

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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## CANNING CLUBS INCREASE

*Riley Mother-Daughter Canning Club Second Largest In Kansas*

**L**AST year a Kansas canning team consisting of a mother and her daughter put up 827 quarts of food products, including fruits, vegetables, soups, meats, and jellies. The total value of these products was \$274.20, and their cost in the can was \$138.33, making a saving in that family's food bills of \$135.87.

This is just a sample of what every one of the twenty-nine teams in this club did last year. The idea is growing. All over the state mother-daughter canning clubs are being organized. The work of storing food products is being taken up with an enthusiasm that would even win the approval of Herbert Hoover.

The Riley Mother-Daughter Canning Club, a picture of which is shown on this page, enjoys the distinction of being the second largest club of its kind in Kansas. Although only three months old, its membership at the present time is 200 and the club is in a healthy, growing condition.

Early last spring a date was arranged with Otis E. Hall, state club leader, for meeting with the women of the Riley community who were interested in canning. This meeting was held April 14, in the Presbyterian Church, and the Riley Mother-Daughter Canning Club was organized. Fifty women were present and the following officers were elected: Mrs. A. J. Pottorf, president; Mrs. Fred Walters, vice president; Mrs. Alvin Gates, secretary; Miss Ruth Hutchinson, treasurer. The club meets the first Saturday of each month.

It is significant that three of the local community clubs are represented in the officers of this mother-daughter club, and three churches are co-operating in the work.

Four meetings have been held, the first three of which were given over to

organization work and programs which were planned with a view to studying the possibilities of a canning club and the ways of making it most helpful to the members. A question-box on "Garden Troubles" was a feature of one meeting, which was the means of bringing out many helpful suggestions. Even the youngest junior members contributed to the question-box, as many of them already are experienced gardeners.

In reporting one of the first meetings, the president of the club wrote: "We do so want to make our club a practical and social success." We felt the truth of her words when we visited the club July 7, on which date the state club leader gave a canning demonstration. Although it was a very busy time in that section on account of the wheat and oats harvests, ninety-two were present at the meeting, which was held in the Methodist Church, and everyone had come for a purpose, namely, to learn all possible about canning. During the afternoon cherries, peas, beans, beets, beet top greens, and chicken were canned, and many helpful questions were asked and answered. Some of the members who had been canning at home had encountered difficulties and these were discussed in the meeting and explained by Mr. Hall. One very important point in successful canning work which was emphasized was the difference between simmering water and boiling water in the hot water bath. A great risk is taken when the water does not boil hard while the products are in the hot-water bath.

One of the members had brought with her a can of peaches that she had put up several years ago. The peaches had a disagreeable flavor which she could not account for, and she thought this a good subject for discussion at the meeting. Upon questioning, it was found she had

used a false bottom of soft pine wood in the hot-water bath, without having boiled the boards first, and the pine flavor had been absorbed through the loosened jar tops.

Corn and tomatoes will be canned at the meeting of the club to be held the first Saturday in August. Mrs. Dot Masterson and Mrs. Forrest Clark, the two members who will have charge of the demonstration, are studying the essential points for successfully canning these products and will present them at the meeting.

This plan of having demonstrations conducted by members of the local club is an excellent one, for those members having this work in charge will become authorities on the products the canning of which is demonstrated by them and other members of the club can get prompt help from them by telephone when puzzling questions arise.

The Riley club has a high aim—that of being a practical and social success—and after having met with the members, we predict noteworthy accomplishments. This is only one of many such clubs in the state by which a great work is being done in the saving of surplus garden products.

### Week of Grange Meetings

Kansas Grangers and others who heard National Master Oliver Wilson during his week's visit to the state in July were greatly enthused and strengthened by his cheery optimism and the constructive program of Grange activities outlined in the addresses made.

A second series of important field meetings are to be addressed by State Master Ray McKaig of North Dakota. Mr. McKaig is a forceful speaker and will bring a message to Kansas Grangers that will well repay them for the effort necessary to attend these field

meetings where he will speak. The schedule is as follows: August 13, Eskridge; August 14, Burlington; August 15, Yates Center; August 16, Humboldt; August 17, Chanute, and August 18, Moline.

The services and appliances of the big state fairs have been offered to the Government as training camps in connection with the promotion of food preservation and conservation, more effective marketing, live stock production, and efficiency in agriculture. This offer was made by representatives of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions which recently held a meeting in Washington. It was pointed out to the Secretary of Agriculture that the big fairs in this country have an attendance of fifteen to twenty million people annually, and the association was ready to set aside as many of the fair activities as possible in order to help the Government promote its program of increased production and food conservation. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture offered suggestions as to how the fairs can be made more directly to serve the nation in the present emergency.

Don't throw away paraffin that has become unclean through usage in canning and preserving. Many times it can be cleaned with a brush in cold water. If this does not remove all the dirt, a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends heating the paraffin to boiling and straining it through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth or through a thin layer of absorbent cotton over one thickness of cheesecloth. If the paraffin is still unclean, heat and strain it again. Any paraffin lodging in the strainer may be recovered by heating the cloth.



MEMBERS OF RILEY MOTHER-DAUGHTER CANNING CLUB PRESENT AT RECENT DEMONSTRATION MEETING.—THE MAN IN FOREGROUND IS OTIS E. HALL, STATE CLUB LEADER



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# FARM POWER

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

THAT American manufacturers of gasoline farm tractors will produce probably 50,000 tractors this year as compared with the demand for 100,000 or more, gives special interest to the annual demonstration of tractors which will be held at Fremont, Neb., the week of August 6-10. Last year American manufacturers produced 39,000 tractors. This year they hoped to have built 70,000, but shortage of labor and materials and lack of standardization has cut this figure to a possible 50,000. It is estimated that there is a possible field for a million of these tractors in this country. Production is as essential in farm tractors as with aviation.

At Fremont over 250 farm tractors will demonstrate each day, these representing the majority of the tractor manufacturers. Many thousand acres of land have been secured for the demonstration week and from morning until night these machines will be demonstrating their ability to plow and do every kind of farm work.

This national tractor week will be the occasion of a great meeting of tractor engineers and manufacturers at which problems of greater tractor production as made necessary by the war will be paramount. Arnold P. Yerkes, of the Bureau of Farm Management, in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, and a government tractor expert, will speak on the more efficient use of tractors on farms and the more intensive cultivation possible with them as compared with animal power. A year ago Mr. Yerkes conducted the government questionnaire with 35,000 farmers operating tractors and from this arrived at the startling deduction that these tractors are averaging but forty-eight days work per year whereas it is possible to use them more than double the number of days in war times. Mr. Yerkes is handling a second government questionnaire with tractor owners and is expected to give some startling figures regarding tractor use.

Great Britain found it necessary to standardize farm tractor construction and America faces the same problem. The Society of Automotive Engineers, which embraces in its membership engineers representing such industries as automobiles, motor trucks, farm tractors, aeroplanes, motorcycles, motor boats and stationary gas engines, started this work of tractor standardization last spring and is vigorously carrying it on at present. Tractor manufacturers are requesting methods for the standardizing of parts so that production to meet the demands will be possible. The Society of Automotive Engineers was entirely responsible for standardization work in connection with American automobiles and made a world's name for itself in this field. Its engineers are now standardizing aviation motors and planes. It is working similarly with regard to farm tractors, and through this source it will be possible to bring tractor production up to the figures necessary.

The engineers are also working with the tractor fuel problem, which will be

discussed at Fremont on Wednesday, August 8. Kerosene has generally been accepted as a satisfactory tractor fuel, but many manufacturers declare it is not so efficient as gasoline and there is greater economy in using gasoline notwithstanding the higher price. Experts in engine design and others in carburetion, as well as chemists for fuel manufacturers, are expected to reveal some interesting facts in this fuel controversy.

### Use Your Monkey-Wrench

If the owner drives his car constantly it will be an excellent thing for him to use his monkey-wrench now and then. Especially with a new car it is not a bad plan to go over nuts and bolts occasionally. Even the tightest nut will be more or less affected by constant vibration and a loose bolt should be tightened, since the play to which the looseness gives rise may result in the necessity for later repairs. As the car grows a little older the bolts and nuts settle and there is less occasion for tightening.

The foregoing advice applies with particular force to spring clips, a pulling up of the nuts of which will take but a few minutes of the operator's time about once a month, keeping the springs properly seated and adding much to the sense of security that is enjoyed by the man who looks after things and knows that they have been attended to.

Sometimes it happens that the motorist is unable to keep the nuts fastening the bolts absolutely tight. Try as he may, the nut will come loose again. If a lockwasher cannot be applied, a good remedy is to put a drop of solder on the thread of the nut, or in the absence of solder, a little paint or varnish will set the nut tight and prevent it from becoming loose again.—American Motorist.

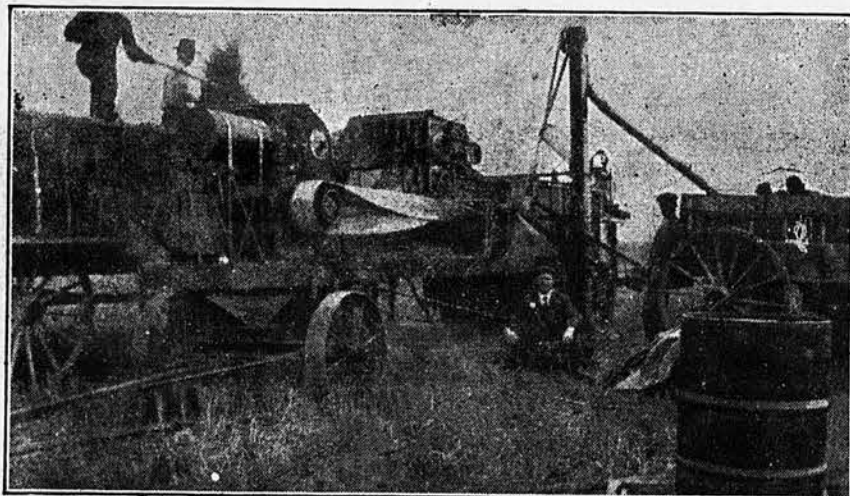
### Driving on Slippery Roads

A set of good tire chains at all times kept with the car and put on the rear wheels when the roads are slippery will pay well for the investment and the time expended in attaching to the wheels. The chains should be properly adjusted. If put on too snug they cut the tread. If too loose, they are not effective. The chains should be adjusted so that they will shift around over the tread, distributing the wear.

In emergency cases when no chains are to be had, a piece of rope wound around the wheel will prove reasonably effective. The ends of the rope must be tied around spokes to prevent slipping.

### Harrow As You Plow

Plowing for wheat is the order of the day in Kansas and all through the wheat belt. At this season of the year moisture escapes rapidly from loose soil freshly turned up, and it is a great advantage in the preparation of the seed bed to have the harrow follow immediately after the plow. In a recent issue of Power Farming a method adopted by a Minnesota power farmer is described.



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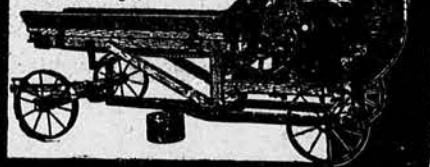
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He first tried hitching an ordinary peg-tooth harrow behind his tractor. This did not do quite as well as he expected it to and, being constantly on the lookout for equipment that would help him to do better work, he found at the store of a local implement dealer a rotary harrow designed for attachment to a gang plow of two bottoms. He purchased this harrow and attached it to the frame of his engine so that it thoroughly pulverized the last two furrows plowed. This left the soil in good seed bed condition and saved considerable time, since it made it possible to plow and harrow at one operation. We believe it good policy for the power farmer to plan wherever possible to pull a harrow so the fresh plowing is pulverized before it has time to dry.

There are more rats than human beings in the United States, and every rat is a food waster.



