$1.98 a hundred and shorts at from \$2.10 to \$2.40 a hundred. The day following, according to the market report in the Daily Drovers' Telegram, three cars of bran were sold at \$1.80 and a car of shorts for \$2 a hundred.

Dairymen and pork producers, who have been the ones most seriously affected by the extremely high prices of mill feeds, see in this order evidence of the desire of the administration to compel fair treatment to those who are trying to respond to the serious need and continue the production of meat and milk.

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE

In the clear-cut statement to Congress of the war aims of the United States, President Wilson emphasized the one purpose which we have in this war, namely, the continuance of unremitting warfare until an international peace can be obtained which will insure justice to all nations and all peoples. No matter what our political affiliations may be, we cannot do otherwise than acknowledge the greatness of the views expressed by our President.

From the standpoint of internal affairs what he said of the Food Control Bill and needed amendments is of special interest to farmers. The farmer was the first man touched by the food control. It came on him over night, and while other interests are gradually coming under control, they have had time to adjust themselves to the change. There has been unrest and criticism because the producers of food have been preyed upon by uncontrolled interests. The President said:

"Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness.

"While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain, with a great deal of justice, that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase, and similar inequities obtained on all sides."

ANOTHER MILEPOST PASSED

With this issue KANSAS FARMER closes fifty-five years of service in the agricultural development of our state. Through all these years its constant aim has been to throw its influence in the direction of better agriculture and better farm living. As we look back over the issues of the past year we have a feeling of satisfaction in that each weekly visit of KANSAS FARMER to your homes has contributed its bit of inspiration and helpfulness.

The great overshadowing event of the year has been our entrance into the World War. We cannot keep it from entering into every phase of life. We have no apologies or excuses to make because we have given so much space to war issues. We have tried to look at every question first as a loyal American citizen and with the feeling that the people of the open country of Kansas are squarely behind the nation in this crisis, and second to do our part in harmonizing differences of viewpoint due to the fact that so many people necessarily are working on our war program who do not appreciate the difficulties of the farmer's position. We take a great deal of satisfaction in the fact that only two of our more than 60,000 subscribers have

asked us to discontinue sending KANSAS FARMER to them because of our stand on the war question.

Let us turn our faces resolutely forward and spare no effort that will hasten the day in which we can have a universal peace and a guarantee of personal liberty to all peoples.

INVESTIGATE BIG PACKERS

Live stock men have been confident for a long time that something was decidedly wrong in the relation existing between the big packing companies and the stock yards companies. After several years' effort, the Federal Trades Commission seems to at last have made a start on a real investigation. The noted anti-graft attorney, Francis J. Heney, is in charge of the investigation which began at Chicago last week Thursday. The reports in the daily papers up to the date of this writing indicate that some startling revelations have already been made. It has been brought out that stockholders in the old Chicago Stock Yards Company lost \$3,600,000 in accrued surplus as the result of a secret deal involving the forming of a Maine holding corporation, the putting up of dummy directors, and the use of other high finance methods.

The probe has revealed a threat of the packers to move their plants away from Chicago as one of the coercive measures used to get a grip on the Stock Yards Company. It looks as though these powerful interests were about at the end of their careers of lawlessness and defiance of effective regulation and public sentiment.

A news item from Washington, D. C., states that the Food Administration has revoked the license of Morris Singer & Company, a wholesale handler of foodstuffs, the reason being that this firm had rejected two carloads of potatoes consigned to them, thereby allowing them to seriously deteriorate in value. The canceling of the license means that the firm will not be permitted to handle any foodstuffs subject to license, and in addition they have been warned that any violation of this order will make them liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or two years imprisonment or both. It certainly looks as though the Food Administration means business in its treatment of firms or individuals who attempt to make unlawful profits as the result of war conditions.

KANSAS FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

The appointment of Walter P. Innes as Federal Food Administrator for the State of Kansas, to succeed Dr. Henry J. Waters, resigned, has been approved by President Wilson. Mr. Innes is the head of a large department store in Wichita. As president of the International Wheat Show, which is held in Wichita, Mr. Innes has been brought into close touch with the farming and agricultural interests of the state. He will make his headquarters at Wichita.

A man can now walk across the United States of America without touching a state which has a legalized saloon. He would pass through the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon or Washington. That's a fine streak of white across the American Republic, and some day it will be all white.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, who has been chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a good many years, died early in December. Dr. John R. Mohler, who has been acting chief, has just been appointed to fill the vacancy. Doctor Melvin's name was known to stockmen, farmers, and others over the whole country. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the passage of our present meat inspection laws.

HELP WITH TAX REPORTS

How many income tax payers will there be in your community? If you can guess how many married persons living with wife or husband who have net incomes of \$2,000 or over and how many unmarried persons will have net incomes of \$1,000 or over, then you know.

It is the duty of the tax payer to report to the Government, through the Internal Revenue Collector. He is not required to hunt you up. Failure to make a return before March 1, 1918, if liable to the income tax, makes one subject to a penalty ranging from twenty to a thousand dollars, or even a term in jail.

The blanks for making the returns which are based on the income for the year 1917, are furnished by the Internal Revenue Department. Because a great many people probably do not understand the law and will not know how to make out their returns, the Government is sending an expert to do it for them. This service will be rendered without cost to the tax payer.

If you are not sure whether you are subject to a tax or not, you had better look up the local income tax man and find out. Notices are being sent out from the Internal Revenue Office for Kansas, giving the dates when men will be found in the different counties. We have just been notified in Shawnee County that a federal income tax official will be stationed in the federal building in Topeka, January 3, 1918, to February 26, 1918. Notices will be printed in the various local papers so tax payers in the various counties will know when they can have this expert assistance.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

We are one step nearer national prohibition as a result of the passage last week by Congress of the resolution submitting to the states for ratification the amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink. The House resolution which passed by a large majority is the same as that passed by the Senate during the last session, except that it gives the states seven years in which to ratify instead of six as did the Senate resolution. The Senate, however, has concurred in the amendment, so it is now up to the states to go on record.

Such a resolution probably could not have come at a more opportune time from a psychological standpoint. People are thinking as never before of the enormous waste in both food and human material caused by the liquor traffic. Restrictive measures of various kinds have been passed because of the fact that we are at war. Similar action has been taken in Europe. Already twenty-seven states of the Union have prohibition, either constitutionally or through local option. Recent votes in some of the states have been very close. It requires thirty-six states to make the three-fourths majority.

The present drift is strongly toward prohibition, but the battle is not yet won. Kansas, ever in the front rank in the fight against the liquor traffic, may have a chance to head the list of states in ratifying the proposed amendment. It is no longer a debatable question in Kansas, but the people of this state should not forget that there are places where the most powerful influences will be brought to bear to defeat the ratification of this prohibition amendment and in these sections we in Kansas can be helpful by furnishing moral support and plenty of the right kind of ammunition for making the campaign against the opposition.

Hogmen who complain that the "thirteen to one" arrangement does not leave them any profit will do well to study their own methods more closely.

MISSIONARY OF CONSERVATION

Capable Leadership of Industrious Loyal Woman Inspires Community

IF ANY woman is doing a greater work in her own home and away from home in behalf of food conservation than is Mrs. Edith Kilbuck, of Pomona, we should like to know about her and her work. Mrs. Kilbuck is president of the Pomona Mother-Daughter Canning Club, has canned 902½ quarts for her own family, and has helped dozens of others can. She has not only taught how to can in the usual way in order to save surplus food products, but has taught members of the community how to do this canning by making use of empty tin cans which most people throw away. By melting the bottom off the used cans, she makes this bottom become a top for the second can. In other words, she makes two cans into



GREENWOOD MOTHER-DAUGHTER CANNING CLUB, POMONA, KANSAS.—ONE OF THEIR PUBLIC MEETINGS

By OTIS E. HALL

"Well, we owe it all to Mrs. Kilbuck; she has not only taught us how, but has inspired us."

The influence of this community leader has been just as valuable in church and Red Cross work as it has in the canning work, and best of all, she is a plain, modest, unassuming Christian woman, always ready and willing to do something for her church or her neighbors. Little stories that worry housewives, such as the report that the Government might confiscate all canned goods over so much found in any home, have no weight with Mrs. Kilbuck. She believes that it is her patriotic duty to conserve all the food that she can conserve and help others to do likewise.

Several years of her life have been spent in missionary work, and it is safe to say that she is now one of the best missionaries that the State of Kansas has. Her own story of her life hurriedly written at my request—for she is an exceedingly busy woman—is so interesting that I give a portion of it, although she did not furnish this material with the understanding that it was to be published. She says:

"My daughter lives with me and in canning 902½ quarts of products which we have stored we worked together, although most of it I did myself. You asked a number of questions about my work along various lines. I will speak of these in order. For about thirty years I did missionary work in Alaska among the Eskimos, going there in 1885. The work included teaching, medical work, sanitation, cooking, sewing, canning, and curing and smoking fish, venison, and other game. We also taught gardening.

"My husband is still in Alaska, superintending a large school district extending over thousands of miles of territory. He is also supervising the erection of a hospital, the first we ever had in that region. When I was sick in 1907 we sent for medicine to the nearest doctor 600 miles away. The messenger was gone ten weeks traveling with reindeer team, and when he returned he found me quite recovered. Mr. Kilbuck also has charge of the reindeer industry of that section of the country. This is under government control. He has 15,000 deer with their numerous camps and herders to look after. I have traveled hundreds of miles with him by dog team, going from village to village, visiting the people in their miserable little underground huts, caring for the sick, teaching the use of soap and water, insisting on better ventilation in their homes, battling with filth, vermin, and gross ignorance, but we won their hearts in time.

"Two years ago I returned to my home near Ottawa because of broken health. Mr. Kilbuck will come home next August. Here of course we have church work to do. This is an old Indian reservation and although the Indians have become citizens and many of them are well educated and fine people, these go out into the world to take their places beside their white brethren. The older ones remain here with numerous whites who have intermarried with them. My father, who is living with me, is eighty years old. He was a missionary here when I was born in 1865. He and I and my son and his wife keep up the church work of the neighborhood save

for more or less irregular preaching by the Methodists who come from Ottawa. The people are poor and cannot afford to pay a minister regularly. We gladly do for them without any compensation.

"I belong to the Red Cross branch located at Pomona and we are working to send off a box in the near future.

"I have given a good many lectures on our work in Alaska. Last year I lectured in the South and East—Philadelphia, New York, and other places—raising funds to repair our little church, buy a new organ, new hymn books, stove, lighting plant, and other Sunday School equipment.

"I was born in the house where I now live—a missionary baby—but have spent much time elsewhere, going to school and in Alaska. We run the place. It is our home. I have been here now almost two years since my forced return from Alaska. Our family consists of my father, myself and husband, my son and his wife and baby. Our son is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Washington State, as is also his wife. We do all our own housework.

"Our farm of 240 acres is half bottom land and half upland. We have a tractor and good teams and machinery. We usually keep several hired men, but only one steadily. During harvest and this fall when we were building a barn we cooked for from six to ten and even more men.

"My junior partner in the mother-daughter canning club is Miss Zula Hummel, of Pomona, Kansas, a high school graduate sixteen years old. She comes of a fine family, has a sensible, practical mother—a widow—who keeps a hotel. Zula is a little worker and spent some days in our home this summer when we were canning vegetables. I was much pleased with her interest and ability. She is bound to be a good home-maker. It is a delight to work with her. I am proud of our club and have reason to be proud of all of its members. They have been a great help to me."

Remodeling Old Garments

Does a survey of the family wardrobe reveal a number of garments which are no longer fit for wear in their present condition and yet by no means worn out? If so, you will be interested in some suggestions made by Miss Hazel Manning of the extension service of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Manning has given considerable time and study to this problem, and states the results of her work in a little pamphlet entitled "New Clothes at Small Cost." She says that shirts with worn places around the neck, waists with holes under the arms, worn night gowns, and other white garments have a wealth of possibilities, while all woolen clothing should be treasured on account of the scarcity and high price of wool at the present time. All old clothes should be thoroughly cleaned and pressed and if necessary dyed before being made into new garments. Dyes used in the home are more reliable now than they were a few months ago.

Miss Manning suggests that two garments may frequently be combined to excellent advantage, silk being used with silk and wool, and cotton with cotton,

wool or silk. Soft white about the face will invariably give the best effect. A white collar not only reflects light on the features, but gives a neat, smart finish to almost any dress.

With the present vogue for military braid, a woolen skirt, after the belting and hem have been removed, may be washed, turned wrong side out, and pressed, and the raw seams covered with military braid, thus doing away with the work of turning all the seams. A suit may be made into a one-piece dress, or may be made into a presentable suit by combining new or contrasting material with it. A woolen suit of good material and simple style may be altered to fit a girl of fifteen to eighteen years without much change save a fresh facing for



MRS. KILBUCK AND JUNIOR TEAM-MATE, SHOWING USE OF OLD TIN CANS SECOND TIME



MRS. EDITH KILBUCK, PRESIDENT OF GREENWOOD MOTHER-DAUGHTER CANNING CLUB, IN CLUB UNIFORM

one good one. When one sees her do this and examines the products when the work is complete, a better appreciation of her work can be gained than from simply hearing someone else tell of it.

This little trick of canning in used cans means more under present conditions than it did a year or two ago when tin cans were cheap and easy to get. Last fall many found it difficult to get containers of any kind. In the cut on this page Mrs. Kilbuck and her junior partner are shown making use of the tin cans as referred to above. Several of the neighbors have been saving their tin cans and will use them in this way instead of allowing them to become a nuisance in the back yard or elsewhere. Mrs. Kilbuck even teaches them how to clean the cans thoroughly. She exhibited products canned in tin cans that had been used a third time, and they looked just as appetizing as products canned in new cans just from the factory.

Mrs. Kilbuck prefers to can meats in tin cans, even if they have been used once or twice, rather than in glass jars right from the store, and no one who has examined her products will doubt that she can make the old cans serve her purpose effectively. Aside from all this Mrs. Kilbuck has developed one of the champion canning clubs of the state. She is not only an expert canner, but she is a leader of rare ability. A visitor going into the Pomona community and hearing the different housewives tell about the large quantities of fruits, vegetables, and meats they have canned, is sure to compliment these housewives on their splendid work. Such compliments are invariably met with the statement:

collar and cuffs. Coats and dresses for little girls may be made from partly worn skirts, the dull colors being brightened up with a touch of gay plaid or a plain material in a bright color. Stylish collars, cuffs, buttons, belts and pockets of plaid or striped goods may be used with solid colors, or vice versa.

Muslin and knitted underwear may be cut over if it has not been too much worn. The ruffle of a woman's cotton petticoat will often make the whole skirt for a child. A good quality of lace or embroidery nearly always wears longer than the garment, and may be used on another. Seams should be made as flat as possible and the neck, bottom, wrists, and arms' eyes may be finished first by stitching on the machine, back-stitching or binding. A shell crochet or a blanket stitch may then be used as a final finish. This is easier than making a hem.

Hose should never be thrown away because the feet are worn out. New feet may be cut from old uppers. Tops of old stockings may be used to reinforce tops of new ones. The ingenious mother sews the tops of two stockings together and draws them on her creeping baby. In this way the underclothing is kept clean much longer. The folded leg of a long stocking makes a first rate holder for use in the kitchen. Fold into the desired size and shape, overcast about the edge, or even buttonhole it, and then quilt a few times and you will have a useful article. Old stockings make good soft dust cloths or dust mops. To make these, rip the stocking up the back and cut in neat oblongs. Sew several of these together, hem, and dip in paraffin oil. They may also be used as sleeve protectors when working in the garden. Men's clothing may be cut over into smaller garments. Overcoats make good top coats for either small boys or girls, or a whole suit for a boy. The lower part of a good woolen shirt will make a warm petticoat for a child. The lower part of a partly-worn shirt may be used to make a dress for a little girl or a blouse for a small boy. By using plain white goods for the collar and cuffs, a shirt of silk or other good material may even be used for a woman's shirtwaist. It will be necessary to finish the lower part with a belt or peplum, since there will not be enough material to extend below the waist line. The sleeves may also have to be shortened. Bias bands for trimming plain colors may be cut from striped shirts. Pretty collars and cuffs for plain dresses or suits may also be cut from these partly-worn garments.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

Grand Roundup of Year at Agricultural College, January 21-29

FARM and Home Week at the Agricultural College at Manhattan is one of the big agricultural events of the year in Kansas. It should be of peculiar interest this year. In the introduction to the official program, it is pointed out by Dean Edward C. Johnson that to win the war is our supreme object. We are being urged to produce abundantly, to conserve carefully, and to utilize wisely. In the broadest sense these are our methods for accomplishing the desired result. Our soldiers must be fed and equipped, likewise our allies and ourselves. Can there be greater privilege than the opportunity to help? It is Dean Johnson's hope that the meeting of the Farm and Home Week will give encouragement for our work. If it will make possible greater results from our efforts, if it will give greater inspiration for our task, it will achieve its purpose.

The people of the state are heartily welcomed at their institution, the Agricultural College. All sorts of associations and organizations meet at the college at this time and are made most cordially welcome. The afternoon programs and some of the morning's work are under the direction of these associations. Farm bureau officers, institute officers, members of the Grange and the Farmers' Union are especially invited to be present and to attend the special conferences arranged for them.

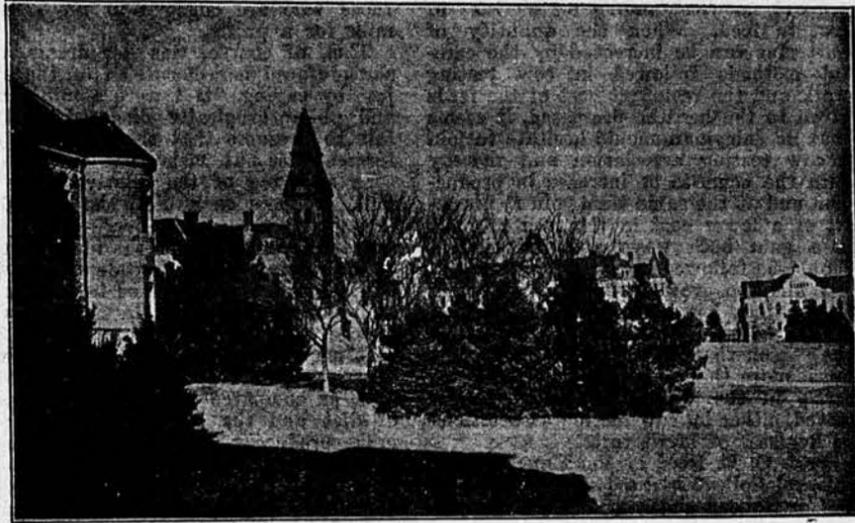
There are no fees for the week, so the cost will be only the traveling and living expenses. The dates are January 21 to January 26, 1918.

The programs for the week are arranged in groups as follows: Agriculture, rural organization, home economics, engineering, boys and girls, special, state associations, potato growers' conference, and farm bureau conference. All the numbers in each group are arranged by days. The agricultural programs are all planned so that each one may get all the numbers in two different subjects, such as agronomy and dairying, poultry and animal husbandry, etc. Each one will be much more satisfied with the week's work if he pursues only two subjects. The general meeting at 11 o'clock each day and the evening programs are for all who attend, there being nothing else going on while these programs are being given. During the afternoon when the various associations are meeting, each person in attendance may go to the meeting in which he is most interested. The complete program giving all the details will be ready to mail in a few days. Requests for this program should be sent to Dean Edward C. Johnson, Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

In order that our readers may know at the earliest possible date something of the rich treat in store this year, we give a brief synopsis. Monday afternoon, the first day, A. C. Hartenbower, superintendent of farmers' institutes, will speak on Universal Service, following which Dr. R. R. Dykstra will give an illustrated lecture, Preparedness in Animals.

The feature of the evening program will be an address, Rural Institutions and the World War, by Paul Vogt, rural work secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City. The moving picture film, Winning with Wheat, will also be given.

Tuesday forenoon the following numbers will be given in the various sections: Crop and Soil Experiments in Co-operation with Farmers, C. C. Cunningham; Diseases of Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes, L. E. Melchers; Selecting and Judging Sorghums, G. E. Thompson; Poultry Houses, Ross M. Sherwood; The Economic Control of Some Diseases of Live Stock, Dr. L. W. Goss; Kanred Wheat, Its History and Record, Dean W. M. Jardine; The Adjustment of the Church to the Community, Paul Vogt; Gardening in War Times, Prof. Albert Dickens; Judging Demonstrations with Dairy Cattle, Prof. J. B. Fitch; How to Judge Swine, Ray Gatewood; The Fertility of the Soil, Alfred Vivian, dean College of Agriculture, Ohio State University; Theory and Practice in Horticulture, by E. C. Hoover, one of the practical orchardists of Wichita; Vocational Education in a World at War, Prof. E. L. Holton. At the general assembly, 11 o'clock Tuesday, Dr. H. J.



CAMPUS SCENE, KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WHERE PEOPLE OF STATE GATHER FARM AND HOME WEEK

Waters, former president of the college and now managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, will give an address, Rural Community Action in a Government at War.

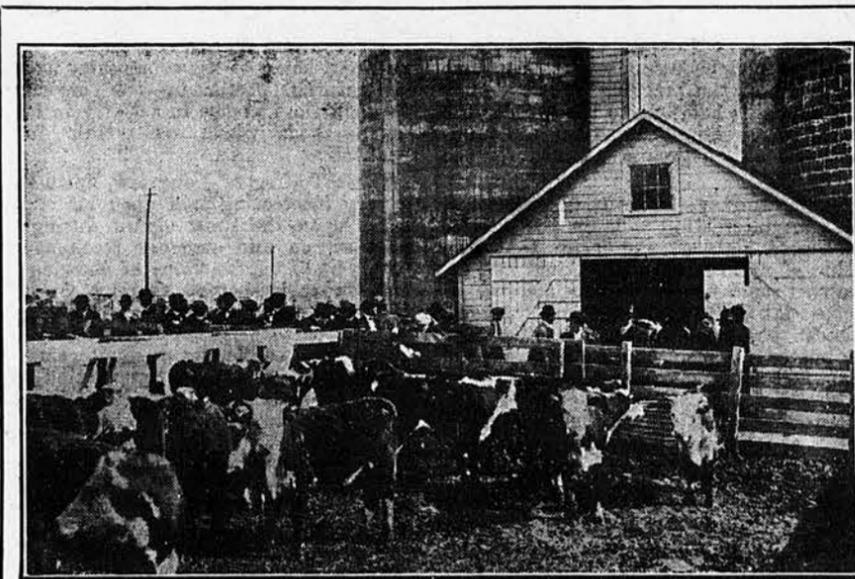
Governor Capper will speak Tuesday afternoon and there will be meetings of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, a conference of rural leaders, and demonstrations in the manufacture and use of iron and steel in the engineering building. Tuesday evening Dean Vivian, who is one of the leading soil experts of the country, will give an illustrated lecture, "Farming in the Far East," and there will be a moving picture film showing agriculture in the time of Moses.

Wednesday forenoon's program will include Controlling the Codling Moth, J. H. Merrill; an address by William Newlin, president of the Kansas State Dairy Association; Experimental Work with Cattle, Prof. O. E. Reed; a demonstration illustrating the impurities in commercial seeds, by R. K. Bonnett and Mrs. E. P. Harling; The Breeding of Poultry, Prof. W. A. Lippincott; The Call for Leaders, Paul Vogt; The Horticulturist's Opportunities Today, Dr. J. C. Whitten of the Missouri Agricultural College; a sheep judging demonstration by Prof. A. M. Paterson; a demonstration lecture in the prevention of some of the diseases of horses and cattle, Dr. J. H. Burt; How to Advertise Fruit, Frank Pyle, Osawatomie; Vocational Education in the Rural High School, Prof. E. L. Holton. At the general assembly meeting at 11 o'clock Major General Leonard Wood, commandant 89th Division, United States Army, Camp Funston, will deliver an address, Our Nation's War Machine. During the afternoon Wednesday there will be meetings of the Kansas

State Dairy Association and the Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, demonstrations in farm, field, and power machinery at the engineering building, an address, The Farmers' Union in War Times, by Maurice McAuliffe, Salina, Kansas, president Farmers' Union, and an address by Edward C. Johnson, Government Action in Rural Organization.

At the evening session Wednesday Charles L. Hill, Rosedale, Wisconsin, ex-president of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, will give an illustrated lecture, Dairying in the Island of Guernsey, and Dr. Roy B. Guild, New York City, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, will speak on Economizing Community Energy.

The program Thursday forenoon will include a great variety of subjects, among them being Birds and Their Relation to Fruit Growing, J. E. Ackert; Why We Cultivate the Soil, L. E. Call; Methods of Cultivation that Have Produced the Highest Yields in Corn, S. C. Salmon; Feeding Poultry for Economical Production, N. L. Harris; Tuberculosis of Cattle and Swine, Dr. J. B. Ginery; The Rural Church Program, Paul Vogt; Potatoes, L. D. Sweet, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.; The Pacific Coast as an Influence on Live Stock, J. I. Thompson; How to Improve the Dairy Herd, J. B. Fitch and L. H. Fairchild; How to Judge Horses, a demonstration lecture, by Dr. C. W. McCampbell; Educating the Workers, Prof. E. L. Holton; Bees, Charles D. Mise, president State Bee Keepers' Association, Mount Hope, Kansas; Grass as a Factor in Live Stock Production, Prof. W. A. Cochel. The address at the general assembly will be by Hon. Dwight B. Heard, Phoenix, Arizona, ex-governor of Arizona, the subject being The Live Stock Industry and the War.



VISITORS AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STUDYING EXPERIMENTAL CATTLE FEEDING

During the afternoon Thursday there will be demonstrations of tractors at the engineering building, a potato growers' conference, a meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, an address, The Patrons of Husbandry Contributing to the Cause of Democracy, L. H. Tabor, Barnesville, Ohio, master Ohio State Grange; and an address by Walter Burr, The Rural Community in Relation to the Government After the War.

The Thursday evening program will be of special interest to women. The program will consist of an address by Miss Marion Birdseye of the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and an address, Civilization's Anchor, by L. H. Tabor, master of the Ohio State Grange.

Some of the features of Friday morning's program are: An address by Wayne Dinsmore, Chicago, secretary of the Percheron Society of America; Some Reasons Why Flour and Feed Prices Fluctuate in Spite of a Fixed Price on Wheat, Prof. L. A. Fitz, head of the milling department of the college; Dairy Judging, lecture and demonstration with four principal breeds, W. E. Peterson and L. H. Fairchild; Incubation and Brooding, F. E. Fox; Cornstalk Poisoning, Dr. R. R. Dykstra, head of the veterinary department of the college; Institutional Co-operation for the Community, Paul Vogt; an address by E. T. Robbins, Washington, Illinois, secretary Tazewell County, Illinois, Percheron Breeders' Association and county agent of Tazewell County; Feeding the Dairy Cow, O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry; How to Judge Beef Cattle, lecture and demonstration, and How to Grow Them Big, by J. N. Bishop, To-wanda, Kansas. At the general assembly Dean A. A. Potter of the division of engineering will preside. The name of the speaker has not yet been announced. Besides the addresses mentioned; a farm bureau conference and a general conference on rural institutions led by Walter Burr will be held Friday forenoon and those desiring to do so will visit the college orchard, storage house, and packing plant, taking dinner at the old college farm.

In the afternoon the visitors may choose between the Kansas Breeders' Percheron sale, a demonstration with gas engines, farm lighting sets, home power equipment and automobiles at the engineering building, and a farm bureau conference.

At 6 o'clock Friday evening the Farm and Home Week banquet will be given at the First Presbyterian Church. This will be followed at 7:30 by a popular concert in the college auditorium by the Department of Music, and the moving picture film, Percherons in Peace and War.