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S. E. COBB, Vice-President

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### FARMERS WILL BE FAIR

From an article which appeared in a leading daily paper of Kansas recently, we inferred that the writer was of the opinion that the farmers of the state were planning to store large quantities of wheat and hold it for big prices later. We are loath to believe that the farmers are so unpatriotic as to attempt to corner the wheat market and demand unfair prices. We believe when the time comes farmers will sell wheat for a reasonable price. If they are in a position to store the grain on their farms as it is threshed, it is the wise thing to do. This does not lessen the available supply of wheat and avoids rushing the whole crop to market at a time when the horses and tractors had better be at work preparing the ground for the next crop. It also does away with the congestion at the elevators and on the railroads to have the marketing distributed over the year.

If farmers have any ulterior motive in storing wheat for higher prices it is to prevent speculators from reaping a rich harvest from the ultimate consumer as they did with last year's crop. Most of this crop left the producer's hands at about a dollar a bushel. In a short period of time it was selling at three dollars a bushel. The producer knew there had been injustice to someone in this big price jump from what he got to what the consumer had to pay. They are not in a frame of mind to permit this sort of thing to occur again if they can prevent it by holding their wheat.

Now that it is assured that the Government is going to guarantee a price of not less than two dollars a bushel for next year's crop, the producer is safe, but he will expect the Government to protect the consumer at the other end of the line. It would be poor policy under present war conditions for the growers of wheat as a class to store the grain to such an extent as to make it impossible to fill our domestic requirements and send all we can spare to our allies across the sea. If there should be any checking of the movement of wheat as the consumptive demand develops due to the storage of large quantities on the farms, the next governmental step would be to fix a minimum price and if necessary take over the wheat at the price established.

With the speculator put out of the game, producers are not so unpatriotic nor so lacking in business sense as to attempt to do the very thing we have all deplored in the food speculator who gained such unjust profits from last year's production.

### SELL THE POOR COWS

A good deal is being said of the dairyman who must sell his cows because he is losing money. Our big cities demand large quantities of milk and at present prices of feed they are not paying enough for the product. The milkman who is supplying this trade is in the position of the manufacturer who finds the cost of his raw material which he must buy in order to turn out his product has advanced in price so much more rapidly than the finished article that he is losing money each day he continues in the business.

The milkman who is supplying the whole milk trade is in a precarious condition and in some way must get a greater net return for his product or go out of business. It is probable that consumers will have to pay more for milk. Of course there are economies in feeding and in weeding out the boarder cows, in more economically distributing the product, and other things that may be done to lessen the expense.

There is a vast difference between this sort of dairying and that which is simply a part of the farming business. The farmer who uses good milk cows to manufacture into a finished product the rough feeds of his farm, many of which would have little or no value on the

market, is not being seriously pinched by the present condition of high priced feeds. He does not have to buy alfalfa hay and other roughage at eighteen to twenty dollars a ton because his dairy business has been developed on the basis of the capacity of his farm to grow rough feeds for which there is not a ready market. With plenty of rough feed on hand, and good cows, he can afford to pay high prices for some of the concentrates such as bran, oil meal, or cottonseed meal. These feeds not only serve to balance the farm-grown feeds so as to make them more efficient, but bring fertilizing value to the farm. The addition of fertility makes possible the growing of larger feed crops, and the dairy business can grow as the capacity of the farm to produce feeds increases.

This is the sort of dairying that KANSAS FARMER aims to preach in season and out. It is the kind of dairying that hundreds of Kansas farmers would find profitable, because it enables them to turn into cash every year material that would otherwise go to waste. A comparatively small proportion of our farmers are in a position to handle city milk trade. Their position is precarious at the present time, but the use of dairy cows as an adjunct to general farming is stimulated rather than depressed by the conditions prevailing at the present time. For this kind of dairy farming we need more, not less, dairy cows and better dairy methods.

As a result of present conditions, many farm dairymen are being led to study their cows more closely as individuals and we have learned of numerous instances where a few of the inferior cows are going to market because of this study. This kind of dairy cow selling is to be commended and is one

of the good results coming from a period of high priced feeds. Such selling of dairy cows is a decided benefit to the dairy industry.

### CROP CONDITIONS

Wheat in Kansas is turning out better than the estimated yields of the State Board of Agriculture's correspondents published a month ago. Threshers' reports to date, as sent in by the Board's correspondents, indicate a total yield for the state of 45,245,000 bushels, or an average of 12.8 bushels to the acre. In several of the eastern and south-central counties the yield is from seven to ten bushels more to the acre than the correspondents had estimated in June. These increases, however, have been offset by losses in the northwest. Little threshing has been done in this territory, but the early reports indicate that yields will be decidedly less than was anticipated a month ago. The counties of Chase and Lyon are reporting average acre yields of thirty bushels.

As a result of high temperature, hot winds, and lack of moisture, the prospect for corn has suffered a decided setback since the Board's report for a month ago. As far as grain is concerned, much corn is now judged a failure even though abundant moisture should come from now on. This is particularly true of the large acreages of corn planted out in the western two-thirds of the state. The best corn prospects are in the northeast counties, the percentage condition for Atchison and Doniphan being reported as eighty-seven.

Sorghums as usual have been hanging on, although making poor growth due to the lack of moisture.

## "Education For Service"

EVERY training camp, every Red Cross unit, every section of the formative organizations for offensive or defensive action, is being strengthened by the men and women who have been trained for service in the colleges, universities, and normal schools which have been endowed and supported by the nation and the states. . . . .

The sometimes overworked phrase, "Education for service," proves an epigram of benediction, for the men and women who have been taught that work is a duty, a privilege, a blessing, are found in every locality helping to prepare to win this war. It may be in the days to come that this war for democracy will be won by the men who can best produce food and the women who can best conserve it. . . . .

The boys who are shocking wheat and stacking alfalfa are more uncomfortable today under the hundred and some-odd degree Kansas sun than the boys who are getting the last finish of their drill on the fields of France or wearing a marine's uniform in Honolulu or Panama. It augurs well for democracy that these sunburned, sweaty boys are being given their full measure of praise and that the world sees patriotism and devotion in every service that is faithfully performed. The maid of 1917 wastes but little time to "bind her warrior's sash." She is rolling bandages while she prays that the war may be over before her hero gets to the trenches. . . . .

Do your whole duty. In addition to plans for food drives, Red Cross, or recruit camps, in addition to your economies and the Gospel of the Cleaned Plate, take a long look ahead. If this war lasts three years, or five years, if the worst comes and the ships going east with the young heroes salute the ships coming home with the silent ones, where shall we get our leaders for the fields of horror and the fields of wheat? Look about you and see that the good material is trained. Send a boy and a girl to a college, to a training camp for citizens—please God for peace, but for war if the price must be paid. A year at college may mean more to the nation if we can train a leader than anything else we can do. Let us every one try to help fill the ranks of the college classes for next fall with the best we have. The world will need leaders more than ever in the great reorganizations which must come after the "world" is made safe for democracy. We must furnish trained men and women to rebuild the industries and the homes of Belgium and the other worn-out lands. Plan to send a student, for war if we must, for peace if we may.—ALBERT DICKENS, President Alumni Association, Kansas State Agricultural College.

### START TO SAVE FEED

How to make the most of short feed crops is a problem confronting stock farmers over much of Kansas. In the sections where wheat was winter killed there are thousands of acres of corn where the crop is now sunburned and past redemption, from the standpoint of producing any grain. This growth of fodder, however, all represents feed value. It now seems that feed will be as scarce the coming winter as it was following the seasons of 1911 or 1913. Much stock was sacrificed in these years because the owners had no feed with which to carry them through the winter. Some, however, even following these short years managed to carry stock through with what seemed to be the poorest kind of feed. A Wallace County cattleman says it paid him well in 1913 to buy, harvest, and feed to his cattle the corn and other feed crops which his neighbors thought too poor to save. In one instance a field of corn was cut by hand and hauled five and one-half miles to a pit silo. At the Hays Experiment Station the fall of 1913 corn and kafir too short to handle with corn binders was cut for silage, four rows at a time, with wheat headers. The supply of silage and other feed stored by the station helped to winter its cattle in good shape, while other stockmen in the same locality were compelled to send their stock to market.

We recollect how the Hays station saved every spear of fodder that grew in 1911. The two silos of one hundred tons capacity each which were built that year were filled with kafir. Long before the kafir was ready to harvest, however, the corn on the station farm was firing and all hope was given up for any grain. Wheat binders were used in putting it into the shock and the crop was so poor that on one eighty-acre field there was only about one big shock to the acre. It paid big, however, to save all this feed, even though it did require traveling over large acreages. Not an animal was sacrificed from the station herd, while all through that country cows and young heifers were sent to market because no effort had been made to save all the feed produced.

Now the station has six silos. At no time of the year is the supply of silage totally exhausted. This year as soon as these silos are filled all the fodder left will be cut and shocked or stacked. This dry feed is especially useful in feeding the work horses and mules.

In fields where there is still hope for some grain to mature the crop will be left, for seed of adapted varieties of corn and grain sorghums will be scarce next spring.

These corn fields which have been well cultivated are in excellent shape for wheat and it is planned to sow wheat this fall on these fields from which the corn fodder has been removed with very little additional seed bed preparation.

Do not wait for a feed crop to dry up and blow away, but begin at once to harvest and store it so it can be used in the most efficient manner possible for wintering stock. The ideal method is to put it into a silo, but if this cannot be done, harvest the crop and store it in the form of dry fodder.

The farmers of Kansas should not try to plant the Burbank wheat this fall, says Prof. L. E. Call. This new variety of wheat, which has been featured in a number of news articles, may be well adapted to California conditions and may produce the crop that it is supposed to, but may not be adapted to Kansas conditions. Kansas farmers should plant this season strains of wheat that they know are adapted to Kansas conditions. A good crop is needed next year for food too much to justify experimenting with a new strain. The experiment stations will try out the Burbank wheat and will be able to say whether or not it is adapted to Kansas conditions.



# WESTERN KANSAS BUILDS SILOS

## Motor Truck Carries Silo Models and Equipment in Silo-Building Campaign

**N**OWHERE in Kansas can a silo be made more valuable than in the western part of the state. Live stock production is the most dependable type of farming to follow, but in the dry farming areas the silo is a most necessary part of the live stock farmer's equipment. Many silos will be built in the western half of Kansas this summer.

A silo demonstration tour co-operatively conducted by the extension division of the Agricultural College and the Fort Hays Experiment Station started west from Hays on Tuesday, July 10, for a six weeks' campaign. Three to four meetings are being held daily. The schedule includes stops in the following counties in the order given: Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, Wallace, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Russell, Barton, Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, and Greeley. This campaign is unique because of the fact that the demonstration materials are carried across the country on a gasoline truck from which all demonstrations are given.

Those in charge of the silo truck report that at every meeting they find from two to a dozen men who are ready to begin work on their silos. Interested crowds are meeting the truck at all points visited, and the audiences at the schoolhouse meetings comprise the farmers for miles around. The attendance at one meeting which was held in a schoolhouse twenty miles from a railroad was 247, some of the people coming a distance of thirty miles.

Pit and concrete silos are being given special attention. Forms for making concrete silos are carried, as well as devices for showing the construction of pit silos and apparatus for hoisting the silage from these underground pits. Another silo shown is the emergency type silo of 100 tons capacity which can be built at a cost of about \$100, including all labor and material. Flooring and wooden hoops are used for this type, the flooring being nailed to the hoops on the inside. Such a silo can be put up in about two days. A model showing the construction of the tile block silo is also carried. Complete information about the different silo types is given by those accompanying the truck, and also full instructions for the building of the different types.

Most of the meetings are held at inland points that are community centers—in schoolhouses and at cross roads—while some are at farm houses. A meeting is held every week-day night, a stereopticon and a good supply of lantern slides being carried for this purpose. In one instance a farm meeting was held Sunday evening by request. Several reels of educational moving pictures are provided for use where this is made possible by the managers of local moving picture concerns.

A camping outfit is carried as a time-saver. A few wooden horses and boards are included in the equipment, so that an audience can be seated out in the open when this is more convenient or more comfortable.

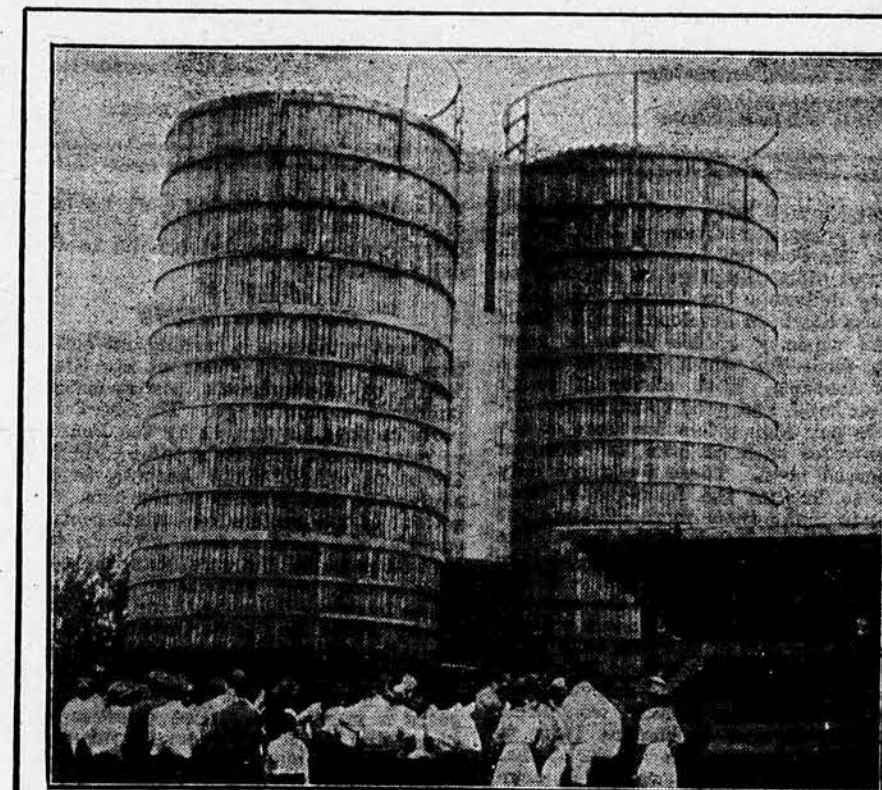
Those accompanying the truck in addition to the driver are: W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent for West Central Kansas; C. R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, and A. S. Neale, dairyman of the extension division of the Agricultural College. A Ford car carries the three men. This is sent ahead every few days with information concerning future meetings.

The one and one-half ton Republic truck used is furnished by the H. A. Dougherty Motor Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and a Delco lighting system with a capacity of twenty to thirty lamps has been loaned by Axtell & Long, of Wichita, for use during the trip.

As originally planned, the tour was to have ended August 9, but owing to the interest shown in the silo campaign and the requests for meetings, arrangements have been made to extend the time until August 21. The schedule for the part of the trip still to be covered follows:

Saturday, August 4 (central time)—10 a. m., Luray; 1 p. m., Waldo; 4 p. m., Paradise; 8 p. m., Natoma.

Monday, August 6—9 a. m., Gorham;



WOODEN-HOOP SILO 14 x 30 FEET ON FARM OF FRED STAADT, MIAMI COUNTY.—  
COST OF MATERIAL, \$100

11 a. m., Fairport; 3 p. m., Russell; 8 p. m., Bunker Hill.

Tuesday, August 7—10 a. m., Success; 3 p. m., Hawley; 8 p. m., Milberger.

Wednesday, August 8—10 a. m., Stickney; 2 p. m., Hoisington; 8 p. m., Pawnee Rock.

Thursday, August 9—10 a. m., Larned; 2 p. m., Rozel; 8 p. m., Burdette.

Friday, August 10—10 a. m., Francis; 2 p. m., Alexander; 8 p. m., Timken.

Saturday, August 11—10 a. m., La Crosse; 2 p. m., Liebenthal; 8 p. m., McCracken.

Monday, August 13 (mountain time)—10 a. m., Brownell; 2 p. m., Ransom; 8 p. m., Utica.

Tuesday, August 14—10 a. m., Ness

## Conserving Leaders

**T**HE American public is deluged with all sorts of advice as to the conservation of food and other necessities in war time. A word is needed about the conservation of young men. Not simply seeing to it that those who go into the camps have safeguards about their lives to keep them fit, but making provisions towards the supply of those who are kept out of the trenches and the actual warfare in order to make leaders for the reconstruction of society after the war is over.

The writer had received an invitation from a large state university to give the Commencement address this last June to the graduating class. A few days before the date set for the graduation exercises he had a letter from the president of the institution saying that the entire class had enlisted, and there wouldn't be any Commencement. In the excitement of the war, this school seemed to think the only patriotism that could be counted was the kind that sent all its educated material to the front.

But if that policy is pursued by all our educational institutions, it will be disastrous to future leadership. The colleges and universities should be recruited even more largely than in times of peace. The present emphasis on the war should not make us lose our sense of proportion. We must plan, not only for immediate hostilities but for the conditions that will confront the nation and the world after the physical fighting is a thing of the past.

It is a fact not generally known that war time has always been a time of abnormal activity in many ways. This country established over twenty colleges during our Civil War and they are all alive and flourishing today. The Germans have within the last two years founded a new university at Frankfort on the Main. They are doing it with a definite purpose to provide leaders for a reconstruction period that is bound to follow the cessation of hostilities, no matter how the war ends. It will be a wise policy if fathers and mothers use their influence with the boys and girls in their families to persuade them to continue their education. The colleges of the land ought not to close up or even be compelled to curtail their regular work. We shall need all the educated material we can make in the next ten years in order to meet the great demands that will be put upon us. We cannot afford to neglect the power house and put all our energy into the rolling stock. The rolling stock will not be worth much if the power house is left to take care of itself, or even through short-sighted policy allowed to fall into decay. Let us conserve our future leaders.

Charles M. Fuldner

City; 2 p. m., Nonchalanta; 8 p. m., Ransom.

Wednesday, August 15—10 a. m., Division; 2 p. m., Dighton; 8 p. m., Pennednis.

Thursday, August 16—10 a. m., Shields; 2 p. m., Healy; 8 p. m., Manning.

Friday, August 17—10 a. m., Grigston; 2 p. m., Scott City; 4 p. m., Shallow Water; 8 p. m., Friend.

Saturday, August 18—10 a. m., Modoc; 2 p. m., Pence; 8 p. m., Christy.

Monday, August 20—10 a. m., Sunnyside; 2 p. m., Leoti; 8 p. m., Selkirk.

Tuesday, August 21—10 a. m., Tribune; 2 p. m., Keyser; 8 p. m., Sidney.

## Silos Save Grain

In feeding dairy cows we are up against the condition of almost prohibitive grain prices. The grain ration can be much cut down without reducing the milk production, provided we feed more silage and legume hay. Less grain will be available for feeding to cattle, for much more than usual is needed now for human food, and the emergency demands that every effort be made for its conservation. Milk production must be maintained—hence, every effort should be made to substitute other feeds for grain in the dairy ration. To do that the silo will help.

Fruits and green vegetables are canned so as to supply succulent and palatable foods for the family during the winter. Succulence is just as essential to the cow as to a human being. The abundant milk flow obtained from the June pasture, to a large extent, is due to the succulence of the grass. Silage provides succulent feed during winter when pasture is not available. With silage in the ration, dairy cattle can be kept in the condition of health common to animals on pasture. The digestive system of a cow is well suited for the utilization of large quantities of green grasses and other coarse, succulent material. Silage is palatable and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum economical results.

"Siloing" is an excellent way of preserving the mature corn crop or of saving one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity. About forty per cent of the total food material in the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves. When only the ears are harvested, we lose nearly one-half of the crop; on the other hand, when the crop is put into the silo the losses are very small. When drought, frost, or insects attack a field of corn before it is ripe, the entire crop may be lost unless the farmer has a silo ready in which to preserve it.

No feed crops can be so successfully harvested under widely varying conditions as those that are put into the silo. Only in case of drought or frost is it necessary to rush the filling of the silo; rain or dew on the forage does not injure the silage.

The silo at all times, and particularly now, offers one of the best means of reducing feed bills. The present great national emergency places these questions before every farmer who keeps cattle: Have you a silo? If you have not, your herd is not most economically fed; why not build a silo and fill it before frost comes? If you have one, is it big enough to supply all the silage your cattle can eat before the next crop is harvested? If not, build another. You can buy one ready to erect, or you can build it yourself. Home-made silos of concrete or wood can be erected with little trouble.

Call on the extension department of our agricultural college for advice and suggestions or write to the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, for bills of material, with full specifications for silos of different capacities.

The animal husbandry department of the Nebraska Agricultural College has made arrangements to assist farmers in selecting breeding ewes this fall. It is pointed out that many farmers could handle a band of ewes to a good advantage, thus increasing their cash receipts at a small outlay.



# THRIFT A NECESSITY

*Means Prudent Spending and Wise Saving of Money and Elimination of Waste*

*By S. W. Straus, President American Society of Thrift, Before the National Education Association*

**T**HRIFT is a patriotic necessity. The first message delivered direct to the nation by President Wilson after the declaration of war with Germany was on the subject of thrift. So rapidly are events of epochal importance being enacted today that possibly the full significance of this fact was lost sight of by most of our citizens. But to my mind it would seem to indicate that the chief executive of the United States, with the accurate perspective of his lofty position, saw thrift alike as the first duty and the first patriotic opportunity of the citizens of this country in the face of the great national crisis.

In the present instance the whole world virtually is in a state of upheaval. We are fighting in the darkness that precedes the dawn of universal democracy. Autocracy and militarism will have vanished from the earth when peace comes again. Not only the rights but the responsibilities of the individual will hold larger sway.

#### WASTE HAS NO RIGHT TO EXIST

We will have learned, first of all, that waste has no right to exist anywhere under any circumstances. Today the man who becomes intoxicated is held in aversion by his fellow citizens, and tomorrow the man who is not thrifty will be a social outcast, for we shall understand then what we are just beginning to learn today, that the spendthrift is a public menace. A man cannot waste his own substance alone. Destruction cannot be confined to the individual who commits it. Cast a pebble in the water and the ripples will describe a wide circle. In like manner, waste of any sort describes a vast circle of harmful influence.

Let me call attention to the point at this time that thrift means in a general way simply the elimination of waste. We have had examples recently in this country of the baneful influence of misguided thrift. Because we, as a nation, failed to understand the full meaning of the word, we rushed into practices of false economy when war was declared in such manner that, had they continued, they would have brought about industrial disorganization and personal hardship. We failed to differentiate between constructive and destructive thrift. We concluded that it meant tight-fistedness, and as a result we began to deflect from their normal courses the tides of the nation's money that turned the wheels of industry. While attempting to build up on one hand, we were tearing down on the other.

We must understand that we cannot practice thrift merely by ceasing to spend money. The greater thrift consists not only in the prudent spending and wise saving of money, but in the intelligent regulation of our lives, and, above all things else, the elimination of waste.

I am happy to state that our committee, appointed ten years ago to study the advisability of teaching thrift in our public schools, has, since its organization, evinced a thorough understanding of thrift in its broadest interpretation, and no one can accuse us of attempting to establish in this country those practices of hysterical economy which would, if widely followed, slow down the legitimate business of the nation. We have taught since our organization that thrift means sane judgment in the spending of money, time and energy; we have taught that mere indiscriminate tight-fistedness is as far removed from real thrift as is ruthless extravagance.

#### THRIFT IS INDIVIDUAL PREPAREDNESS

We have taught also that thrift gives us the power to practice self-denial—that quality of heart and mind which is so much needed in these distressing war times. Had we as a nation learned the true meaning of thrift years ago, and had our children been taught it in our schools, we would be better prepared to face the conditions that are confronting us today. For thrift begets strength of character—the ability to withstand stress and turmoil, even to the physical hardships of a soldier's life.