The home economics work for women and girls is deserving of special mention. The whole program centers around the theme of conservation, the following different phases being treated: Conservation of life, conservation of food, conservation of health, conservation of energy, and conservation of clothing. Under the first will be taken up what the United States Government is doing toward conservation, what Kansas is doing as a state, and what Kansas women are doing. Under conservation of food such topics as Feeding a Family the Square Meal, When Is It Extravagant to Economize? The One-Dish or Piece Meal, and Buying the Family Food Supply.

In the matter of health Major Charles E. Banks, United States Army, will speak on How the Rural Community May Help. Miriam Birdseye of the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, will conduct class work on this subject. Others will tell how the women may help.

In conserving energy the pressure cooker, the fireless cooker, home canners, electrical appliances, gasoline appliances, and drying machines will be studied, each topic being presented by a specially trained leader. The arrangement of rooms and the selection of furnishings and the working out of schedules and systems will be discussed in their relation to the saving of the time and energy of the woman worker in the home. Other topics will be Clothing Relation to the War Situation, Patriotic Work in the Home, Dyeing, Renovating, (Continued on Page 3)

JERSEY BREEDERS MEET

Instructive Dairy Program Given at Annual Meeting of Association

Feed for Milk Production was the theme of Sam Jordan's message to the breeders and dairymen in attendance at the fifth annual meeting of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association held at the Coates House in Kansas City, December 15. One of the best programs ever presented was offered for the instruction and education of Jersey breeders or other dairymen. Mr. Jordan is Missouri's famous "corn man," now county agent of Chariton County. His address was the first of the meeting.

It was entirely fitting to have Mr. Jordan address a Jersey Breeders' Association for the reason that it is through his line of breeding that the foundation stock for some of Missouri's best cows was laid, and while he did not long continue in the Jersey breeding business, it was long enough to demonstrate that he had visions of breeding, and a skill in this line of work which entitles him to a high place in the ranks.

Mr. Jordan told his audience that the bluegrass pastures were not rendering to their owners the service of which they were capable if rightly treated.

His statement is that bluegrass must be manured, fertilized and cultivated with as much intelligence as is displayed in handling any other crop if the best results are to be accomplished from the service rendered and expected and which can be made to result if the proper methods are practiced.

The mowing machine was placed first in the treatment of bluegrass pastures for the purpose of ridding the pasture of weeds, and the weeds must be cut before they go to seed if any benefit is to be derived from the use of the mower. Cut the weeds before the seeds are matured, and better yet before the seeds have formed, and mow the pastures not only once but often during each season if the weeds persist in growing.

Bluegrass should be fed and to do this no better method can be followed than to drill into the bluegrass sod with a seed drill an equal portion of redtop, alsike clover, timothy and alfalfa seed, and then when the hot weather of summer shall have burned down the bluegrass the other grasses will furnish pasture but at the same time will furnish nitrogen to the soil which will be of great benefit to the bluegrass roots.

Another of his recommendations for the dairy farmer was the planting of soy beans in the corn for the purpose of improving the quality of the silage, the soy beans furnishing the legume hay which is of great advantage for feeding the dairy cow when fed with corn silage and at the same time putting back into the soil that which the corn crop took out.

Prof. C. H. Eckles, head of the dairy department of the Agricultural College of Missouri, read a paper discussing the proper method of raising and feeding dairy heifers and discussed the experiments conducted by the department in connection with the methods of feeding dairy heifers.

Professor Eckles gave the results of the experiments conducted through a series of years, and the results upon the offspring of the heifers by grain feeding of heifers and feeding only a liberal supply of roughage.

He did not give other than the result of the experiments conducted, leaving the listener to draw his own conclusions as to the method which each individual breeder should follow.

The experiment was conducted with heifers of the four dairy breeds and the information given showed the results from feeding and breeding at an early age and at later periods.

C. A. Ragsdale, extension representative of the Missouri Agricultural College, gave a fine talk upon the advantages of the cow testing associations in the United States and told of the great growth that this line of work had made in the eleven years since the establishment of the first association in Michigan in 1906.

He told of the establishment of the first association in Missouri, to wit, the Jackson County Association, and gave the results of the work in that organization during the three years in which the records are complete. From these records it is shown that there has been a great improvement not only in the quantity of milk given by the several

herds but also that the cost per pound of butter fat to the producer has been reduced notwithstanding an increase of cost in feed. When the quantity of butterfat can be increased by the careful methods followed in cow testing work and the resultant cost of the feeds given to the herd be decreased, it seems that no dairyman should hesitate to join a cow testing association and thereby gain the benefits of increase in production and at the same time gain the benefit of a lower cost in the feed bill. It is a gain both ways and the method should be followed by every dairyman.

While the growth of the cow testing associations has been remarkable, there still remains a large field to cover for the reason that at the present time not much more than 1 per cent of the dairy cattle in the United States are being tested, either by cow testing associations or Register of Merit tests.

Prof. O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural College had a paper on the Jersey in Kansas and came with the gratifying news that the Jersey was holding her own in the Kansas field; that there

but are not always able to pay the price demanded for milk of first quality by those who are engaged in the sale of milk for a profit.

This, of course, was her dream, and she prefaced her discussion of the subject by saying, "If I were a millionaire and philanthropically disposed." It is fair to presume that she is not in the former class but wishes she were.

In speaking of the relative value of milk products as a diet, she said that the speech she was delivering was not prepared specially with the idea in mind of addressing Jersey breeders, but was such a one as she delivered in the course of her work as lecturer in the extension service.

It may truthfully be said that she is a strong advocate of the food value of milk as compared with any other form of diet and the Jersey dairymen and milk producers generally should hear Miss Caldwell and see that the information which she has at hand is properly distributed throughout the country and particularly that heads of families should know the value of dairy products for

mand of the proceedings and presented his official performances during the past year in a manner which was well received by those in attendance and showed that much had been done during his administration to keep the interests of the Jersey before the world. In this work he has had the active co-operation of J. M. Axley, the secretary, and both officers were extended a rising vote of thanks for what they had done in the furthering of the work of the association.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: J. E. Jones, Liberty, Mo., president; A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla., vice president. Directors—E. E. Knoche, Kansas City, Mo.; F. J. Bannister, Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Bennett, Carthage, Mo.; J. M. Axley, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Hisey, Kansas City, Mo.; Hal C. Young, Lincoln, Neb.; John Speer, Adrian, Mo.; M. M. Sweetman, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Taylor, Le Loup, Kan.; F. W. Barber, Lee's Summit, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.

President Jones was introduced and made an address outlining his plan for the coming year and asking the hearty co-operation of the members, promised a year of activities in connection with the association. His idea is to keep alive the work of the association by using all the force of the organization in promoting the interests of the Jersey breed, by keeping in close touch with the members and doing all in his power to keep before the public the advantage of her products for food, and when a member is in search of customers or in the market to purchase, the association hopes to be able to render valuable services.

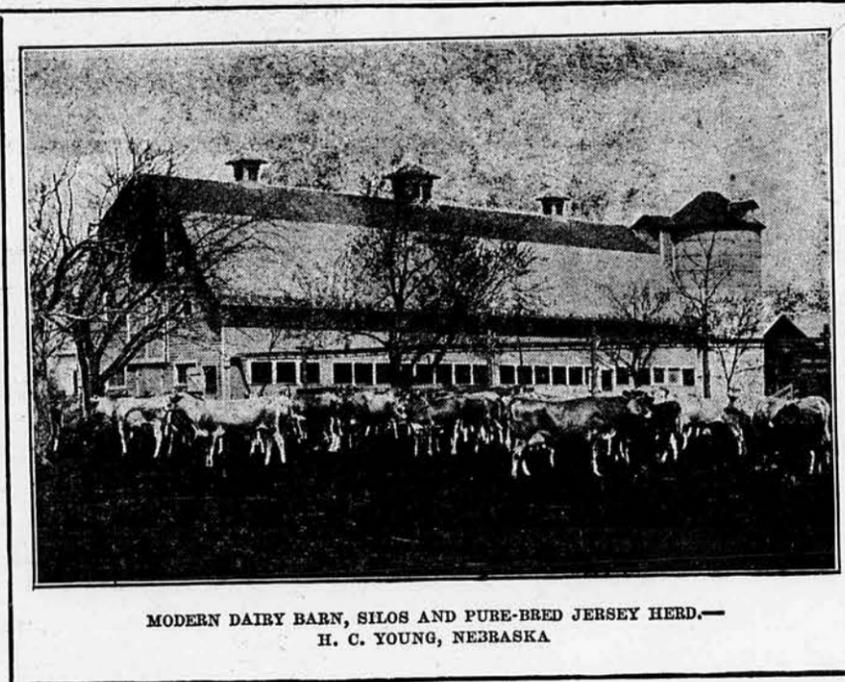
Prof. C. H. Eckles invited the association to meet at Columbia, Missouri, during "Farmers' Week," and fixed Thursday, January 17, 1918, as the day set apart by the Missouri College of Agriculture for the meeting. The association accepted the invitation and the officers were requested to call a meeting of the association for that day and arrange a program.

The form of the certificate of transfer as now issued by the American Jersey Cattle Club was discussed at length and a resolution was adopted directing the officers of the association to suggest to the directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club that a form of certificate be adopted which shall show a complete record of ownership from birth to date of the annual transfer.

The association further adopted a resolution authorizing the president to attend the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club as its representative and in the event of his inability to attend to appoint an alternate.

One of the recent acts of the Food Administration was to request the Elgin Butter Board to close for the duration of the war. A half century ago Elgin was the center of a great creamery industry in that section of Illinois. The small creameries in this territory, which was generally known as the Elgin district, were pioneers in the practice of offering their butter for sale at meetings of the Elgin Board of Trade, which was attended by buyers from Elgin, Chicago, and other cities. For many years the quotations on creamery butter were the basis on which creameries generally sold their butter and purchased their butter fat. Chicago, however, has gradually absorbed the dairy products from the Elgin district in the form of milk and it has ceased to be a creamery center. Those interested in the operation of the Elgin board have been more interested in prices than in production, and the sales made on this butter board have not been based on actual commercial conditions governing butter or butter fat. This action of the Food Administration would suggest the thought that they consider it advisable for prices to be more dependent upon actual market conditions.

One of the most profitable uses for soft corn will be in feeding hogs and steers. One would be justified in feeding considerable protein supplement in conjunction. Oil meal and cottonseed meal are relatively cheap, taking into consideration the cost of good corn. Experiments have proven that they are worth more than their own weight in corn for feeding cattle.



MODERN DAIRY BARN, SILOS AND PURE-BRED JERSEY HERD.—
H. C. YOUNG, NEBRASKA

was a large demand for good cows and her products were leading with the people of that state.

Experiments have been conducted at the Kansas college showing the cost of producing a 1,200-pound steer and the amount received as a result of the feeding and raising of an animal of the beef breed to that age and then slaughtering him, and the cost of feed given a dairy animal, and comparing the results in income received from the steer with the income received from the products of the dairy cow. The advantage was with the dairy animal and the steer had to be slaughtered while the dairy cow was yet ready to continue her work of producing food for human consumption.

His recommendation was to continue the work of the breeding of more dairy cattle and he held out to the breeder the hope of a greater demand for the products and also a greater demand for the dairy cow.

R. A. Murray, of Adrian, Missouri, gave an interesting talk upon his experiences upon the show circuit during the past season and strongly recommended to his auditors the value of showing the best in their herds, thereby bringing their herds to the attention of the buyers and persons interested in Jersey and other dairy cattle, for when it comes to placing dairy cattle in competition with other breeds there is never a failure of the Jersey to give a good account of herself.

F. J. Bannister, of La Cima Farm, read a paper on the subject, "Why We Should Have an Annual Dairy Show," and expressed the opinion that much benefit had been derived from the shows here given and strongly advocated that arrangements be made at once to revive the show business in Kansas City and arrange to get a place in the show circuit.

E. F. Knoche, president of the association, officiated as the officer in com-

mand of the proceedings and presented his official performances during the past year in a manner which was well received by those in attendance and showed that much had been done during his administration to keep the interests of the Jersey before the world. In this work he has had the active co-operation of J. M. Axley, the secretary, and both officers were extended a rising vote of thanks for what they had done in the furthering of the work of the association.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: J. E. Jones, Liberty, Mo., president; A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla., vice president. Directors—E. E. Knoche, Kansas City, Mo.; F. J. Bannister, Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Bennett, Carthage, Mo.; J. M. Axley, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Hisey, Kansas City, Mo.; Hal C. Young, Lincoln, Neb.; John Speer, Adrian, Mo.; M. M. Sweetman, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Taylor, Le Loup, Kan.; F. W. Barber, Lee's Summit, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.

President Jones was introduced and made an address outlining his plan for the coming year and asking the hearty co-operation of the members, promised a year of activities in connection with the association. His idea is to keep alive the work of the association by using all the force of the organization in promoting the interests of the Jersey breed, by keeping in close touch with the members and doing all in his power to keep before the public the advantage of her products for food, and when a member is in search of customers or in the market to purchase, the association hopes to be able to render valuable services.

Prof. C. H. Eckles invited the association to meet at Columbia, Missouri, during "Farmers' Week," and fixed Thursday, January 17, 1918, as the day set apart by the Missouri College of Agriculture for the meeting. The association accepted the invitation and the officers were requested to call a meeting of the association for that day and arrange a program.

The form of the certificate of transfer as now issued by the American Jersey Cattle Club was discussed at length and a resolution was adopted directing the officers of the association to suggest to the directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club that a form of certificate be adopted which shall show a complete record of ownership from birth to date of the annual transfer.

The association further adopted a resolution authorizing the president to attend the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club as its representative and in the event of his inability to attend to appoint an alternate.

KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

Heifer Making Good Growth

WE HAVE tried to make it clear to Dairy Club members that young heifers must use part of the feed they eat for growth, and therefore they do not give as much milk in proportion to the feed they eat as older cows. The heifers, however, are increasing in value, because they are developing a larger capacity for milk production as they grow. You must not forget this point for if you do you might be tempted to pinch down too much on the feed if you are milking a young heifer. A good many well-bred dairy cows are spoiled in the making, or do not become as valuable as they should because they are starved while they are growing. Just remember each month as you strike your balance between feed cost and value of products sold that you can add to the credit side the increase in value of your heifer. This is really a part of your profit when you buy a two or three-months-old heifer and develop her into a mature cow. To get this profit, however, you must feed her enough so she can grow as well as give milk. You may say you cannot get this profit unless you sell your cow after she is full grown. That is one way to get it, and with the demand for good dairy stock growing out and developing dairy calves and heifers can be made a very profitable business. If the heifer is a real dairy animal—that is, if she has back of her cows of high production and sires with high-producing cows back of them—you can get back what you put into the calf or heifer after she is full grown and producing a large flow of milk.

Esther Nicklin, of Emporia, is having some experience along this line with a young heifer, and she writes as follows: "My cow is growing a whole lot, but she is very nervous and excitable yet. When they first caught her in the yard at Emporia, the rope went down behind her front legs and around her neck, and she was almost scared to death, and we had to rope her when her calf was born. Doctor Richards, the veterinarian at Emporia, saw her soon after I got home, and he said that she was very small and had not had good feed or care when she was young. But she is growing now and is so tame you can get right up to her and put the halter on and she doesn't budge at all. If you go in the lot with a bucket or a box, she is right after you trying to get into it. I named her Bluebell when I got her, but she is such a cute little thing that I call her 'Cuter' or 'Sweeter' all the time. Papa keeps remarking about her fine udder. She is always feeling good and kicks and plays all the time. She ought to feel good for at night we put the cows up in the barn which has a cement floor and roomy stalls, and they stand up to their knees and sometimes to their 'tummies' in straw.

"Brother John's cow had a very fine calf November 20. It weighed exactly 100 pounds the next morning, but it was a male calf, which was not so good. However, its mother gives from two to two and one-half gallons of milk, and is gaining all the time. John is going to get rid of the calf next week."

Member Makes Large Payment

Thelma Adams, Parsons, Kansas, who is milking a grade Holstein cow costing

\$110, has already made some large payments on her note. She began her record October 1. She writes as follows:

"I have neglected my papers because I have been sick, but will try to get them in on time after this if you will please forgive me this time. I missed milking my cow for a few times when I was sick, but I hope I won't have to any more. I have paid \$68.30 on my cow and I think I will have her paid for by the first of February. I will send you one of her pictures when I can get one taken."

This is doing remarkably well. We wonder if Thelma has been able to make all these payments from the proceeds of her cow's milk after deducting the cost of the feed. She might write and tell how she sells her milk and how much she gets for it.

Charge for Rye Pasture

In sending in his November records, Floyd Gerardy writes that he made no charge for rye pasture because no price was given for it on the schedule. He says his father is letting him run his cow on the rye without charge. He asks how he should figure this pasture in his month's record.

Floyd is most fortunate in having rye pasture. We have often called attention to the use of rye as a pasture for dairy cows. Many dairymen find it saves a great deal of expensive feed to have a patch of rye which they can pasture during the winter and early spring. Club members who pasture rye or wheat can figure it at the regular schedule price of pasture, one dollar per month. At present prices of grain and mill feed, good rye pasture is really worth more than that, but we will not change the pasture schedule. All will be figuring alike and we would only suggest that club members keep in mind the fact that under present circumstances good rye pasture is saving them considerably more than a dollar's worth of mill feed.

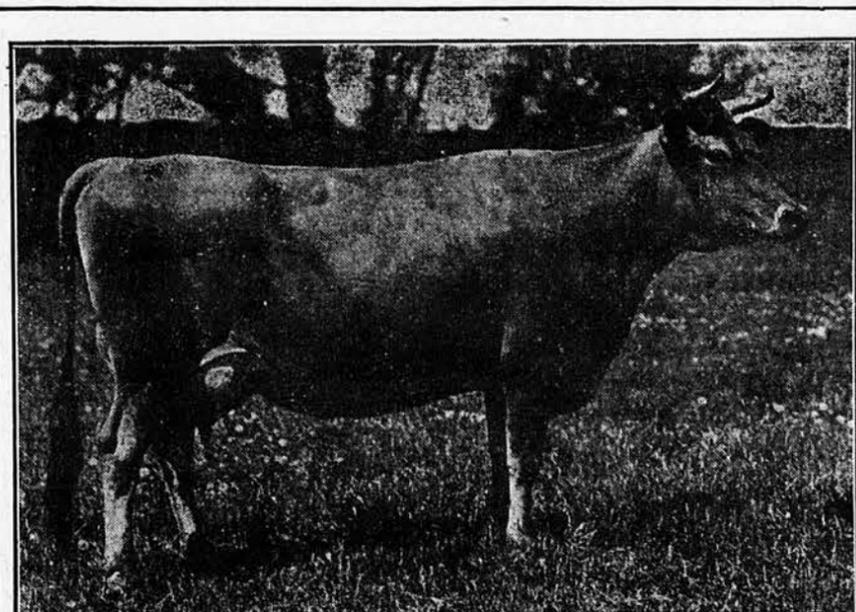
A Feeding Problem

Lucile Radcliffe, Carbondale, writes that she is not getting very much milk now. She and her brother Clarence were the first to start in the new club. She says:

"I only milk my cow once in a while. Both our cows are about dry. Clarence's cow gives more milk than mine. I think our cows will soon have calves.

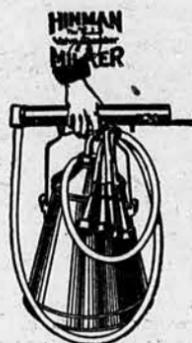
"You asked me about the corn we are feeding our cows. It is the ear corn on the cob. We feed about two pounds each night and morning. Papa said we could let the hay and straw they ate during November go as pasture, as they were on pasture part of the time and did not get very much hay. The hay is partly clover and bluegrass mixed with some weeds. We do not have any alfalfa hay. Do you think it would pay to buy some? Papa is going to town today and I think he is going to get some bran. Do you think the corn, silage, hay and straw and bran is enough? We have kafir, wheat, and rye we could use if you thought best."

We wrote a letter to Lucile as soon as we received her inquiry. We told her



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it was all right to have the cows go dry if they are to be fresh soon. It is hard to figure out just what is best to do when feed prices are as high as they are this winter. Alfalfa is so extremely high that it would hardly pay to buy it unless it could be purchased near home. Bran and all mill feeds are extremely high, but it will be hard to get along without feeding a little, and we suggested to Lucile that she really ought to have some oilmeal. This is a very rich feed and a very little in the ration helps a great deal. Sometimes the cows do not like oilmeal, and when that is the case it is not best to feed it. The prices for bran will probably be lower in the near future. The Food Administration has just recently issued orders to the big millers which will compel them to sell bran at lower prices. It would not be patriotic to feed wheat or rye, because these grains are so badly needed for human food and our Government is urging us to save all the bread grains we possibly can, so that we may have more to ship to our allies in Europe. Kafir might be fed if it can be ground. It has about the same feeding value as corn except that it is not so necessary to grind corn as it is kafir.

Another Cow Pays Out

The highest priced cow in the Dairy Club last year cost \$450. Elise Regier, the owner of this cow, is milking her in the second year's work of the club. She writes as follows: "I have paid the \$450 on my cow and the interest, which was \$18.44, in eighteen months, and have

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\$10.38 cash on hand. I have read the stories of some of the members in KANSAS FARMER and think they are very interesting. I hope we will get to read them all.

"I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

Silage alone does not constitute a balanced ration. It is comparatively rich in carbohydrates and fats, but deficient in protein and mineral matter. For this reason the best results will follow the use of feeds comparatively rich in protein, with silage. Alfalfa and clover hay, linseed and cottonseed meal, and feeds of like nature, go well with silage.

Any surplus time at this season of the year may be profitably utilized in pruning the trees about the place. The dead wood and crowded branches of course must be removed. Smooth, clean wounds should be made and then smeared over with lead paint. Spongy tissue from old cavities should be cut away. The cavities should then be washed with creosote and filled with cement. This latter operation had best be undertaken on one of the warm days at this time of year.

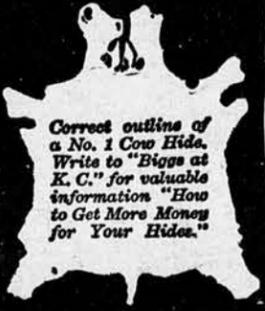
HIGHER PRICES FOR HIDES

THERE is an enormous demand for horse and cow hides. The tanneries are short of hides and prices are away up. Low prices are a thing of the past—now is the time for you to get the most money for every hide you have.

We Must Have Hides At Any Cost

—and we will pay you higher prices than you can expect elsewhere. **Quickest returns.** No delay receiving your money. Biggs sends check same day shipment is received. Biggs Better Service means that an average of 18 minutes expires between the receipt of your hides and the time your check is in the mail and on the way back to you.

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SHIP TO BIGGS AT K.C.



Why Not Ship Corn?

THE question, "Why not ship our corn to Europe and keep our wheat at home?" is still being asked in many quarters. In a meeting of wheat producers a few weeks ago we heard a member of the audience ask Dr. H. J. Waters this question and in connection offered the suggestion that the people of Europe might just as well learn to eat corn meal as to insist on having wheat.

The answer involves many interesting economic problems:

As to shipping, corn meal is not a stable product—it spoils easily in shipping. Corn itself before grinding will not solve the problem, as there are few mills in Europe for grinding corn. Again corn meal and corn are less compact, and therefore take more cargo space than wheat flour.

Corn bread is a home product and cannot be handled by bakers. To be liked it must be eaten when freshly baked. It cannot be made into a durable loaf. Therefore America, where 60 per cent of the baking is done at home, can increase consumption of corn bread; while Europe, where practically all bread is baked by bakers, cannot adopt the American corn bread unless housewives reconstruct their homes, for the ovens for baking do not exist in the average European home.

Our allies are already using a mixture of wheat flour with potato, rice, rye flour and some corn, but this mixture cannot go beyond 25 per cent (or 50 per cent at the outside) and produce a good bakery product. Corn flour as a further adulterant is, therefore, neither necessary nor advisable.

Still another reason for shipping wheat instead of corn is to supply the need of the American troops in France. Military necessity does not permit experiments. Moreover, it is neither fair nor reasonable to call upon people under the pressure of war times, to make radical changes in their eating habits.

These reasons must be kept clearly before us, for an understanding of facts means a complete co-operation on the part of America.

Facts About War Insurance

Any man or woman of any age in the active military or naval service of the United States can obtain Government insurance. It has been ruled that members of officers' training camps are under the act and can obtain insurance. The cost for each thousand dollars of insurance is from sixty-five cents a month to persons at the age of twenty-one to one dollar and twenty cents a month to those of the age of fifty-one.

The beneficiaries are limited to wife, husband, child, grandchild, brother or sister, stepbrother or stepsister, adopted brother or adopted sister of the insured, as well as parent, grandparent, or step-parent either of the insured or of his or her consort.

The insurance is not compulsory, but the cost is low and the protection great, and not only are all persons eligible afforded every opportunity to obtain this insurance without trouble or extra expense but they are specially urged to do so.

General Pershing and thousands of other officers and tens of thousands of soldiers have already taken out insurance. Up to date policies of insurance have been issued aggregating \$1,932,938,000.

Uses of Corn Meal

In view of this year's enormous corn crop, estimated at over three billion bushels, uses of corn in the United States are extremely interesting. The United States Food Administration has gathered information showing that over 86 per cent of the entire corn crop in normal years is fed to animals, about 3.6 per cent is used as human food, and the remainder is used for various trade purposes, and for seed.

In years of large production the excess has generally been fed to live stock. This year's crop is nearly half a billion bushels above the normal crop and as a war measure a greatly increased use of corn and corn products for human food is urged.

We cannot greatly increase our export of corn to Europe for the use of our allies there; they are already mixing with wheat flour a much higher percentage of other cereals for bread making than Americans are asked to use. All the nations which have facilities for grinding corn are using that cereal as fully as possible.

For the others, it is practically impossible to increase their present consumption. Nations which before the war were not accustomed to its use have no time now to put in the necessary machinery for its milling. Corn meal already ground does not ship well and is likely to spoil in transit. These nations stand at the very edge of starvation. Their armies are fighting our war. Soldiers cannot fight, even if they themselves are well fed, if they are harrassed by the fear that their women and children are not being cared for. We must send them food. We must use more of our surplus corn in order that we may release wheat to send them.

We have the corn, the mills and the cooks, who, doing their "bit" in American kitchens, can prepare dishes from corn products as appetizing as they are nutritious. More corn in the American diet will make it possible for us to export the wheat that is so essential to properly feed our troops in France and maintain the fighting strength of the Allies.

Waters Cure for Meat

The recipe for curing meat generally known as the Waters cure, for the reason that Dr. H. J. Waters first published it and recommended it, is as follows:

To 1,000 pounds of meat take 40 pounds of common salt, 10 pounds of New Orleans sugar, 4 pounds of black pepper, 1 pound of saltpeter, 1/2 pound of cayenne pepper.

Weigh the meat and take such parts of the ingredients as that is a part of 1,000. Let the meat cool thoroughly. After thoroughly mixing the ingredients, one-half of the amount should be rubbed well into the meat. Put the meat in a cool, dry place, and let it remain two weeks, then rub on the remainder of the cure and let it lie about six weeks, when it is ready to hang.

Rub the meat well each time the cure is applied and force plenty of it into the hocks and around the joints. Use less cure on thin sides than on the thicker parts. The best time to kill hogs is between December 1 and February 1. The best size of hog to kill is one weighing from 175 to 225 pounds. Smoking should be done slowly. It should occupy four to six weeks, a little each day and with very little heat.

FARM AND HOME WEEK

(Continued from Page Five)

and Remodeling. It will be a week of intensely practical work for the women and girls who attend.