But, though these things have been neglected in the past, it is for us to begin to preach their beneficent influences today. We must teach the nation that individual fortitude and self-reliance must have thrifty practices as their foundation.

In times of peace we have taught also that a man who can surround himself with the finer things of life is not thriftless, provided, of course, that he can well afford these things and that he is otherwise doing his full duty to society. We have taught that these practices were necessary to the development and encouragement of the fine arts. But in times of war we must all know the value and necessity of self-denial. We

if its manifest qualities are to be of value either to the individual or the nation. These are the reasons why, I say, an application of thrift must be included in our school curriculum. The nation of today is learning the economic necessity of thrift, but the nation of tomorrow must know the educational necessity of this virtue.

Current events make our duty today so plain that posterity will hold us in

**WE CANNOT PRACTICE THRIFT merely by ceasing to spend money.**

**THRIFT MEANS in a general way the elimination of waste.**

**A MAN WHO IS NOT THRIFTY will become a social outcast.**

**THE NATION OF TODAY is learning the economic necessity of thrift, but the nation of tomorrow must know the educational necessity for thrift.**

**A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE can succeed only when thrift is the mainspring of their actions and the foundation of their existence.**

**THRIFT MEANS the sane administration of one's personal affairs to the end that there shall be the least amount of waste, the least amount of lost motion and the greatest possible good to one's self and the nation.**

must not gauge our expenditures by the same standard that exists in times of peace. The rights and wishes of the individual must be surrendered to the greater needs of the nation, and it is only through a cultivation of thrift that we can bring ourselves to these sacrifices for the common good.

Thrift means the sane administration of one's personal affairs to the end that there shall be the least amount of waste, the least amount of lost motion, and the greatest possible good to one's self and the nation. Thrift is the foundation of individual preparedness, and let me say that the present war shows what a vital part individual preparedness plays in the destiny of a nation when a great crisis is presented. Individual preparedness schools one to the hardships which come alike to those who fight at the front or who suffer at home. It is through thrift that the individual develops nerve, stamina, courage and character, and these are the qualities we need most of all in times of war.

It is only through thrift that we are enabled to maintain that equilibrium so necessary to individual and national success in times alike of war or of peace.

We must bear in mind always that thrift is a virtue that must be studied strict account for our decision. We must

safeguard the America of tomorrow. We must see to it that our children are given a fundamental understanding of thrift, that they may go forth into the world and practice it understandingly to the benefit of themselves, their fellow citizens and the nation.

This is a responsibility that rests upon us today. Our committee has made considerable progress in two years. But now, the war has come upon us as a tremendous object lesson. We are seeing our theories of other days tested today. Thrift has indeed become a patriotic necessity. There is but one pathway for us to follow. The schoolroom is the vestibule of the great tomorrow. It is the only point of contact between the present and the future. It is only through this channel that we can make our influence felt for posterity. Therefore, our duty is clear—to place thrift teachings in the schools on the grounds of pure patriotism. Those of our boys who have donned the khaki, or have taken service in the navy, or enlisted in the aviation corps, have responded definitely and valiantly to the call of duty, but patriotism does not exact her toll from the soldier alone. She imposes duties on each of us, and I say to you here today that the man, though he be not a soldier, has duties to perform that

## No Slackers in Education

**O**RDINARILY you plan your course of action on the basis of advantage to yourself. Now you must plan it on the basis of service to your country.

Not more than five per cent of our people will be called to arms. But we are all in this war. Each must do his part, and it must be that part which he can best do. Some must fight. Some must produce. Some must prevent waste. Some must conserve health. Some must get ready to reconstruct the world when the war is over. One service is just as patriotic and important as the other.

The greatest calamity that could befall our country would be for our high schools and colleges to cease preparing men and women to bear the country's largest responsibilities.

For every student called to the front, another should come forward to take his place. Keep cool! Think it all through. Find what service you can best render to your country. Then act!—H. J. WATERS, President Kansas State Agricultural College.

are as imperative as those imposed upon the man at the front or in the training camp, and I say also that he who remains in civil life and falls short of the duty that patriotism places upon him is no less reprehensible than the soldier who flinches when the hour of battle comes.

It is our duty to see that the nation no longer proceeds in ignorance of the true meaning of thrift. Thrift must be taught in the schools. It is your duty and my duty to see that this is done—and it is your duty and my duty to contribute this much to our nation in this crisis.

What I am saying to you tonight in urging that this step be taken is but a reiteration of statements I have previously made before this committee.

At the meeting of the Congress for Thrift held in San Francisco at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in August, 1915, I pointed out the fact that while we had not at that time been drawn into the European cataclysm, still we would not be able to escape its effects, as war meant, above all things else, that Americans must turn to habits of thrift if they would save the future of the nation; that all mankind must share in this carnival of colossal waste that was raging across the seas and that you could not wipe out billions of dollars, annihilate millions of men and pauperize countless thousands of widows and children, without incurring a debt that all humanity must pay.

Then again at the mindwinter meeting of your Association held in Detroit in February, 1916, I urged the value of individual preparedness. I tried to point out what I felt was our urgent duty—that the individual must be better equipped for whatever circumstances might arise in the country. I called attention to the fact that in the process of evolution now going on there was a constantly increasing demand for individual efficiency. I said at that time, and I wish to emphasize it tonight, that the foundation of individual efficiency is thrift, and thrift can only be brought about in a great way through the medium of the schoolroom.

And at the New York meeting, held in July, 1916, I pointed out the need of a better understanding of the "Greater Thrift"—that saving money is only one of the foundation stones in the building of a thrifty character; that true thrift consists in the judicious use of all our mental, material and physical resources.

The events of the present day emphasize as never before that the most urgent needs of our nation today are a more thorough appreciation of individual preparedness and a deeper understanding of the principles of the greater thrift.

Let us therefore not fall short of the spirit of our republic. We are fighting today to make the world safe for democracy. We are coming into a new order of things, and in this new order the rights, the responsibilities and the opportunities of the individual will be greater than ever before. Let us arise to the situation—let us be true patriots, teaching our nation that while mankind can progress only through the processes of democracy, a democratic people can succeed only when Thrift is the mainspring of their actions and the foundation of their existence.

The International Soil Products Exposition which is to be held in connection with the annual Peoria District Fair and Implement Show this year, beginning September 18 and closing the night of September 29, will not be all educational, although there will be more to learn there than anyone could absorb in six months. Along with the various phases of farming that will be featured there will be a lot of fun, too. Everyone has heard of the famous lady aviatrix, Ruth Law. Her name is as well known as that of Lincoln Beachey or DeLloyd Thompson. She is the lady who made the famous flight from St. Louis to Chicago, scattering Liberty Bond literature wherever she flew. Miss Law will be at Peoria during the coming event in September and will fly her own machine five different days. This is an event that everyone will want to see. She flies as well as any man ever did and does some tricks of her own that make most of the aviators take off their hats to her.



# Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

## New Member Gets Tried Cow

CLAUDE CARTER, of Jefferson County, who has purchased Bonnie Bell, the Holstein cow used by Glen Romig in the contest last year, writes: "I have bought my cow and she seems to be contented among our cows. She will be fresh in September and that will give me time to feed her well so as to get a good start."

Claude spent considerable time in looking for a good cow to use in his work as a member of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. He has done well in buying this cow which Glen Romig is selling in order that he may get a registered cow himself. This transaction serves to illustrate one of the lessons that should be drawn from all record work with dairy cows.

When Glen Romig bought Bonnie Bell, he knew absolutely nothing as to her actual capacity for milk production. She was purchased in Wisconsin and of course it was known that she came from a high producing herd, and a good judge of dairy cattle would have selected her as a cow having the essential points of a producer. Now that Glen has kept an accurate record of her production for a year, the boy to whom he sells her does not have to depend solely on outward appearances. He can be shown the actual record of her production. In few instances is it possible to buy cows having actual production records that can be inspected before the purchase is made.

We wonder if dairymen generally realize the value of having such records when they wish to sell surplus stock from their herds. Production records of the cows of a herd are most valuable assets to the business. The purchaser is always willing to pay a better price for a cow or even the offspring of a cow whose actual production record they can see.

We presume Glen Romig got more for his cow than he paid, because when he bought her over a year ago she was an untried and an unknown cow in so far as actual production was concerned. He sells her as a cow of known production capacity. We call this point to the attention of our Dairy Club members because it is one of the important lessons for them to learn. If any of them continue in the dairy business, we hope they will take this lesson with them and will never forget that having production records on the cows of their herds not only helps them to weed out the "boarder" cows, but enables them to secure much better prices for any surplus they may have for sale.

### Fill Test Bottles Full

If you do not fill your sample bottle full, the milk will churn and make it very difficult to obtain an accurate test. A sample was mailed to KANSAS FARMER last week by mistake and we saw that a little chunk of butter was floating in the milk. The bottle lacked almost an inch of being filled to the cork. In order to test a sample and get its correct percentage of butterfat, the globules, or little particles of fat, must be uniformly distributed through the milk as they are when it is first drawn. Watch this point. We have called your attention to it before but apparently it is not being carefully observed. When you take the sample from the night milking, fill the bottle so there is just barely room to put in the cork, which must be tight

enough so it will not work loose. You must not attempt to send samples without using the preservative. Sour milk cannot be tested accurately. But half of one of the preservative tablets in the bottle before you pour in the sample from the morning's milk. Don't send milk samples to KANSAS FARMER. We have no means of testing samples at our office. We have made arrangements to have the testing done by the Dairy Department of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Address your sample to Prof. O. E. Reed, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, and be sure your own name and address and the words, "Member Kansas Farmer Dairy Club," are also on the package.

### Two Boys Buy Better Cows

I have located a cow, a Holstein, for \$150. She has a heifer calf dropped the Fourth of July. The calf goes with the cow. She is a grade cow. Ben Zoll bought one at the same place and we are going into partnership to hire an auto truck to get our cows up here.

We bought our cows from Mr. Brown, Linwood, Kansas. I will be ready to start in the contest Tuesday, July 17. —PAUL STUDDARD, Leavenworth County.

These two boys have done what grown-up dairymen will do when they find from actual records that they are milking unprofitable cows. Both of these boys have done fine work in the Dairy Club, but they learned from their records that the cows they were milking were not as high in production capacity as they had hoped. Both of them have made good profits, but the boys were ambitious to do better and were not satisfied to put their best efforts into feeding and milking just ordinary cows. They wanted something above the ordinary, therefore they went to the herd of a well known dairyman and bought better cows, or at least we hope they are better cows. If they are not, the boys will find out before the year is up, for the cow that is not paying a good return for the feed she consumes does not have much chance to get by the scales and Babcock test when these appliances are used as faithfully as they are by members of the Dairy Club.

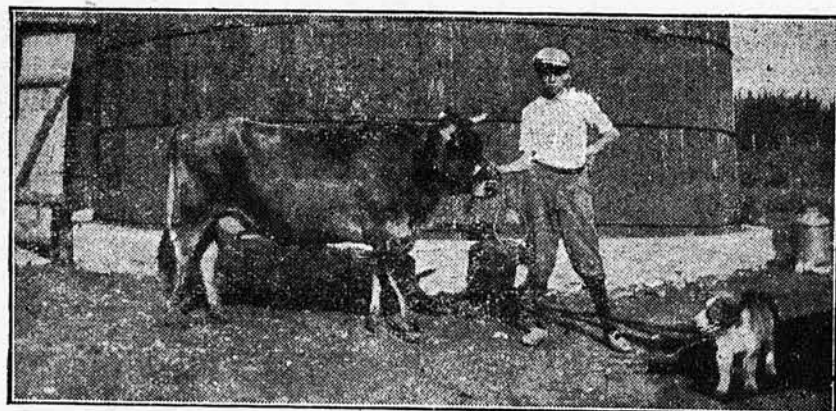
### Another Cow Pays Out

My cow is not doing nearly so well as she did. It is too hot and the flies are too bad. She is giving only about twelve pounds of milk a day. At the end of June I had her paid for and nine cents over.

My year's record ended June 7, and as I had no blanks left I put the milk for these seven days on a sheet of paper. I have used my May test sheet for the milk in June.

I like my separator pretty well since they sent me the new parts. It sure runs pretty now. —HAROLD BENTZ, Marion County.

All the Dairy Club members are learning that it is hard to keep milk cows doing well during the hot summer months. This is one of several good reasons why it is better to have milk cows freshen in the fall. You can then have them dry during the most trying months of the year. It has been found that the fall freshening cow will give more milk in a year than the one freshening in the spring or summer, if she is well fed during the winter.



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MALT drink, 8c gallon. Mix your own from our extract, \$3.50 bottle. **WALLENS**, 5328 Maryland Ave., Chicago.

### Real Estate For Sale

WOULD YOU BUY land at \$20 to \$40 per acre where wheat made 20 bushels per acre, oats 50, and where corn will average 35 bushels per acre this year? If so, write **SOUTHERN REALTY CO.**, McAlester, Okla.

If you happen to have a cow that freshens in the spring or summer, you should do the best you can to keep her up in her milk during the summer period. After they have once gone down in milk it is hard to get them back to their best.

Harold won a Sharples milk separator in the market milk contest at Manhattan last winter. The sample of milk he sent in scored the highest of any in the competition, which was open to anyone in the state.

### Valuable Experience

I am writing you in regard to my May and June records, which I have not yet sent in. I have been away from home for some time and have been unable to attend to them.

I think my Dairy Club cow is a jewel. If she had an equal chance with other record cows—the same care, etc.—I think that she surely would carry off the ribbon. She freshened at about twenty months of age and in very poor condition and has been giving for more than a year nearly two gallons of milk a day.

I didn't breed the heifer for about nine months after freshening, so she would have a good chance to grow. She is really producing as much butterfat this summer as last, or more. One thing I do not understand, and that is why the test should vary so much from month to month. I have always been told that feed does not affect the butterfat test of a cow, yet it seems to have greatly affected it in this case.

I believe I have gained a great deal in studying my cow through the Dairy Club. As I am now over eighteen years of age, I will not carry on the club work another year. I have a younger sister who may buy my cow and enroll in the club this year if the cow freshens before October 1.

I will as soon as possible send in the records. I thank you for your interest. —JOHN W. HUTCHINS, Saline County.

Perhaps others of the Dairy Club members do not understand the variations in the butterfat test. We will tell all about it in the Dairy Club Department in an early issue.

Feed live stock as little human food as possible.



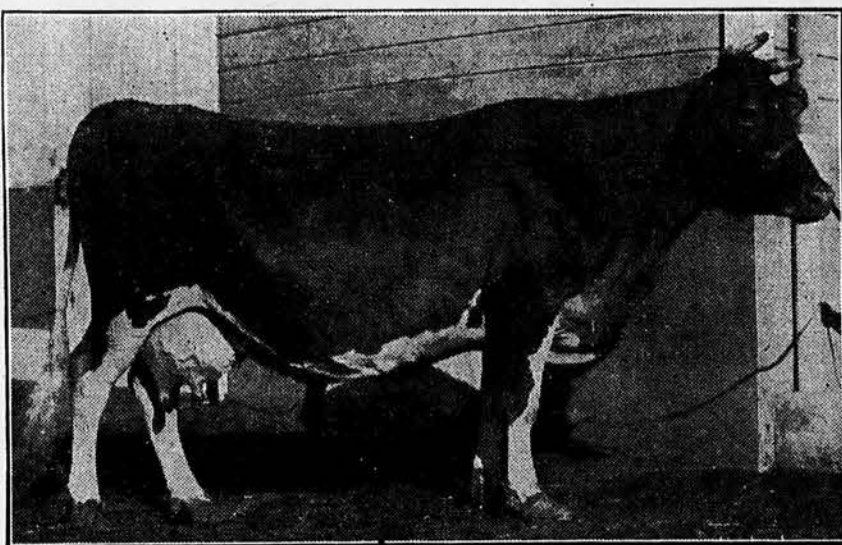


## SUPPLEMENTING PASTURE

**T**HE hot summer season is a critical time to the dairyman. At no time of the year is milk produced so cheaply as during the period in the spring and early summer when the pastures are at their best. This period, however, is quickly followed by the dry and brown pastures of July and August accompanied by extreme heat and hordes of flies. This period constitutes a serious gap between the favorable pasture season and the time of winter feeding.

If you have cows of persistent milking type, it will pay well to make a special effort to keep them working through this critical period. They have capacity for turning a lot of feed into milk, but if they cannot get palatable feed easily and in comfort they will not milk as they should. We were recently visiting a Shawnee County dairyman who cuts green alfalfa for his cows all through the summer season. We happened to be in the yard just as a load of feed was being thrown into the rack. There was no grand rush for the feed, as might be expected, only a leisurely moving of the cows in that direction, some of the herd paying no attention to the fresh supply. One of the men with us turned to the owner and said, "Those cows are not hungry." The reply was, "I never let my cows get downright hungry. I plan to keep them full all the time. It is the only way I can keep them producing milk to their fullest capacity." If you have cows with the capacity for a large milk flow, this is the secret of profitable feeding. If you have a patch of corn or other green feed convenient to the barn lot, do not hesitate to give it to good milk cows. You

cannot expect them to do much for you during the heated summer period if you compel them to get all the material for milk from a dried-up summer pasture.



BELLADIA, A CALIFORNIA GUERNSEY WITH A RECORD OF 19,631.9 POUNDS OF MILK AND 934.05 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT IN ONE YEAR

### Another 900-Pound Record

Belladia 31909, owned by Walter H. Dupee, Edgemoor Farm, Santee, California, has completed a record of 19,631.9 pounds of milk and 934.05 pounds of

butter fat in one year. This performance entitles her to seventh place in the aged cow group of the class leaders in the production of butter fat, and fifth place in the production of milk. She takes first place in the State of California, exceeding the previous high record by 180 pounds of fat. She is also the highest producer west of the Mississippi.

The production of milk and butter fat by this cow, month by month, is very uniform. Only three times did she exceed the requirements for a retest. She received, however, four retests, three by California testers and one by Prof. W.

number of large records with cows at Langwater Farms in Massachusetts.

Belladia 31909 was bred by Robert P. Staats, of Massachusetts, and sold to J. L. Hope, of Florham Farms, New Jersey. Mr. Dupee bought her of Florham Farms in 1914.

She has a record as a three-and-a-half-year-old of 13,762.9 pounds of milk and 669.86 pounds of butter fat made at Florham Farms.

### Southwestern Show Called Off

The executive committee of the Southwestern Dairy Show, which was to have been held in Kansas City September 17 to 22, has issued the following statement:

"We have been postponing definite action with reference to the holding of the Southwestern Dairy Show in September, 1917, owing to the fact that we have been unable to obtain suitable accommodations. We have, therefore, decided, much to our regret, that it will be best to call our 1917 show off.

"We wish to say, however, that the largest dairy show that has ever been held in the Southwest will be in Kansas City in September, 1918.

"This statement is made for the reason that plans are now under way for the erection of permanent buildings in which to house the Southwestern Dairy Show, as well as other exhibitions of live stock and machinery."

### Home-Made Fly Repellants

Spray mixtures may add to the comfort of a cow by keeping off numerous flies. Several of these compounds may be mixed at home.

A mixture recommended for this purpose is made from 100 parts of fish oil, fifty parts of oil of tar, and one part of crude carbolic acid. Another formula is one-half gallon of oil of tar, one-half gallon of cottonseed oil, and one-half pint of crude carbolic acid. Such mixtures sprayed on cattle keep off flies for a time.

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Wm. Galloway.

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### Before You Buy Your Engine Consult Me!

Engine buying is a big, important step. If you are not posted, you may not get the best engine for your work. You might not get full value for your money—or you might pay too much or too little. So, I say: Consult me before you buy any engine. Hear what I have to tell you about engines. I will give you facts and figures about engine making and engine selling that will open your eyes. I will give you some startling information on engine prices that will put you right on the engine question and show you how to make every dollar of your engine money count.

## GET THIS FREE BOOK NOW

IT TELLS EVERYTHING YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ENGINES

My big free book goes right to the bottom of the engine problem. It covers everything about engines from A to Z. It explains engines so you can understand them and know what horse power, bore and stroke mean. In this book you will find some remarkable engine truths—conditions in the engine business just as they exist today.

This big free book of mine is a real guide to engine buying.

It points out the big, important things about engines, so you cannot possibly go wrong. It tells the facts about light weight engines, heavy weight engines, about four cycle engines and

### MY PATRIOTIC PRICES KEEP

At the time when labor is scarce and an engine fills an important place on the farm—when the fate of the war and of the nations rests upon you farmers—I come to you with aid by my daring offer of Patriotic Prices. Here and now is the time and place to get your much needed engine and get it quick. Never before have you had such a need for Galloway Power and never again will you be offered such rock bottom engine prices. Prices of materials are climbing up fast—but if you act—at once—I can save you a third—yes, almost a half—on the best engine ever built.

two cycle engines, about high speed engines, and engines built to sell for a price.

You will also find in this remarkable engine book the whole story of Galloway Engines—how I design them and build them complete in my immense factories in Waterloo—and how I sell them direct to you on my famous factory-to-farm money-saving plan. Don't think of investing in any engine until you read this wonderful Galloway Engine Book. Send for it today—sure!

### ENGINE COSTS DOWN

#### Big Saving Guaranteed!

Yes, sir, I guarantee you the greatest saving you ever got. This means the biggest and best engine value. You can give it any test and comparison you want. The more severe you make the test, the more easily you will be convinced. The higher priced engine you use to make the comparison, the more firmly will you realize that Galloway actually does offer the greatest engine bargain in the world. Compare—test—now. That's all I ask. That's what I want you to do before you make up your mind to buy.

### New Galloway Improvements

Superior material, skilled workmanship, every part standardized, interchangeable and alike, make it the peer of all engines on the market. Develops way above rated horse power. Big bore, long stroke, valves-in-head like fine auto engines—no lost energy. Uses any fuel and saves fuel cost. Large, heavy, counterbalanced flywheels; Webster oscillating magneto supplies blue, hot spark, needs no batteries. Make and break ignition, never misses fire, easily started, no cranking. Cylinder and water pot frost proof. Galloway engines are honestly rated, scientifically, accurately, handsomely built.

### Easy to Buy—Your Own Terms

I offer you the choice of five liberal buying plans—cash—installment—part cash—part installment—in fact, you can make your own terms to suit.

Walter L. Anderson, Newman Grove, Neb., running Grain Separator with 12 h. p. Galloway, says: "I put it to hard work and it did fine. I had two other kinds, but yours beat them."

### Write for My Book

Right now, drop me a line—a postal will do. Just say—"Send me your big, free Engine Book" and I'll send you the greatest book on engines at lowest prices ever. WRITE TONIGHT SURE.

### Complete PUMPING OUTFIT \$49.95

Complete with Engine, double geared Pump Jack and Belt. Let this wonderful Galloway pumping outfit do the hard work of supplying water when you need it. The engine is the famous Galloway 2 1/4 horse-power water cooled, stationary. Pump jack is extra powerful, double geared—designed especially for deep wells. Strong 16 ft. of Drive Belt. Everything complete all ready to hitch to pump. Besides pumping, engine will run washer, churn, cream separator, grind feed and saw wood. Simple—easy to operate. Order direct from this ad. 60 days' trial. Money back if not satisfied. Magsno \$8.00 extra.

Pumping Outfit Complete with Engine, Pump Jack and Belt.

My Masterpiece Six and Heavy duty 9 H. P. Mogul Engine are new Champions in the big engine class.