The work to be given by the engineering division will be of great practical value to the men of the farms, and especially so at the present time. There will be work on automobiles, gas engines, tractors, adjustment of farm machinery of all kinds, and the selection and housing of farm implements. Farm lighting and power plants will be studied, and in fact almost every phase of modern farm equipment. It is our prediction that there will be no more popular place on the campus during Farm and Home Week than the engineering laboratories and lecture rooms.

At all the general sessions the department of music of the Agricultural College will furnish appropriate musical numbers, these being given by individuals and organizations associated with that department. From our knowledge of the splendid work being done by Arthur E. Westbrook, head of the music department, and his able assistants, we can assure our readers that it will be a rare treat to listen to the musical numbers that will be given.

Do not fail to send for the detailed programs and make your plans to spend the whole week of January 21-26 at the college.

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Get the book. Read our extraordinary proposition. The Hercules is the puller that has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. One man with a team can handle it and move it from place to place. No heavy lifting. It is the real One-Man Puller.

The new Portable is equipped with a solid steel bed-plate and broad steel wheels. There isn't a land clearing job in the country but that can be done cheapest and quickest the Hercules Way.

It's the low-down constructed puller that has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features—the one with

double safety ratchets that insure the absolute safety of men and team. I want to send you a Hercules on

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so you can see how powerful it is and how easy it works. I want you to know for yourself that the all-steel construction means 60 per cent less weight and 400 per cent greater strength than cast-iron or "semi-steel." Besides that, I want to save you big money on the cost. I'm making you a brand new offer now.

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I mean that. When you buy a Hercules I don't fuss or quibble with you. I make a signed and sealed guarantee to you that has no limit of time to it. I can do this because the Hercules is so extraordinarily strong and well built that no job is too tough for it. Write and see.

Bateman's New Special Reheat Treatment Steel in Every New HERCULES

Read about it in a special circular just issued. It has enabled us to make the broadest, most amazing guarantee ever heard of. Again the Hercules has smashed all records.

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Just simply send your name and address on the coupon or on a postal so I can send you the convincing facts about the superiority and efficiency and value of this wonderful new Hercules Stump Puller.

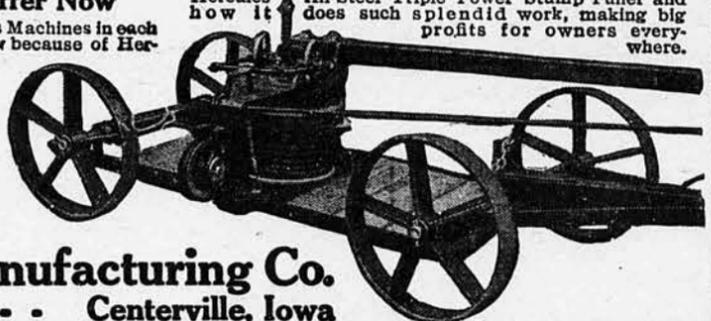
Only 1000 of these machines will be sold at this remarkable introductory price, so get your name in now.

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Read the many interesting letters from farmers, lumbermen and land promoters. Stumps, stumps, stumps, pulled out quick, making fortunes for owners of Hercules Stump Pullers.

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I simply want to get my free book to you at once, so that you can read the remarkable facts about the Hercules All-Steel Triple Power Stump Puller and how it does such splendid work, making big profits for owners everywhere.



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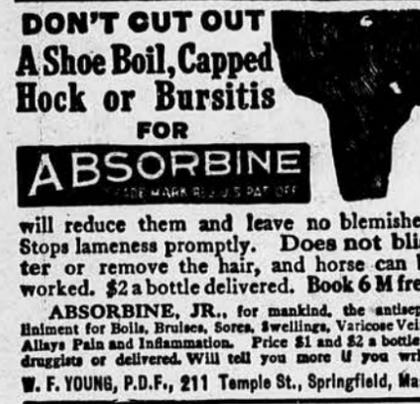
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360 Acres, 160 acres fine wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Rich creek bottom soil. Balance pasture. \$5,000 worth improvements. Splendid oil prospects. A snap. For quick sale, \$45 per a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kan.

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EIGHTY ACRES, 4 1/2 miles from Osage City; 45 acres in cultivation, balance grass, north slope; 4-room house and summer kitchen, cellar and good well; barn for 10 head with loft; wagon and cattle shed, two hen houses. Must sell. Price, \$3,200. \$1,700 can run four years at 5 per cent. 240 acres of grass, can be used for hay or pasture, 3 miles from shipping point. \$40.00 per acre.

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Dogs Menace Sheep Industry

Twenty-four thousand of the three million sheep in Ohio last year were killed or injured by dogs. Damages paid to the owners of these sheep amounted to \$112,620, the records of the auditor of state show. Damages have been decreasing in amount since 1890, when the number of sheep killed or injured reached 52,779. Dogs are therefore a liability to every taxpayer.

The cost of feeding a dog a year has been estimated at \$34. Many dogs are a dead loss to their owners and some evidently are positive detriments to be classed with insect pests, plant and animal diseases, and other menaces.

Have you selected any seed corn for next spring? Is it being taken care of?



Records Show Cost of Pork

SINCE the pork production campaign began various opinions have been expressed concerning the cost of pork production. Most men seem somewhat hazy on the question. They know in a general way whether or not they can produce pork profitably when corn and hogs are at given prices, but very few can give definite figures. Very few know the cost of production, because they do not keep records. The information called for by the following questions is necessary to the intelligent conduct of the pork production business. The answers in this case were supplied by a Missouri farmer who kept records during 1916.

1. How many pounds of pork can you produce from a bushel of corn? "In 1916 I produced 15,054 pounds of pork, using corn at the rate of 6.4 bushels per hundred pounds of pork. I produced 15.65 pounds of pork per bushel of corn fed."
2. What does it cost you to produce 100 pounds of pork? In 1916 it cost me \$8.09 per hundred pounds of pork; \$7 for feed and \$1.09 for other expenses.
3. How many pounds of tankage, if any, do you feed per bushel of corn? "In 1916 I fed 3.7 pounds of tankage with each bushel of corn."
4. What average price do you get for 100 pounds of pork and what price per bushel do you get for the corn fed hogs? "In 1916 my hogs were marketed at an average price of \$9.72 per hundred pounds. I received \$1.11 per bushel for corn fed to hogs. Had I sold the corn I would have received 85 cents per bushel. Had I received the following market prices, as many farmers did, I would have received the following price per bushel for corn fed to hogs: \$10 per hundred for pork equals \$1.14 received per bushel for corn; \$10.69 per hundred for pork equals \$1.25 received per bushel for corn; \$11.20 per hundred for pork equals \$1.33 received per bushel for corn."
5. Do you believe the use of hog pasture crops would cheapen your cost of pork production? This question has been answered by one group of thirty farmers who kept records of their business during 1916 in co-operation with the Office of Farm Management Demonstrations, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The average cost of production per hundred pounds of pork was \$7.05; 6.7 bushels of corn were required to produce 100 pounds of pork; the farmers received \$1.33 per bushel for corn fed to hogs; and their margin of profit was \$3.64 per hundred pounds of pork. The average market price for hogs was \$10.69.

The average of seven farm records making most expensive gains follows: On these farms the only available pasture was bluegrass and timothy, which seems to account for higher cost of producing pork. In this case the production cost per hundred pounds was \$9.38; 8.2 bushels of corn were required to produce 100 pounds of pork; corn was sold in the form of pork at \$1.03 per bushel, and the margin of profit was \$1.82 per hundred pounds of pork. The average market price for hogs was \$11.20.

The average of seven farm records making cheapest gains follows: On these farms alfalfa, clover or rape pasture was used and seems to account for the low

cost of production. In this case the production cost of 100 pounds pork was \$5.20; 5.2 bushels of corn were required to produce 100 pounds of pork; corn was sold in the form of pork at \$1.66 per bushel; and the margin of profit was \$4 per hundred pounds of pork. The average market price for hogs was \$10.

It is interesting to note that the good fortune in striking a higher market, in the case of the group where only bluegrass and timothy pasture was available, could not overcome the higher cost of production, and that despite a lower market the group using pasture crops obtained far greater profits.

The foregoing figures do not represent the average cost of producing pork and, therefore, have no particular bearing upon the hog market discussion, as the costs shown are exceptionally low and the risk of death losses from cholera and other causes have not been considered therein. These figures merely bring to the surface the value of keeping records and of using them as a guide in shaping one's business toward increased profits. Figures of equal value may be had on any enterprise within the farm business if records are used.

Insure Valuable Animals

Pure-bred live stock should be insured. Live stock is too valuable and the average man cannot afford to carry the risk himself. Thus advises C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas Agricultural College.

"Before they are insured," said Doctor McCampbell, "such factors as capital invested, quality of live stock involved, size of herd, and financial resources should be taken into consideration.

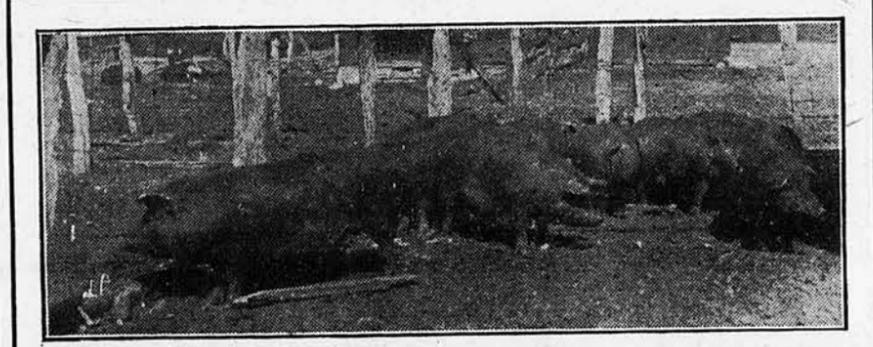
"There are a few reliable live stock insurance companies, and many whose reliability might be questioned. Information relative to the reliability of any insurance company may be obtained from the state insurance commissioner.

"The rates usually charged by reliable insurance companies for pure-bred stallions under ten years old and jacks under eight years range from \$8 to \$10 for each \$100 of insurance. The charges for mares under twelve years old and bulls and cows under eight years is from \$6 to \$8. Cattle rates may run lower. These rates apply for insurance against death for any cause. Insurance runs for one year."

Prevention of Milk Fever

G. A. L., Reno County, writes as follows: "I have a five-year-old Holstein cow that has had milk fever twice. Can she be cared for so as to avoid it at her next freshening, or had she better be sold to the butcher?"

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, of the veterinary department of the Kansas Agricultural College, offers the following suggestions: "Milk fever in cattle may be prevented by keeping the animal's bowels in a more or less relaxed condition by the feeding, amongst other things, of one or two handfuls of flaxseed meal daily. If the animal is at all constive, it is well to give her from one-half to one pound of Epsom salts. Immediately after calving the animal should be gradually, instead of suddenly, milked out. This is



THESE THRIFTY YOUNG BROOD SOWS WERE PURCHASED FOR BOY'S SOW AND LITTER CONTEST IN PHILLIPS COUNTY LAST YEAR.—BOYS WERE GIVEN MUCH VALUABLE INSTRUCTION



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Mayer

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

Furs Are Advancing

Write us at once for price list and free catalog of trappers' supplies. We can outfit you complete and save you money on what you need.

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Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, try

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, \$2 a Bottle

One application usually enough; sometimes two required. Intended only for the established cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, causing chronic lameness.

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For the recent cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone and for Sore Spavin, Splint, Curb, Soft Enlargements, etc. Your money back if these remedies fail. Write for Fleming's Vaseline Veterinary Adviser. 125 pages, 57 illustrations.

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164 styles, highest quality fence. Order direct at wire mill prices. Shipped from Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado or California. Catalog Free. Write today. Geo. E. Long, OTTAWA MFG. CO., 111 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

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We pay highest prices for Furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc. AT FACTORY COST. Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List. E. W. BIGGS & CO., 133 Blizz Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

accomplished by removing only a very little of the milk, an hour later removing a little more, and keeping up this hourly milking, removing only a little at a time for the first day or two. The intervening periods may be gradually increased so that finally the animal is milked in the regular way. I am satisfied that if this is carefully carried out, there will be no trouble from milk fever."

Do Not Plunge in Sheep

No one should enter extensively into the business of sheep raising without having had thorough and practical experience. Many men think that after spending a month learning the theory of sheep husbandry, they are capable of pursuing practical management. The symptoms of the chief diseases may be known to a man and also the methods of control, but cases arise in the herd which can only be handled satisfactorily by experienced men.

It is best to begin business on a smaller scale and build up a flock. As the flock increases in size the owner will acquire practical knowledge, and learn for himself the art of caring for a flock. By careful selection through culling and choosing new breeding stock, a beginner may surmount the difficulties connected with building up a flock with the least expense.—A. M. PATERSON.



PURE-BRED STOCK PAYS

IT IS frequently claimed that mixed or mongrel stock is more profitable than pure-bred stock. Plenty of people on the farms are able to refute this statement from their experience with good-quality pure-bred stock.

"Taking the state as a whole, standard-bred farm flocks are giving better results than are mongrel flocks, because they are receiving better care," said Prof. W. A. Lippincott of the Kansas Agricultural College. "The original cost is greater. It seems to be human nature not to give much care to stock that costs little or nothing.

"When a farmer is proud of his flock of poultry one can be sure that it is receiving good care. This is in itself reason enough why standard-bred flocks give better results, but it is not the only reason."

Since the numerous laying contests of recent years have turned interest toward egg production, many breeders of standard-bred poultry are devoting their attention to increasing egg production of flocks by careful selection of mating, according to Professor Lippincott.

While it is entirely possible to get good production with mongrel flocks, there is probably not a poultryman in Kansas who is carrying on breeding operations with mongrels for increased egg production.

Although a considerable proportion of the standard-bred poultry has not been carefully selected from the standpoint of egg production, the number of constructive breeders along productive lines is constantly increasing. These breeders offer to the farmer his only opportunity for improving his flock in respect to production.