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WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President

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## Plan to Save All Feed Grown

**T**HE feed situation is such that the most efficient use possible must be made of all forage crops in order to prevent sacrifices of our live stock. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who is closely in touch with crop conditions, points out that scarcity of feed and high prices of grain and forage is looming as a serious problem in the major portion of the state as the prospects for the corn and sorghums to mature grain diminish. In some parts it is believed these crops will make little or no grain even though conditions may be favorable for the rest of the season.

For several months many farmers have been unable to provide proper rations for their work horses, and now the feed situation threatens to seriously affect the state's live stock industry as a whole. For some sections stock cattle are being shipped to the market, and many dairymen who sell milk report that they have been producing milk at a loss because of the high prices of feed. Owing to the unfavorable crop outlook and the increased outlay for rations necessary to sustain the cows and maintain a paying flow of milk, there is apprehension that excellent dairy herds may be dispersed. Should dairy cattle be forced on the markets they will largely go to slaughter. This will mean a setback that will require years to overcome, for it takes time as well as intelligent effort to build up good producing herds.

Mr. Mohler urges that every effort should be put forth by each individual dairyman to provide for carrying his stock through to another season, even though the load may seem extremely burdensome. Every banker who has the best interests of his community at heart—and most of them have—should use the same diligence in encouraging and helping through the man with a dairy herd as he does in assisting the wheat farmer.

Secretary Mohler calls attention to the fact that our state's history shows that

when the first half of the year is deficient in rainfall as it has been this year, the latter half is likely to go to the other extreme, and moisture be excessive. Should the expected break in the weather come soon, and crops already planted have perished or become so dwarfed and stunted as to give little promise of recuperating, dairymen should be prepared to plant, say up to the middle of August, the earliest variety of cane seed that can be secured. Cowpeas may also be sown late and make a splendid feed crop with favorable weather. Everywhere the silo should be utilized to make the most of the feed that is produced.

Fall pasture would appreciably relieve the feed situation. Rye makes a most excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock and especially for milk cows. A small area well prepared and sown to rye as early as conditions justify may simplify the feeding problem of many. Rye is one of the best and perhaps the least appreciated of our pasture plants. A Shawnee County farmer last fall sowed four acres of rye and wintered on it thirty head of calves practically without other feed. Where rye is not available, early-sown wheat for pasture is a good substitute. The value of straw, along with cottonseed cake, should not be overlooked in this emergency. On this combination stock cattle as well as dairy cows may be carried through the winter in good condition.

It is hoped and believed our dairymen will go to the extreme limit in keeping their dairy herds intact in these trying times. Those who are able to do so will then be in position to profit by the better days that may be just ahead. Moreover, under the administration of the food law Congress will pass, dairymen will certainly be protected, for all food authorities appreciate the importance of not merely maintaining, but actually increasing the supply of the best and cheapest product in the human dietary—milk.

But whatever governmental action

may be taken, the dairy herds that have required so much time, effort and expense to build up, must not go to slaughter. The dairymen cannot afford it and the public cannot afford it. In the East many dairy cows have been sent to slaughter; it has been carefully estimated that as high as fifteen to twenty per cent of the dairy cows have been slaughtered. This naturally increases the demand for Kansas dairy products, which should eventually work to the benefit of the Kansas dairymen who keep their herds intact. The public cannot afford the dispersal of Kansas dairy herds because in time there would be real suffering for dairy food. The public can better now pay higher prices for dairy products than later on to pay prices which to many would be prohibitive, or the scarcity of such products resulting from the disposal and slaughter of these animals would undoubtedly mean soaring prices later on. Dairymen should now be allowed prices for their products which will enable them to continue in business.

Higher prices for milk and milk products are fully justified. The upward flight in the cost of production, owing to marked increases in the prices of cows, feed, labor, and everything else necessary to the operation of a dairy, has been appalling, while the price of milk has remained almost the same. In comparison with the prices paid for other food, milk is cheap at fifteen cents a quart. A quart of milk, according to best authorities, is equal in food value to three-fourths of a pound of meat, or to eight eggs. Surely the public is willing to pay a fair price for dairy products now, rather than have many of these valuable animals—milk machines—lost to us forever. Plenty of milk at high prices is greatly to be preferred to a shortage of milk with prohibitive prices and the consequent suffering. Now is the time to save the milk cows, not after they are gone.

### Corn Ground for Wheat

S. E. W., Osborne County, writes as follows: "In your issue of July 14 in an article entitled 'Corn Ground for Wheat,' you suggest giving the ground a good disking in the fall after the first rain and such additional work as is needed to keep down the weeds until seeding time. Will you explain what kind of a disk we can use in a cornfield without destroying the corn? We realize the good that disking does and when corn is cut we always disk the ground.

When the corn has failed completely we have used a six-horse disk with good results, but we have never seen a one-row disk."

This is a thoroughly practical question and one that will be of interest to many in the wheat belt because of the unusually large acreage of corn being handled this season. We asked Prof. L. E. Call, of Manhattan, to offer some suggestions in reply to this inquiry, and have the following statement from him:

"It is impossible to prepare a good seed bed for wheat on corn ground without harvesting the corn, unless the crop has dried up prematurely so as to be of little or no value.

"The best plan to follow in case wheat is to be sown on corn ground is to first harvest the corn and place it in the shock or silo. After this is done the ground should be thoroughly disked before drilling in the wheat. Occasionally, where corn has been well cultivated and where the field is free of weeds and in good condition, it is possible to drill wheat in between the rows of corn with a small grain drill and produce in this way a satisfactory crop. In order to have ground in condition to handle in this way the corn must be thoroughly cultivated, kept free of weeds, and if heavy rains fall after the last cultivation with an ordinary cultivator, it is advisable to run through the field with a one-horse cultivator to loosen up the soil. As a general thing it is not advisable to seed wheat in corn ground without first harvesting the corn."

Protect the cans of cream from the sun by covering with canvas or a wet sack while on the road.

Keep the cans of cream in a cooling tank until time of delivery.

### What Is Farm Manure Worth?

If we had to buy farm manure, the question of its value would be worked out with a fair degree of accuracy. Even though it is a farm by-product and therefore seldom purchased, it would be used to better advantage if we had some idea as to just what it is worth.

For ten years the Missouri College of Agriculture has been investigating this question. Field tests have been made in thirteen different parts of the state. Different soils, seasons, and kinds of manure have been included under ordinary methods of farming.

In practically all cases eight tons of

## Boys---I want all three of you to attend Business College



and I recommend that you start immediately. There is absolutely no better way to get a business training. Also, while I am giving you young men this advice, let me recommend my favorite college, Strickler's, which furnishes all my office help. They employ the best teachers obtainable and seem to get more out of their pupils than other colleges. In fact when I call their Mr. Shook to send me an assistant, I know that the boy or girl he sends will be able to handle the job.

Courses in  
Bookkeeping  
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that is the way hundreds of business men feel about Strickler's. Better enroll now and be ready for one of the excellent openings we have.

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manure to the acre was applied once in four years and plowed under before the corn crop. No manure was applied on the following crops of oats, wheat and clover, but the yields were all recorded. The increase in crop yields caused by the use of eight tons of manure per acre were as follows: Ten and one-half bushels of corn, five and one-half bushels of wheat, four bushels of oats, and about 7,000 pounds of hay. This is an average from sixty tests on corn and a somewhat less number on the other crops. Figuring these increases at normal prices they are worth about \$16, or about \$2 a ton for the eight tons of manure applied. With present prices which are almost double those of normal times, manure is worth correspondingly more, or about \$4 a ton.

### Business on the Farm

The people of the country fully appreciate the value of a good education, but too often such training as has been given the boys and girls tends to still further deplete the labor available for working the farms, because of the demands made by the city for well equipped workers to carry on its commercial activities. While it is true that the demands for farm-reared boys or girls trained for business careers have never been greater, some of our leading commercial schools have recognized the place of business training on the farm and are supplying a real need by offering courses of study designed to meet the business requirements of farming. Such courses do not educate the boy away from the farm, but return him equipped to handle the business side of farming with greater efficiency.

It is getting more and more important to keep accurate accounts with each field on the farm, to know the cost of producing a crop, and how and where to sell it to get the largest net profit. The business farmer of today should be able to tell at a glance exactly how his different fields have been handled for a number of years back. Records should be kept of the dairy and poultry and other farm products. Without keeping such records it is difficult to tell from what source the profits are coming. About the only thing that is certain is that the farm as a whole is making a

living for the family. Proper systems of farm accounting tend to put farming in the place where it belongs, alongside other business concerns where the capitalization runs into thousands of dollars.

Hundreds of big manufacturing plants in various parts of the country employ efficiency experts to go over their business and these experts frequently find things happening such as occur on every farm if we could only locate them. They find that some articles are being manufactured at a loss, while others are making a profit, these standing the loss of the unprofitable production as well as making a profit for the concern as a whole. If these manufacturing plants find it pays to know the cost of producing and selling the various articles made, it must be of value to the farmer to have similar knowledge.

The man who operates the farm must be a skillful buyer, and generally he is. He is also a manufacturer and a producer of raw materials. He must be more or less of a mechanic, and in addition a good salesman, and here frequently, because of lack of training in the art of salesmanship, he falls down. He must be a good financier and a capable executive. The farmer is compelled to do more even than the big railroad presidents of the country. A railroad president may be a competent executive, but very poor in other phases of railroad work, but he is able to make his railroad a big success by hiring men who are specialists along the other lines.

There is no occupation where a thorough training in business will be of greater value than farming. The business side of farming has lagged behind the production side. It is everywhere being recognized that the biggest problem facing the farmer today is that having to do with marketing and distributing that which he produces. All this calls for special training along business lines.

### Save the Straw

A reader asks how much of the fertilizing value of straw is lost by burning it. He apparently has the idea that much of the plant food will remain in the ashes and be returned to the soil. We fear the average man who burns straw does not even stop to figure

whether any fertility remains in the ashes or not, but destroys it because it is in the way and he does not consider it to have any value in keeping up soil fertility.

The chemist tells us that a ton of wheat straw contains about ten pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of potash, and two pounds of phosphorus, these being the most important elements of plant food. Of these elements nitrogen is the most expensive. In burning straw or other organic material, all the nitrogen is lost. The most serious loss, however, is the destruction of the organic matter of which each ton of wheat straw contains about 1,600 pounds. Decaying vegetation is the material that gives soil its life. Soil devoid of decaying organic matter is practically worthless as farm land. It may contain the mineral elements of plant food, but is not in suitable condition to grow vegetation unless a certain amount of decaying organic matter is mingled with it. The destruction of the organic matter in the soil is the chief factor in reducing the crop-yielding capacity of our Kansas soils. All over the eastern part of the state the serious effects of this depletion of organic matter are beginning to appear.

To overcome this condition, every effort possible must be made to turn vegetation back to the soil. Straw is most profitably returned by using it in connection with the handling of live stock, both as feed and as bedding. Used in this way, it goes back to the land in the form of barnyard manure, the animals are made more comfortable, and they secure considerable nutrient value from the straw they eat.

Straw spread on the surface of the soil serves as a winter protection to such plants as wheat and clover or alfalfa. There is always some winter killing of these crops and it can be greatly reduced by furnishing them this sort of protection.

A man destroying good grain would be charged with disloyalty or considered insane. Burning straw actually destroys value and should be looked upon in the same light as the destruction of grain.

### Lime Increases Crop Yields

Gains in crop yields from \$5 worth of

finely pulverized limestone have been more than five times the cost of treatment in tests made by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster. Fertilizer treatment affects the gain from lime.

Two tons of finely pulverized limestone per acre, stirred into the surface of land on which eight tons of manure had been plowed under for corn, in a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy on the experiment station farm at Wooster, has increased the yields over those produced by the manure alone by an average of ten bushels per acre of corn, two bushels of oats, five bushels of wheat, 1,600 pounds of clover hay and 2,300 pounds of timothy, in tests extending over the eleven years, 1905-1916. The total value of this increase has been \$30, at average prices for these crops during this period.

On land receiving a large dressing of chemical fertilizers the gain from liming has amounted to \$37, while on land receiving neither manure nor fertilizers it has been \$24.

No treatment of the soil, whether of manure, fertilizers or tillage, has rendered liming unnecessary on the Wooster soil. Many soils in Ohio, particularly in the eastern half, respond as readily to liming, as tests conducted at the district and county experiment farms indicate. In Western Ohio the general use of lime is doubtful, because the underlying rock is mainly limestone.

It is the usual practice at the Ohio Experiment Station to apply lime after plowing for corn previous to planting. When this is not done the use of lime on wheat ground in the fall is recommended. When used at such a time the lime can be most thoroughly incorporated with the soil and thus more fully perform its full functions if applied soon after plowing.

Evidence is accumulating that over much of Eastern Kansas the application of lime is a valuable practice.

Young people who contemplate attending business college or auto training school this fall or winter will find it to their advantage to write us. KANSAS FARMER has some information that will be of genuine interest to you. Address DESK D, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

# EDUCATE! TRAIN!! SUCCEED!!!

## CONTROL YOUR FUTURE BY HAVING A SPECIALTY

"Oh! I can do anything," means you are a "job hunter."

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"THE SCHOOL OF RESULTS"

The man, the woman who can do "something" is eagerly sought.

In this highly specialized age, the jack-of-all-trades stands no chance whatever against the man who has concentrated along specific lines. Thousands of positions in all parts of the country are seeking young men and young women who are ready to serve business—and serve efficiently.

You are ambitious and energetic. You must acquire a THOROUGH BUSINESS TRAINING before beginning your life work. If you expect to get anywhere in the world, AMBITION, PUSH, TRAINING—a proper blending of these three spells SUCCESS in bold capital letters.

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with the largest and best teaching staff, the latest and most improved methods and equipment, and the most successful record.

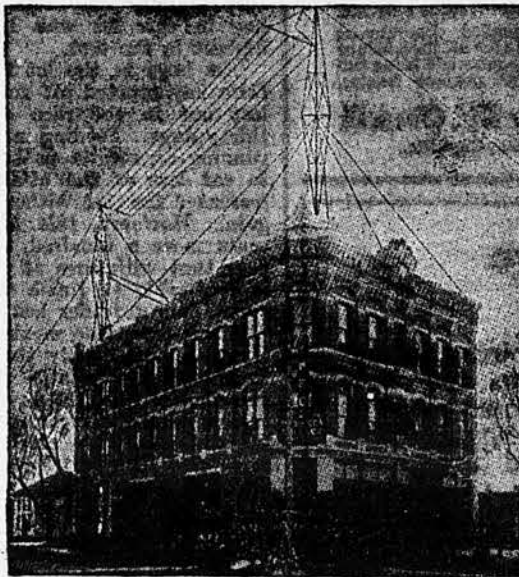
The Kansas Wesleyan Business College is built on the right plan. It is a part of the Kansas Wesleyan University and of the Northwest Methodist Conference. It has back of it the trustees and President Harmon, of the University. It is one of the best organized and best known business colleges in the United States. Character development and right ideals are especially emphasized.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College occupies the entire building shown in the accompanying illustration. It affords plenty of room for over one thousand students. It has modern equipment and office appliances throughout. Business men, banks, railroads and schools respect our training and employ our graduates. Why? Because they always MAKE GOOD and because expert teachers with business experience have trained our graduates in efficiency.

Every modern appliance, including Multigraph, Bank Posting and Listing Machine, Addressograph, Graphotype, Check Writer, McCaskey Account Register, National Cash Register, two Banks completely outfitted, most powerful and best equipped Wireless Station in the West, Stenotypes, National Shorthand Machines, and Remington, Underwood, and Royal Typewriters keep our students up to date.

We have the strongest and most complete business and stenographic courses in the country. These courses equip our students so well that Kansas City business firms send us for bookkeepers and stenographers, offering \$75 to \$125 a month for our graduates. Wichita took two of our graduates recently, one at \$1,000 a year and one at \$1,500. A number of our graduates in competitive civil service examinations have won positions paying from \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year. Nothing but superior training can account for these facts. Banks in the West are using 1,500 of our graduates and are calling for more all the time. TWENTY POSITIONS A WEEK TO FILL AND TEN PEOPLE TO FILL THEM WITH! Do you understand now how we can guarantee a position to every graduate? The Kansas Wesleyan Business College can get you ready for the big job and can put you next to it when you are ready, but, young people, it is your move. We can't help you till you give us the chance.

UNHEARD-OF OPPORTUNITIES ARE NOW OPEN FOR WOMEN. Banks, railroads and great industrial houses find that women are just as efficient as men, and



The Kansas Wesleyan Business College  
"With Us Character Building and Business Training Go Hand in Hand."

In many instances they are preferred to men employees. Many business women are earning from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. Girls, you are needed in the offices vacated by our fathers and brothers. Safeguard your future and the future of your country by preparing yourself for an honorable and responsible position in the business world. OUR FACULTY are Christian men and women of high moral character. The president, Mrs. L. L. Tucker, takes especial interest in the welfare of our girls.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Here is a most desirable field that offers exceptionally attractive opportunities. There is a position on Uncle Sam's payroll for YOU—one that will pay you well—one that will afford a chance to advance to highly paid positions of trust. Uncle Sam must have stenographers to fill the many vacancies in his office force in Washington. He will pay a beginning salary of \$900 to \$1,000 a year. Many civil service employees are paid from \$2,000 to \$8,000.

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### Cheaper Gains From Corn and Alfalfa

ON THE day the second hog-feeding demonstration closed at the Wichita Stock Yards a most interesting program was given. The 250 hogs had been fed sixty days, there being fourteen different lots. The stockmen had gathered to learn the results of the different methods of feeding and see the hogs sold. Carl P. Thompson, of the extension division of the Agricultural College, who is a practical breeder and feeder, gave a talk on hog feeding and handling brood sows and pigs. Others took part in the general discussion. L. H. Powell, chairman of the Sedgwick County Council of Defense, spoke on the grain and seed situation, telling of the organization work being done to handle the distribution of seed wheat.

In our last week's issue we commented on the results of this feeding test, basing our statements on the first figures given out through the daily papers. On receiving the official figures from J. C. Holmes, who has charge of the demonstration feeding being done at the Wichita Stock Yards, we find a few slight errors were made in the first reports. Mr. Holmes' statement shows that of the fourteen lots fed the hogs on corn and alfalfa pasture made the cheapest pork, the cost being \$12.33 a hundred pounds. Corn, shorts, and meat meal was a close second, the cost in this lot being \$12.35 a hundred. Corn, shorts, meat meal, and alfalfa pasture came third in cost, and corn, meat meal, and alfalfa hay, fourth.

The hogs fed corn, shorts, meat meal and alfalfa pasture sold for \$15.45 a hundred, which was the highest price received. The hogs fed on buttermilk brought twenty cents less a hundred. The corn, shorts and buttermilk ration gave a good gain, the average per hog daily being 1.62 pounds, and the cost \$13.17 a hundred pounds. The corn and meat meal lot made a good record, the average daily gain per hog being 1.47 pounds. The gains in the corn-alone lot cost \$17.28 a hundred pounds, the average daily gain per hog being .77 pound. The hogs in the lot fed corn and shorts made a medium gain at a little higher cost than in the best lots. With shorts at \$2.50 a hundred, corn \$1.68 a bushel, meat meal \$3.50 a hundred, and buttermilk three cents a gallon, it was hoped that the shorts would cheapen the gain, but it did not except in connection with meat meal, which lot came second in cost of gain. The average daily gain per hog in this lot was 1.65 pounds, the highest in the test.

The hogs in the lot fed corn and alfalfa hay started off very unevenly and lost out in the race during the first thirty days. Feeding meat meal to hogs running on alfalfa pasture caused them to eat less of the alfalfa and slightly increased the cost without increasing the gain. However, this lot sold for ten cents more a hundred, so it would appear that with corn at present prices it is profitable to finish with meat meal even when a feeder has alfalfa pasture. The hogs receiving meat meal in the ration fed more evenly than the ones getting corn and alfalfa pasture or corn and shorts. Alfalfa hay added to a ration of corn and meat meal showed very little results, while alfalfa hay added to corn and shorts cheapened the gain slightly, increased the rate of gain, and gave the hogs a more even appearance when finished.

The hogs in this test averaged about 120 pounds apiece when started on feed May 21. They all made rapid gains the first thirty days. In four of the lots the average daily gains were at the rate of two pounds per hog during this period. During the last thirty days there was a decided slump in the gains due to the hot weather which resulted in the hogs eating less feed.

The grain was all fed in self-feeders. Hogmen who would like to make a detailed study of the results of this test can obtain the full report by writing to J. C. Holmes, Live Stock Exchange, Wichita.

#### Keep Hogs Comfortable

In order to bring the greatest returns, all farm animals should be made as

comfortable as possible during all seasons of the year. This is especially true of hogs, since no farm animal suffers as much from extremes of heat and cold as the hog. Most men prefer to feed hogs in the spring and fall, for they say the hogs gain more at these times on the same feeds than during summer and winter. This is perhaps in a large measure true only because they are more comfortable.

Some of the important points in making fattening hogs comfortable are enumerated as follows by L. A. Weaver, of the Missouri Experiment Station:

Provide adequate shade. If the hog lot does not contain plenty of natural shade, then artificial shade should be supplied. Hog cots, made so as to have at least one removable side, would be good to use at this time, or shade may be made by setting four ordinary fence posts so that they may be covered with planks or canvas.

Provide plenty of pure drinking water. This may be cheaply and satisfactorily done with a barrel waterer if an adequate supply cannot be had otherwise. Two or three pounds of water is stored in the animal body for every pound of muscle added, hence the necessity and economy of furnishing plenty of water to drink. Most feeders realize the importance of supplying plenty of drinking water, but it oftentimes is an easy thing to neglect. Some think if they are feeding slop that water enough is supplied. The water in the slop of course helps to supply the water requirement, but the hogs should have access to additional water.

Keep pools or wallows clean. Clean pools or wallows keep the hogs comfortable, permitting rapid and economic gains. This does not mean, however, that any kind of a wallow is good, for water which is stagnant and filthy may keep the hogs cool but the evil results from unsanitary conditions may more than overbalance the good derived from the protection from heat.

Keep hogs free from lice, by dipping, spraying, or by putting hog dip in wallows.

Keep sleeping quarters free from dust, which irritates bronchial tubes, lungs, and other organs. This may be done by spraying with crude oil. No hog can thrive if it is continually coughing and wheezing.

Keep hogs free from worms. The foregoing measures are not usually expensive, but they are essential for maximum gains.