"Recent experiments seem to indicate that a pullet inherits high productive qualities from her sire," said Professor Lippincott. "This means that the way to increase the productivity of a flock is to obtain standard males from reliable breeders who are selecting for high production. It must be understood that breeding for high production is comparatively new and has not been brought to so high a state of perfection as breeding for high milk production with dairy cows. Not every cockerel which a reliable breeder sends out can be guaranteed to sire nothing but high producers.

"The farmer can get more money for poultry from a uniform flock when sold to a first class commission man than he can for a miscellaneous mixture. It is possible to build up a fairly uniform and attractive flock by buying pure-bred males each year and mating them with the descendants of a mongrel flock. A farmer will do better, however, by purchasing a few standard-bred females along with a good cockerel of a high-laying strain, and thus build up a standard-bred flock, than by trying to grade up a mongrel flock.

"It should be understood that one cannot have satisfactory production without great physical vigor. The pullets must be active and vigorous. A dozen standard-bred pullets purchased at \$1 to \$1.50 each will form a nucleus for a large pure-bred flock which will more than repay the initial cost, if they are from vigorous stock."

Save the Hens

Thrifty young hens and pullets should not be marketed at this time or during the winter months. They should be kept for stock next year, when there must be a very large increase in poultry and egg supplies as an essential part of the food production campaign which must be carried out if we are to win the war.

Already this year the poultry stock of the country has been dangerously reduced by sales of pullets and young hens during the late summer and fall. These have been eaten, or killed. Each of these fowls represented a potential egg production of from five to twelve dozen eggs next year and each young hen marketed for food this winter may mean a reduction of next year's possible egg supply to that extent. The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges farmers, dealers, shippers and all who are interested in poultry affairs, to save fowls of producing qualities so that they may be on hand for stock in the early spring.

Next year poultry should be produced on every farm in the United States, and in every back yard in town, where conditions permit. On farms where poultry has not been grown the growing of such next year will be in order, and those who have been producing ought to increase the number of fowls in their flocks. By this general increase, and the putting away of eggs for winter use, there will be millions of pounds of beef and pork released for use in Europe. No meat supply can be increased as rapidly and economically as poultry, and its increase, so far as food reserves for the war are concerned, will be almost as valuable as though a proportionate quantity of animal meat stuffs had been quickly obtained. It is possible to double poultry production in one year. That year must be 1918. It will help win the war. Raise poultry and do your part.

Prepare for Early Hatch

Early hatching next spring will be necessary if the desired increase in poultry production is attained. It is also necessary, during the winter, that we save young hens and pullets, so they will be on hand for stock in the spring. The stock of the nation has been reduced considerably this fall by a widespread sale, for market, of young hens and pullets. Therefore it is necessary to conserve stock now, or else the shortage may interfere seriously with the production program. In view of the stock shortage, to kill a good hen now is to reduce the potential egg production next year anywhere from five to twelve dozen eggs.

Early hatching in the spring will increase the number and size of fowls and the number of eggs produced next year. It will result in bigger birds, and birds that will lay in the winter months.

The early hatched chicken has a longer growing season, before cold weather. It has more time in which to develop—simply gets an earlier start—and grows larger. One of the principal reasons that the farm flocks of the United States show a low average weight of fowls is that the cycle of late hatching has become established. That custom can be displaced and early hatching established by killing off the late-hatched birds and retaining only the earliest hatched birds for stock. "Once the cycle of early hatching is effected it will perpetuate itself. The impulse of the early-hatched chicken to sit early herself and produce more early-hatched chickens having the same impulse will continue on and on.

Late-hatched pullets may be used for breeders but the plan should be to grow them out as well as possible and then not use them in breeding pens until the second season.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4639 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—(Adv.)

Emergency Campaign

The United States is in need of meat to help win the war. Poultry and eggs in the United States can take the place of the beef sent abroad. The Department of Agriculture has mapped out a campaign covering the United States.

Extra Fertile Upland Farm

Large hay barn, concrete silo, 1,000 forest trees. Convenient market, good roads, two wells and wind mill. 160 acres. Price \$8,000. Write

Emmett State Bank, Emmett, Kansas

Located in Lincoln Township, Pottawatomie County

Women Wanted Liberal Pay

NO CANVASSING.

PLEASANT WORK.

SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME.

Kansas Farmer wants one woman in each rural district or small town for pleasant work which you will enjoy. Write for particulars, stating about how much time each week you can give us. WRITE TODAY.

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Why Spend Months In Making Sales

Of your pure-bred stock and poultry when a little advertising space in KANSAS FARMER will close out your offering quickly?

Hundreds of KANSAS FARMER readers are in the market for just what you have for sale. Get in touch with them by using a little space in KANSAS FARMER advertising columns. You will find it is the quick way and the cheap way to sell your offering. It will bring you customers from all over Kansas and from neighboring states.

Write for our Special Advertising Rate for Live Stock and Poultry.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$.....for which send me

KANSAS FARMER.....year.....
One year for \$1.00; two years for \$1.50; three years for \$2.00.

Name

Post Office

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Are you already taking KANSAS FARMER?

The country is divided into eight districts. In each important poultry producing state a picked able poultryman has been placed in charge of the emergency work. In some states two men are to be employed. Over these men in each district a man is placed to keep the work correlated and give new ideas to the man in various states. As the conditions vary in each state, each man will have to work out the best method of carrying on the work in his state.

L. W. Burby has been appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to supervise this work in Kansas. He is located at Manhattan, and will welcome any suggestions that may

be made in regard to the work. He is to work in co-operation with the college poultry department and will work through all existing organizations as much as possible, such as county agents, domestic science agents, poultry associations, granges, unions etc. All are asked to help. Mr. Burby has a supply of United States Government bulletins which he is to distribute and anyone desiring the same may have them sent free by writing him. The poultry situation is serious as the stock on the farms is much lower than normal at a time when they should be higher. Poultry can be raised on the farms at a profit. Do your duty and help defeat the kaiser.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 60,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 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.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN, COMPETENT to take full management of young orchards. Yearly contract to right man. Drawer D, Sand Springs, Okla.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—MEN-WOMEN, 18 or over. U. S. Government positions. Hundreds clerical positions obtainable. \$90 month. Quick increase. Easy work. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HATCHERY AND WHITE Leghorn farm worth \$10,000. Price now \$8,500. Colwell, Smith Center, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, 15 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1,000 FARMS, ETC. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kansas.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estates Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

CATTLE.

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

JERSEY BULLS—THREE CHOICE REGISTERED Jersey bulls, \$50 each for quick sale. Address R. F. Dirst, Lafontaine, Kansas.

"THE WILLOWS" OFFERS CARLOAD of springing grade Holstein cows, \$115 head. S. D. Shanbeau, Scandinavia, Wis.

FOR SALE—MY HERD BULL, SIR Slemke Korndyke No. 148726, born January 31, 1914, and two registered Percheron mares five and ten years old, black. J. M. Beach, Maple Hill, Kansas.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES either sex, 15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, and from high producing dams, four to seven weeks old, \$25 crated. Express paid to any station. Reliance Stock Farm, Whitewater Wisconsin.

BABY CALVES, HOLSTEIN, PURE bred, either sex, priced right. Also a few choice grade heifer calves, practically pure-bred. Crated and express prepaid to you at \$25 each. Sunnyside Farm, Route 1, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED JERSEY cows, bred to Owl's Fogis Tomo. His dam's year record 764 pounds butter. His sire's dam 816 pounds. Also one bull calf sired by this bull. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kansas.

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

DOUBLE STANDARD YOUNG POLLED Durham bulls, \$100 to \$150. Heifers, \$100 to \$125. Good grade bulls, \$75. Crown Prince at head of herd. Also good coming yearling Jack and one extra good coming three-year-old, at reasonable price. W. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kansas.

DOGS.

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

MERRY CHRISTMAS COLLIE PUPPIES, \$5. One grown, \$10. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY R. J. BOYER, OF Meade, Kansas, on the 29th of October, 1917, two 2-year-old steers, red, cross on left sides, value \$65. W. W. Pressly, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP, BY AUGUST PETERSON, October 15, 1917, one heifer about 10 months old, black, no horns, no marks or brands. Taken up in Lost Springs Township, Marion County, Kansas, and appraised at \$25. J. H. Alexander, County Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have taken up one stray steer, coming two years old, on my farm three miles north and seven miles west of Yates Center, Kansas. Said steer is red with white face, branded "T.O." on left side and with a "V" and "I" on left hip, left ear split and right ear clipped. Dated at Yates Center, Kansas, November 23, 1917. Henry Weide. C. V. Orendorff, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY E. D. BIRD, OF MONTEZUMA, Gray Co., Kansas, on the first day of September, 1917, one 2-year-old red white-face heifer, H T connected on left hip, also one 1-year-old black white-face steer, no brands, value \$75. W. W. Pressly, County Clerk.

Our three-billion-bushel corn crop puts a larger crown than ever on the king of cereals. And, if used right, it will help to put the kaiser in the discard.

When Writing to Advertisers,
Please Mention Kansas Farmer

TANNING.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES, CHARLES CLEM-mons, Coffeyville, Kansas.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE—ONE TWO-year-old and two yearling registered stallions, cheap to move quickly. Also pure-bred Duroc baby boars and gilts. Oscar T. York, Vinland, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN: MASON SOLD 18 SPRAY-ers and Auto-Washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.25 each. Square deal. Write Rusler Co., Johnstown, Ohio.

SEEDS

WHITE SWEET CLOVER AT FARMERS' prices. John Lewis, Madison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—TWO CARS CHOICE EARLY Ohio seed potatoes at 90 cents per bushel, and a million Everbearing strawberry plants at \$6 per thousand. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Nebraska.

SITUATION WANTED.

MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMILY, wants job on farm. Experienced farmer. Good references. Or would run farm on shares with everything furnished. R. B. McGinnis, Dillon, Kansas.

WANTED

WANTED—CARLOAD BRED EWES OR a few registered Shropshires. Have some nice Berkshire boar pigs for sale. F. U. Dutton, Penalosa, Kansas.

Chain Letters

Few of us have not been annoyed by receiving chain letters asking us to send a quarter or a dime somewhere and to write all the way from four to ten copies of the letter received by us and inflict these copies upon as many of our acquaintances and friends. Always the letter closes with the appeal that if we fail to carry out the request made the chain will be broken and we will be responsible for having "blocked" a very worthy cause.

Just at this time there seems to be an unusual number of these chain letters and many of them embody the appeal in the name of the American Red Cross. Many of these letters have been sent by well-meaning people to the Red Cross headquarters for explanation. The American Red Cross Association wishes to impress upon the public that no chain letter project has its approval and no one sending such letters has the right to make the plea in the name of that association. The public is warned that there is no assurance that money sent in response to these chain letter appeals will reach the Red Cross and people are urged to pay no attention to these letters. Those wishing to have a part in the splendid work being done by the Red Cross should make their donations through the recognized channels, which are the local chapters of this association or the national headquarters in New York City.

How Old Are You?

Can you prove that you are under twenty-one or over thirty-one, or must you forever be suspected of having falsified your age? Perhaps a fond mother, to save her son from the horrors of the trenches, may swear that he is below the age limit; perhaps years later proof will be found that this man should have registered; imagine his chagrin at not having done his part in the war. Perhaps there are slackers who in the absence of birth records may be able to shirk registration. Surely on this day the need of complete birth registration is evident to all.—U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Conscription has emphasized the necessity for regular physical examination of child, adolescent, and adult, that the great army of the unfit may be made over into material suitable for efficient American citizenship.

'Tis something, after all, to jog
Along and be a first-class cog.
—John Kendrick Bangs.



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

The Captain of the Port will ask
Not—How fared the soul through the trials
she passed?
But—What is the state of that soul at the
last? —Owen Meredith.

A Resolve

To stand by one's friend to the uttermost
end.
And fight a fair fight with one's foe;
Never to quit and never to swit,
And never to peddle one's woe.
—George Brinton Chandler.

When we set our tables shall we not
remember the serving, suffering millions
of the world as well as our own national
food scarcity and not spread elaborate
tables just because we can?—The Earth.

An objectless life circles around itself
like a chained dog around a post.—The
Christian Herald.

A Backward Look

Many people make a practice of taking a pencil and paper at the end of the year and taking account in a spiritual way in much the same manner that a business man takes an inventory of his business and makes plans for the coming year. The gifts and experiences of the preceding year which have meant the most and desires and resolutions for the future are briefly noted. This helps in keeping a definite goal in mind. Of course it is a bit discouraging to look over these at the end of the year and see how far short we have come of the ends at which we aimed, but it is interesting to compare them from year to year and to note which of the things that seemed important at the beginning of the year still appear so after the passage of a year or of several years. The change in our desires and ambitions from year to year is a striking illustration of the "flying goal," which is perhaps one of the best indexes to spiritual growth.

A Mother's Prayer

Great God, my Father, I thank Thee
that Thou hast honored me with the
richest gift ever bestowed on woman—
the gift of motherhood. I thank Thee
for the heights of its joys; I thank Thee
for the depths of its travail. I thank
Thee for the enrichment of my life that
has come from the wealth of mother-
love I give my sons. I thank Thee that
through that love I can realize thy love
for me. And as Thou, Heavenly Father,
didst in Thine infinite compassion, look
on the woes of an unredeemed world and
give Thy Son, Thine only Son, to die
that men might learn the way to salva-
tion, so help me, O God, to look on the
woes of these terrible times and give
my sons even to die, if need be, that
bloodshed may end and men again turn
their weary feet to paths of peace. From
my Gethsemane of mother-love, hear
Thou my prayer of thanksgiving and
supplication. — American Thresherman
and Farm Power.

Heroic Women of France

My words are not powerful enough to
do even scanty justice to the most heroic
figure in the modern world, and of ages
past—the woman of France.

Of the healthy men who are not engaged in the military service in France, practically all are engaged either in transportation or in the manufacture of munitions, leaving the agriculture absolutely to the women. Not only this, but they have stepped into the place of work animals; you can go into any section of France today and see women of magnificent, noble womanhood hitched to the plow and cultivating the soil. All of the agriculture rests upon their shoulders. The home, always an extremely efficient home, maintains a few old men, the wounded and the tubercular. Uncomplaining, with high devotion, with an attitude that amounts almost to religious exaltation, the woman of France bears the burden.

Now, conditions being as they are, does it lie within the heart of the American people to preserve and hold to every con-

venience of our life at the expense of adding an additional burden to the womanhood of France? This is the exact question that is involved in our substitution of other cereals in place of wheat.

The women of France must be enabled to hold up the morale of the French soldier until next spring. The morale of the house decides the morale of the soldier in the fighting line. We can do this by giving them the greatest possible freedom in their food supply, and of this wheat is the chief factor.—DR. ALONZO TAYLOR.

Dairy Products Necessary

According to Miss Josephine Perry, assistant in domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College, a family of six should use about three quarts of milk a day. Miss Perry says: "Dairy products are expensive, but the return is greater than for a similar amount of money invested in meat, and they contain the protein best used by the body. A dish made from skim milk and cheese would make a good meat substitute and at a lower cost."

"Nuts are a fairly good substitute for meat, but are not as easily digested. The legumes are often offered as substitutes, but their protein is not capable of being as completely used as that of meat. These dishes should be served occasionally for the sake of furnishing variety in the diet. Children require plenty of milk and eggs—legumes are not an adequate substitute."

As Others See Us

Judge Henry Neil, of Chicago, is now in England for the purpose of interesting members of the House of Commons in the mothers' pension system, which he has helped to introduce into thirty out of the forty-eight states of the Union. He wrote on the subject to George Bernard Shaw, and received the following characteristic reply:

"Child poverty is the only sort of poverty that matters. The adult who has been poor as a child will never get the chill of poverty out of his bones, but he will make room for a better-nourished generation."

"There are no doubt property owners in America who tell Judge Henry Neil that it is confiscation to tax one man's property to pay for the education of another man's children. We have scoundrels of that sort in England, too. Some day they will perhaps have the opportunity of saying it to a higher judge than Henry Neil. He will send them to the place he reserves for those who have learned to say, 'Our Father,' but have not learned to say, 'Our Children.' The one without the other is a blasphemy. Also it is unbusinesslike folly. Neglected children cost more than well-nourished ones to everybody except their immediate parents."

"The principal business of a policeman at present is to prevent hungry children from obtaining food. The proper primary business of a policeman is to seize every hungry child and feed it, to collar every illiterate child over to those who will teach it how to read and write."

"If America can not see this, there is no future for America. And it is because she has been slow to see this that much of her past is shameful and so much of her present miserable."—From Pearson's Magazine for August, 1917.

Apple Candy

Otis E. Hall, state club leader, sends the following recipe for a most delicious confection. We know whereof we speak, for at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society we were permitted to sample some of this apple candy made by Mr. Hall and Mrs. Clydia Greene, emergency food agent for Shawnee County, during a demonstration lecture on the home use of horticultural products.

Use any good cooking apple. Pare, cut into quarters, core and then cut

each quarter into four to six pieces, depending upon the size of the apple.

Prepare a syrup in the proportion of two cups of sugar to one cup of water, bring to a boil and drop all the apples in this syrup that it will cover. Cook the apples in the syrup until they are transparent and perfectly tender, which will require from twenty-five to sixty minutes, depending upon the quantity being cooked and the variety of apple used.

Remove apples very carefully from the syrup and place them in single layers on plates. Let them stand until cold and somewhat dry. In most cases it is better to let the apples stand in the plates from twelve to twenty hours, then roll in granulated sugar. Place them again on the plates and from twelve to twenty hours later roll them the second time in sugar. They are then ready to serve, unless it is preferred to roll them in sugar the third time.

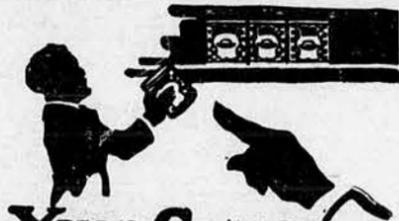
The more the apples can be dried while waiting for the sugar, the better, especially when it is desired to keep them for some time. When properly cooked and dried and then rolled as much as two or three times in sugar, these candied apples will keep indefinitely.

"Fifty-Fifty" Biscuits

- 2 cupfuls corn meal, ground soy beans or finely ground peanuts, rice flour, or other substitute
 - 2 cupfuls white flour
 - 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder
 - 2 teaspoonfuls salt
 - 4 tablespoonfuls shortening
- Liquid sufficient to mix to proper consistency.

Sift together the flour, meal, salt, and baking powder twice. Have the shortening as cold as possible and cut it into the mixture with a knife, finally rubbing it in with the hands. Mix quickly with the cold liquid (milk, skim milk, or water), forming a fairly soft dough which can be rolled on the board. Turn onto a floured board; roll into a sheet not over one-half inch thick; cut into rounds; place these in lightly floured biscuit tins (or shallow pans) and bake ten to twelve minutes in a rather hot oven. If peanuts are used, the roasted and shelled nuts should be finely crushed with a rolling pin.

In making the flour and peanut biscuits the flour and other dry ingredients should be sifted together twice and then mixed thoroughly with the crushed peanuts.



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The Woolson Spice Co. Toledo, Ohio

Baked Pinto Beans

A delicious dish of baked beans may be made by using pinto beans as follows: Soak two cupfuls over night, and in the morning add one-half teaspoonful of soda and enough fresh water to cover them, and put them over the fire. As soon as they come to a boil, drain and pour cold water over them, rinsing thoroughly. This gives them a firmness which keeps them from getting mushy. Lay a thin slice of salt pork in the bottom of the pan. Add a small chopped onion to the beans, and pour all into a pan or baking dish with a slice of pork or bacon at the bottom. Take a few more slices of pork or bacon and press them down into the beans. Add a little salt, a pinch of ground mustard, and a tablespoonful of molasses. Cover with water, set in a slow oven, and bake six to eight hours. As the water boils away, add more, being sure it is always boiling, as the addition of cold water will retard the cooking. They will be a beautiful brown when cooked, moist and tender.

"The gods we worship write their names on our faces."

Twilight Animal Stories

Bumper The White Rabbit
By George Ethelbert Walsh

(Copyright, 1917, by George E. Walsh)

STORY VIII—BUMPER RUNS INTO A NEST OF BATS

THE way back to the garden seemed a long one, and Bumper soon began to entertain doubts about the kindness of Mr. Sewer Rat. It was an old abandoned sewer, with plenty of room in it for a whole colony of rabbits, but it was terribly dirty and damp. The musty odor was so different from the pleasant fragrance of the garden he had recently left.

"I must have traveled miles and miles," he thought after a while, stopping to clean off some of the dirt that clung to his white fur. "Either that Rat didn't know what he was talking about, or he told a whopping fib. They always were sneaky animals, the Sewer Rats, and I shouldn't have listened to him."

He stopped to consider whether he shouldn't turn around and retrace his steps; but he was disturbed by the fear that he could never recognize the mouth of the drain-pipe he had come through. He had passed a number of these black holes on his way, all looking alike.

"I should have counted them, and then I'd know which one was mine," he reflected. But there was no good crying over spilt milk. He was in the abandoned sewer, and he had to find his way out somehow. Meanwhile, he was getting desperately hungry. Oh, for a mouthful of the succulent grass that grew in the garden, or a cabbage leaf or a piece of celery—anything, in fact, that would satisfy that gnawing at the stomach!

"Ah, well!" he sighed. "I must keep going until I find something to eat. There must be other gardens, and this sewer must lead somewhere."

In a little while he became so thirsty that a drink of water seemed even more desirable than a bite of food. He tried to lick some of the moisture from the sides of the sewer, but that was only aggravating. It seemed to increase rather than diminish his thirst.

One hopeful feature of his adventure was that the big sewer seemed to grow lighter as he proceeded, and he was sure he was coming near the end. But before this hope was realized he stumbled upon something that gave him a shock.

Just ahead of him something long and black hung from the roof of the sewer, reaching down almost to the bottom. Bumper stopped to gaze critically at it, his little heart beating with apprehension. Was this the shadow of some strange animal, or was it simply an innocent log of wood that had got wedged in the sewer?

As it did not move, and was perfectly noiseless, Bumper concluded that it was harmless, and so he approached it and after sniffing at it began nibbling the lower part. Suddenly there was a loud squeak, and the big shadow seemed to part in the middle and fly in every direction. It took wings so strangely that Bumper was more astounded than frightened.

The sewer was filled with black shadows that flitted all around him. Then followed a babel of noisy squeaks. Some came so close to his ears that he dodged and ducked in fear. One pair of sharp beaks caught him on the tip of his nose and made him squeal, and another nipped the back of his head. He was too surprised and frightened by this time to run, and he tried to defend himself with his two front paws.

"It's the Sewer Rat! Bite him! Tweak his nose! Snap his tail! Tear out his eyes!" The air was filled with these faint cries before Bumper began to realize just what he was up against. He had run into a big bunch of bats sleeping in the abandoned sewer, and his nibbling at them had alarmed and angered them. It was apparent from their remarks that they mistook him for Mr. Sewer Rat, who perhaps had annoyed them many times before, and had even threatened to devour some of them.

"I'm not the Sewer Rat!" cried Bumper. "Please don't snap out my eyes! I didn't mean to disturb you! Wait! Wait, until I can explain!"

"Who are you? And what are you, then?" cried the biggest and fiercest of the bats, coming so close that his eyes looked like pin-points of light.

"I'm Bumper, the white rabbit!"

There was a pause, and the fluttering of wings seemed to stop beating the air.

"Bumper, the white rabbit! Who ever heard of a white rabbit! All rabbits are brown or gray."

It was the big bat speaking for the others, but they all joined him in gnashing their teeth and in whipping the air with their soft, almost noiseless wings.

"But I assure you I am a white rabbit," replied Bumper. "Come and look at me." This challenge seemed fair, and some of the smaller bats approached nearer, but the leader warned them back. "Keep away! It's the Sewer Rat in disguise. It's a trick of his to catch you."

"In the Sewer Rat white?" interrupted Bumper.

"No, not unless he's been whitewashed or been sleeping in a barrel of flour."

Bumper had to smile at this, for he recalled once how a big rat had been caught in a bag of flour by the old woman who kept rabbits, and his hair was as white as that of the whitest rabbit.

"I can assure you, Mr. Bat, I haven't been whitewashed, and I haven't been sleeping in flour. Look at my ears. Does Mr. Sewer Rat have long ears like mine?"

"No, but he could disguise them by using pieces of white paper. I wouldn't trust him a minute."

In desperation, Bumper then added: "But look at my tail! Did a Sewer Rat or any other kind of a rat have a tail like mine?"

"Where is it?" asked the big Bat. "I don't see any tail at all. All rabbits have white tails, and you haven't any at all."

Bumper wagged the stump of tail that he thought would convince the bats, but for a moment he wasn't exactly sure that he saw it himself. Instead of a white, fluffy stub of a tail as soft as cotton, he saw the dirtiest, blackest wad of hair waving in the air that had ever disgraced a rabbit. The truth flashed upon his mind in an instant. What he had supposed to be the blindness of the bats was nothing more than a most natural circumstance.

He was so black with the dust and mud of the drain-pipe that it was misleading to call himself a white rabbit. He was far from it. He was as dark as any wild rabbit of the woods—darker, in fact, for there was no white fur under his stomach or around his stubby tail.

He was so confused by this discovery that he could not find his tongue to reply. The Bats, accepting his silence as proof that his deception had been found out, suddenly beat their wings and set up a terrible uproar.

"It's the Sewer Rat in disguise!" shouted the big leader of the Bats. "Now we'll punish him! Drive him out of the sewer! Peck out his eyes!"

Bumper stopped just long enough to realize that he had no chance in a fight against all those whirring wings and little gnashing teeth. If he was to escape at all, he had to get a start on the bats. Even though flight seemed to confirm the suspicions of the Bats, he turned and fled as fast as his four legs would carry him.

There was plenty of room in the sewer, and Bumper made such tremendous strides that he outdistanced all but a few of the leaders. They tried to land on his back and claw him, but he shook them off, and dodged this way and that, until the light ahead suddenly became so strong and blinding that the bats gave up the chase.

When Bumper finally came to the mouth of the sewer, he was all out of breath, but the view ahead compensated for a lot of his troubles. He could see the blue sky; green fields and waving trees, and near-by the rippling surface of a lake or river. It looked like Paradise after the darkness of the sewer; but all things that glitter, he found out, are not gold, and every earthly Paradise seems to have its serpent lurking somewhere around in the grass.

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Jersey Male Calf, dropped Dec. 14; solid color; sire Nigretta's Fern Lad, dam Winnie's Golden Baby 248077. Heavy persistent milker and noted show stock. Price, \$25.

F. J. SCHERMAN, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

FAULKNER'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLANDS

The World's Greatest Pork Hog, Sells

Wednesday, February 13, 1918, Jamesport, Mo.

In My Annual Bred Sow Sale.

Ask for catalog. Nothing bred sold at private sale. I am still pricing a few good fall pigs.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

Grinding Corn for Steers

If you are debating whether it pays to grind or crush corn for fattening steers, the results of some experiments at the Missouri Experiment Station will help to settle the question in your mind. Three trials were conducted during three different years. Ninety head of two-year-old steers were used in the experiments. During each trial different lots of steers received ear-corn, shelled corn, crushed corn, crushed corn and cob, corn and cob meal, and ground corn. In other respects the ration was the same. Conclusions drawn from the experiments are:

"The largest average daily gains were made by the cattle in Lot 5 which was fed ground corn; Lot 2 which was fed shelled corn stood second; Lot 4 fed corn and cob meal, third; Lot 3 fed crushed corn and cob, fourth; and Lot 1 fed ear corn, fifth.

"Of every 100 pounds gain made by the cattle and pigs, the following gains or percentages were made by the pigs in the various lots: Lot 1, 21.63; Lot 2, 16.02; Lot 3, 10.63; Lot 4, 4.98; and Lot 5, 4.56.

"It may be profitable to shell and grind corn for two-year-old steers when cattle and corn are high in price if it is not possible to have hogs utilize the undigested and waste feed.

"The efficiency of corn measured by increase in live weight on both cattle and the hogs which follow is less with crushed and ground corn than with ear or shelled corn.

"The results show a slight disadvantage in feeding crushed and ground cobs with the corn.

"The cost of gain in live weight on

the cattle, after deducting the value of the gain on the hogs, is noticeably greater where the corn is shelled, crushed and ground.

"The cattle in Lot 5 which were fed finely ground corn brought the highest price. Lot 4, which was fed corn and cob meal, stood second; Lot 2, fed shelled corn, third; Lot 3, fed crushed corn and cob, fourth, and Lot 1, which was fed ear corn, brought the lowest price.

"The net profit per steer shows that it is possible for a cattle feeder to be misled by considering the rapidity of gain in live weight and market price if he does not consider the cost of gains and net profit.

"The average net profit per steer for the three trials was greatest in Lot 1, which received ear corn; Lot 2, fed shelled corn, was second; Lot 5, fed finely ground corn, third; Lot 3, fed crushed corn and cob, fourth; and Lot 4, fed corn and cob meal, showed a slight loss.

"The extra finish and higher market price for the cattle fed shelled, crushed and ground corn was not sufficient to offset the reduced gain in live weight on the cattle, and hogs per unit of feed fed and the extra expense of preparing the corn."

Reports indicate that the new winter wheat crop of the United States, just planted, is nearly one-fourth larger in area than that planted a year ago.

The Iowa Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association has announced a two days' sale to be held March 27 and 28. This sale will be held at the state fair grounds at Des Moines, and the offering will consist of a choice lot of Holsteins selected from the best herds in that state.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

TRUE SULTAN POLLED DURHAMS

A few heifers bred or open are offered. Some by or bred to the champion \$2,200 True Sultan and Sultan's Challenger.

ED STEGELIN STRAIGHT CREEK - - - KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

For Sale—Thirty head coming yearling bulls. Come early and get the best. Our experience has been those that come late found us sold out. Write or come at once.

E. E. FRIZELL

FRIZELL, (Pawnee County), KANSAS

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE HERD BOARS

For quick sale—Two choice Berkshire herd boars, three winter boars and five spring boars, all choice.

E. D. KING - BURLINGTON, KANSAS

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

G. O. Wheeler, Live Stock Editor W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising O. W. Devine, Field Representative

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders at Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. Under management of C. W. McCampbell.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kansas.

Holsteins.

March 26—Kansas Holstein Breeders' sale, Topeka, Kan. Feb. 27—W. O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kan. March 27-28—Iowa Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. Sale at the State Fair Grounds, Des Moines. F. C. Barney, Secretary, Chapin, Iowa.

Miscellaneous.

Feb. 25-28.—Kansas National Live Stock Show, Wichita, Kan. Draft, coach, standard-bred horses and jacks; Shorthorn, Hereford and Holstein cattle; Poland and Duroc hogs. F. S. Kirk, sales manager, Wichita.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 6—H. B. Walter, Ellingham, Kan. Feb. 7, 1918—W. H. Charter, Butler, Mo. Feb. 8, 1918—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo. Feb. 9, 1918—Will J. Lockridge, Fayette, Mo. Jan. 29—Head & Moore, St. Joseph, Mo. Feb. 18—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas. Feb. 13—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. Feb. 19—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas. Feb. 20—B. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas; sale at Wichita. Feb. 21—E. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kansas; sale at Hutchinson. Feb. 22—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kansas. Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan. Feb. 28—Clarence Dean. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 2—Arthur Mosse and Henry Murr, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Durocs.

Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan. Feb. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Feb. 27—R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo. March 7—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kansas. March 8—R. L. Hurst, Bolckow, Mo.

Oliver & Doran, of Dornwood Farm, Topeka, report their Jersey herd making a splendid record. Dornwood Jersey herd is one of the richly-bred high-producing herds now assembled and is noted for its high testing cows. A feature of the herd at this time is the fine lot of young stock from Register of Merit dams and sired by a great record bred bull.

G. F. Wagner, of Tuttle Dale Stock Farm, Manhattan, Kansas, reports Tuttle Dale herds of Angus cattle and Poland China hogs doing well. The herds of Angus cattle and Poland China hogs on that farm are among the good ones in this state. The best of blood lines and individuals has been the rule in selecting herd material, and careful mating to improve the standard accounts in a great measure for the excellence of Tuttle Dale herds.

John D. Henry, the well known Poland China breeder, of Leocompton, Kansas, reports the sale of his great herd boar, Mammoth Orange, to Carswell & Kelley, of Kansas City, Missouri, to head their choice herd of sows. Mammoth Orange is one of the good Poland China sires now in service.

W. O. Morrill, of Summerfield, Kansas, announces February 27 as the date of his dispersion sale of Holsteins. Mr. Morrill owns one of the choice Holstein herds in Kansas. He has sold his farm and the entire herd will be catalogued for this sale.

R. L. Mount, of Polo, Missouri, owner of one of Missouri's choice herds of big boned Spotted Polands, reports his herd doing well. This herd is made up of representatives of

the best blood lines of the Spotted Poland breed. McKee's Giant #3987, now in use in this herd, is one of the good sires of the breed. He has the size and high quality and has proven a great breeder.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, of Ness City, Kansas, have announced February 21 for their annual bred sow sale at Hutchinson, Kansas. This firm made one of the best sales held last spring and will have for the coming sale one of the best and largest collections of brood sows that will go through any sale ring. There will be about fifteen tried sows by old A Wonder. There will also be twenty-five fall and winter yearlings and ten top spring gilts, mostly sired by Big Hadley Jr., King Price Wonder and Big Jumbo, and bred to the five tried her boars, Big Wonder by King of Wonders, Big Hadley Jr. Long Bob by Big Bob 2d, and Big Bob Wonder. This hog was the junior champion at the big Free Fair at Topeka in 1917. Also King Price Wonder by King of Wonders, dam Big Ben's Glartess by Big Ben, and Big Bob Jumbo by Robidoux.

The Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association will catalog and offer at public auction 100 head of registered Holstein cows and heifers on March 28, at Topeka. Arrangements are being made for a banquet to be held at the Chamber of Commerce hall on the evening of March 25. Notify W. H. Mott, secretary, at Herington, Kansas.

H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Missouri, owner of the great Highview breeding farms and one of the famous herds of old original big-boned Spotted Poland Chinas, will hold his annual bred sow sale at Jamesport on February 13. The selection of bred sows for this sale will be extra good and advance inquiries for catalogs indicate the usual widespread interest in Mr. Faulkner's annual sow sales that have made Jamesport famous.

Dr. F. M. Marks, of Valley Falls, Kansas, has built up a valuable herd of ninety head of strictly milking Shorthorn cattle, all reds and of the low blocky type. The herd bull now at the head of this herd is Double Diamond by Diamond Goods. Double Diamond is an outstanding bull of the correct type. He carries a double cross of Diamond Goods and is much like his sire. Diamond Goods was by Good Choice, by Choice Goods, and out of Sweetheart. He was undefeated in the aged bull classes of the leading shows of 1912. Most of the females on the farm are descendants of the great Scotch bull, Choice Lancaster, a bull that was widely known for his breeding qualities. A feature of the herd at this time is a choice lot of young stock.

R. L. Hurst, of Bolckow, Missouri, has announced March 8 for a Duroc bred sow sale. On this date Mr. Hurst will offer forty head of spring gilts and tried sows, bred to his trio of boars, Great Pathfinder and two young boars by King the Colonel. The offering promises to be the best lot ever sold from the Hurst farm.

Wakarusa Whispers

Our old friend, John Thomas VanDerlip, who writes under the name of Jay Vee, and will be remembered as the author of "Wild Oats," has just published a little booklet of verse entitled "Wakarusa Whispers." Mr. VanDerlip was one of the early settlers in the Wakarusa Valley, and many of the poems deal with local scenes or history. Some of them were written in the author's boyhood, while others are of recent date.

The love of Nature which permeates the verses is indicated by the following words from the preface: "Individuals endowed with pure sentiment hear the music and note the harmony of songs of birds, of the hum of bees, the melody in sound of wind and wave, and see the beauty of leaf and tree and blossom. . . . Viewing a work of art, they see the artisan; a picture, the painter; a poem, the poet; and beyond all, they contemplate the Master Mind of the universe." A vein of delicate humor bubbles just beneath the surface, appearing here and there. Some of the album verses we imagine are sly thrusts at the persons for whom they were written.

The poem beginning "It's worth a great deal more to live Than it used to be" presents a refreshingly different way of looking at the high cost of living.

The booklet is illustrated with scenes from the Wakarusa, and would make a dainty gift.

Idle Acres

In a recent news letter to farm bureau members, E. J. Macy, county agent of Montgomery County, mentions the fact that a number of farms were not farmed last season. He also intimates that there are some patches or corners that are not being farmed on at least 95 per cent of the farms. "You need only to look around," says Mr. Macy, "in order to find if your farm is in the 5 per cent or in the 95 per cent class of farms.

"Do you want to see a farm that is being farmed to the limit? Come with me some day to the Ernest Miller farm, northwest of Coffeyville. The boys that visited this farm on our last tour will remember it not only as the neatest and cleanest farm visited, but as a farm that had all possible space producing a crop or two crops each year.

"Most of the farms have from two to six acres that are not used at all. Why not use this idle land and raise some

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

FAIR FIELDS FARM

Offers Registered Holstein Bulls, Ready for Service. Fine toppy fellows, with straight backs, more white than black; in fact real bulls. The sire of most of these bulls was grand champion bull at the International Wheat Show at Wichita in 1916. Their dams led the Mulvane Cow Testing Association this year with records up to 85 pounds milk per day and 111 pounds butter for thirty days. Prices reasonable.

B. R. GOSNEY - - - - - MULVANE, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready for service, both from tested and untested dams, at prices within reason. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING of high grade young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to pure-bred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON - - - - - TOWANDA, KANSAS

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM is offering twenty-five pure-bred heifer calves from six weeks to eight months old; also a choice lot of yearlings, bred heifers and young cows, all with top-notch breeding and at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere; grade cows and heifers. BUY YOUR NEXT PURE-BRED BULL FROM US. For description and prices, wire, write, or call. T. R. MAURER & COMPANY - - - - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS



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

F. W. WALMER Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS—Senior herd bull, Walker Copia Champion, dam and sire's dam held world's records. Service bulls, bull calves. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kan.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan. Breeders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle \$900 will buy four heifers, about 28 months old, that will soon freshen. They are bred to Sir Johanna De Kol 19th, who weighs 2,500 pounds and has a big list of A. R. O. daughters. They are also related on sire's and dam's side to Segis Payne Johanna, the world record cow. \$550 will buy two cows about six years old, that are bred to Sir Johanna De Kol 19th and will soon freshen. Do not stop to correspond, but see us at once, as this is an unusual offer. Standard Dairy Company, Wichita, Kansas Walnut Grove

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

Twelve Heifers and Two Bulls, 15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, five weeks old, from heavy milkers, at \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARM, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

OLSON HAMPSHIRE.

For Sale—One spring yearling and one fall yearling boar, 8 spring boars, 40 head spring gilts, either bred or open. All immuned and registered to purchaser. Write or come and see our herd. Farm 12 mi. S. of Salina. OLSON BROS. - - - - - ASSARIA, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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



P. M. GROSS Live Stock Auctioneer Twelve years on the block. Pure-bred sales & specialty. Sales made anywhere. 4230 Paseo Kansas City, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

SIXTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and heifers. E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

GOOD GALLOWAY BULLS

Twenty-five Extra Good Yearlings Extra breeding and quality. Priced to sell. J. M. HILL, SEDGWICK, KANSAS Route 4, Box 65A

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Greenwood Hereford Farm

Prince Rupert Herefords One carload yearling bulls; fifty head bull calves. Will price single lot or carload.

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

We offer for sale choice, beautifully-marked heifer or male calves, 15-16ths pure-bred, and all from extra large heavy-milking dams, as follows, crated f.o.b. cars: One to two weeks old, \$15 each; two to three weeks old, \$17 each; five to six weeks old, \$20 each. First check takes them. Write W. C. KENYON & SONS, ELGIN, ILLINOIS

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A. R. O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production. LILAC DAIRY FARM R. F. D. 2 Topeka, Kansas

Butter Bred Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds. J. P. MAST - - - - - SCRANTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN COWS

For Sale—Twenty head of registered cows, yearlings and calves; also twelve young high grade cows and heifers. All bred to a bull whose three nearest dams averaged near 26 pounds butter in seven days. One herd bull and four young bulls by Snowflour Sir Mutual 78654. CHAS. V. SASS 1013 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$25 each delivered to your station. We can supply you with registered or high grade Holsteins, any age or number, at reasonable prices. Clover Valley Holstein Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 15-16ths pure, six weeks old, the cream of Wis., \$25 each. Registered bull calves, \$45, crated for shipment. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

For Sale—Registered cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, bull calves. Also my 3-year-old herd bull. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Oak Hill Farm's

Registered Holstein Cattle

For Sale—Yearling and bred heifers, also young bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Regier's Holstein-Friesians

For Sale—Bulls from A. R. O. dams, sired by the great bull, Sir Rag Apple Korndyke De Kol. Also fresh cows and bred heifers. G. REGIER & SONS, WHITEWATER, KAN.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Young bulls from high producing dams and a splendid son of King Segis Pontiac for sale. Ira Romig, Sta. B, Topeka, Kas.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX KNOLL MULEFOOTS

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS Bull calves for sale, best blood lines. Some from cows now on A. R. test. RANSOM & KISSINGER, Homewood, Kansas.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS BULL, Mabel's Invincible 19645. Also two Queen Mother bull calves. G. F. WAGNER, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

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