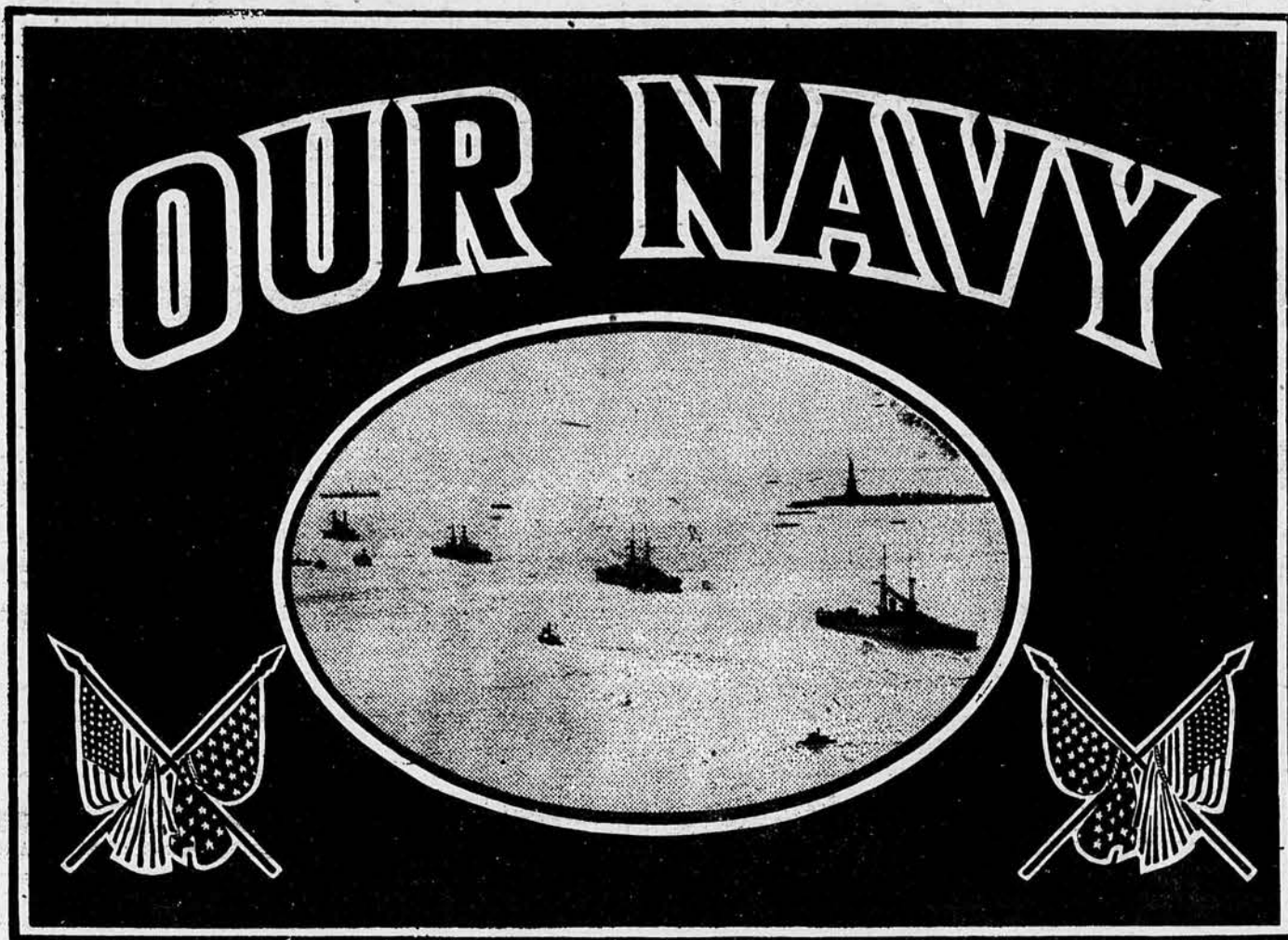
#### Wool Sale a Success

The co-operative sale of wool in Gage County, Nebraska, the plan of which we reported early in June, was a complete success. By pooling their clip and selling at a central point under the advice and direction of their county agent, the wool growers of that county realized from six to eight cents a pound more for their wool than they would have done if it had been sold individually. This was the first sale of its kind in that state, but its success this year bids fair to make it an annual event in many sections.

Forty-six breeders got together at this Gage County sale, and it is estimated that the results of this co-operative effort netted them \$850 over and above what they would have received for their wool if it had been sold in the ordinary way. In connection with this sale wool sacks and wool twine were distributed to the growers through the county agent's office, so the wool was in better shape for the buyers. There is always a tendency for the owner of a small flock to tie his fleeces with sisal binding twine and sack the wool in a common gunny sack. Wool buyers always discriminate against wool put up in this way. One of the reasons for the better prices received was that the wool was handled much better than ordinarily as a result of the efforts made along this line. This group of men also secured the services of two professional shearers who went from one flock to another and thus relieved many of the inexperienced men from the job of shearing their flocks.



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

## HELP WANTED.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS NOW open to men-women. \$100 month. Common education sufficient. Vacations. Short hours. Rapid promotion. Write immediately for list of positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-82, Rochester, N. Y.

## CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls, six to eighteen months; five yearling Shropshire rams. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN HEAD OF GRADE Holstein cows, five to freshen soon; six giving milk, three heifers. One registered Holstein bull, Kansas State Agricultural College breeding. R. W. Kays, Eureka, Kansas.

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

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.

## SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTS A JOB on farm or ranch or run on shares. Prefer change after 1st or 15th September. Robert Owen, Ogallah, Kansas.

## HONEY.

HONEY—NEW CROP. SEND FOR PRICE list. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

## REAL ESTATE.

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

## DOGS.

TRAINED RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX hounds, coon, opossum, skunk dogs, setters, pointers, ferrets. List free. Violet Hill Kennels, Hanover, Pa.

TRAINED BEAGLES, RABBIT HOUNDS, foxhounds, coon, opossum, skunk dogs, setters, pointers, house, farm dogs. Ferrets. Catalog 10c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

AIREDALES AND COLLIES—GREATEST of all pups. Grown dogs and brood matrons. Large instructive list, 6c. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

## SEEDS

SEED RYE AND WHEAT. LAWNDALDE Seed Farm, Hiawatha, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED FROM Northwest Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, \$5.50 per bushel. Best bags, 40c each extra. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED, \$8 PER BUSHEL. Good purity and germination but dark color. Better grades for more money. Write for free samples and prices. Henry Field, Shendoah, Iowa.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FERRETS—FEMALES, \$2.50; MALES, \$2; pair, \$4. H. G. Hardy, Wellington, Ohio.

1,024 YEARS AMERICAN HISTORY, 80c postpaid. Elias Pelton, Hudson, Kansas.

MAIL YOUR BROKEN GLASSES TO REGISTER Bros. Optical Co., Norton, Kansas. Any lens duplicated promptly.

## POULTRY.

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

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

## POULTRY WANTED.

WE WILL MAKE IT WORTH YOUR while to ship your eggs and poultry to The Copes, Topeka.

## THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1916, by P. Whitman, of Marlenthal, Wichita County, Kansas, one bay horse 10 years old and one bay horse colt one year old. No marks or brands. Dean Trueblood, County Clerk, Leoti, Kansas.

Cereal foods, all of which are rich in starch, furnish the body with fuel or energy, and also some tissue-building and body-regulating materials. An interesting and valuable bulletin on cereal foods, their preparation and uses, is Farmers' Bulletin 817 recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and which may be obtained free of cost by writing the department at Washington. This bulletin is the second of the series on "How to Select Foods," is written in simple terms and contains much information which the practical, progressive housewife can use to advantage.



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.

Day by day there is being impressed upon us the sense of every human being's inalienable right to be born right; to his share of loving and being loved; to his own individuality; to proper training of mind, body, and spirit; to protection from evil persons and influences, and to have a fair chance in all the departments of life.—ANNIE MILLER KNAPP.

## Available Bulletins on Food

The following bulletins relating to the selection and preparation of foods may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Cereal Breakfast Foods (Farmers' Bulletin 249).

Use of Corn, Kafir and Cowpeas in the Home (Farmers' Bulletin 559).

Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It (Farmers' Bulletin 565).

School Lunches (Farmers' Bulletin 712).

Food for Young Children (Farmers' Bulletin 717).

Home-Made Fireless Cookers and Their Use (Farmers' Bulletin 771).

Bread and Bread Making (Farmers' Bulletin 807).

How to Select Foods—I. What the Body Needs (Farmers' Bulletin 808).

How to Select Foods—Foods Rich in Protein (Farmers' Bulletin 824).

A charge of five cents each is made for those listed below. Address the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food (Farmers' Bulletin 142).

Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, and Other Starchy Roots as Food (Department Bulletin 468).

## Canning Rabbit and Chicken

In Central and Western Kansas where rabbits are plentiful, the winter meat supply can be materially increased by canning the young "bunnies," which are now just the right size for cooking. The tender, juicy meat will make a welcome change next winter, and the only cost is the price of the ammunition used in shooting and the fuel required in cooking. When young the jack rabbits are as palatable as the cottontails.

Otis E. Hall, in charge of boys' and girls' club work at the Agricultural College, gives the following recipes for canning rabbit meat:

Recipe No. 1, Meat Not Taken Off the Bones.—Clean rabbit and prepare as for the frying pan. Pack in hot, tempered jar, add a teaspoonful of salt to each quart, fill up with boiling water, put rubber in position, and seal lid as tightly as you can with the thumb and

little finger. Process in hot-water bath outfit three hours or under ten to fifteen pounds steam pressure sixty minutes if the rabbit is young. If old rabbit is used, it should be processed three and one-half hours in hot-water bath or about seventy-five minutes under about ten pounds of steam pressure. Remove jars and tighten lids.

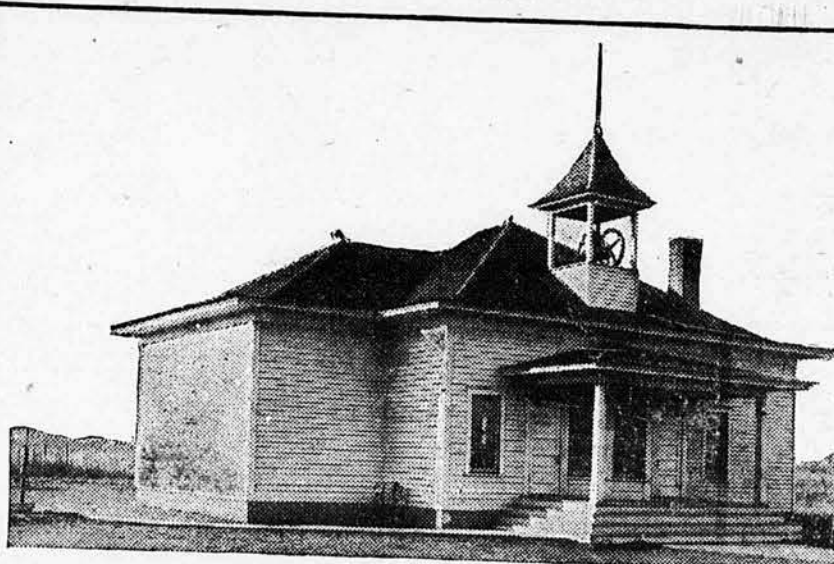
Recipe No. 2, Bones Removed.—Prepare for cooking. Drop the pieces in a kettle of boiling water, using only enough water to cover the rabbit. Parboil in this kettle thirty to thirty-five minutes. Remove pieces from the liquor and meat will easily slip off the bones. Pack the meat in hot, tempered jar, dropping bones back into the liquor left in the kettle. Bring the liquor in kettle back to boiling point and boil ten to twenty-five minutes longer, then use this instead of hot water for filling jars. Put rubber and lid in position and turn the lid as tightly as possible with the thumb and little finger. Process in hot water bath outfit two and one-half hours, or under eight to fifteen pounds steam pressure fifty minutes. If the rabbit is old, process for three hours in hot-water bath, or sixty minutes under about ten pounds of steam. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Recipe No. 3, Fried Rabbit.—Prepare as usual for frying, roll in flour and sear in a hot, oiled pan. As soon as the meat is well browned, decrease the heat and cook slowly until about two-thirds done. Then pack in hot tempered jar and proceed the same as in Recipe No. 2.

To "process" or "sterilize" simply means to cook in the hot-water bath or under steam pressure, beginning to count the time as soon as the pressure indicated is reached, or, if using the hot water bath outfit, begin to count the time after the water around the jars is boiling. In using the steam pressure outfit, the pressure should be kept at the point indicated as nearly as possible, but no harm is done if it should run up higher or fall a little below for a short time. It is not necessary to watch the steam gauge constantly.

The canned meat may be served cold just as taken from the can, or it may be heated. If desired, dumplings may be served with it. If prepared according to Recipe No. 2, a delicious meat pie can be made by emptying the meat from the can into a rather shallow baking pan and covering with a thin crust of biscuit dough, or with small biscuits. When the biscuits are done the meat will be piping hot and ready for the table.

Young chicken is canned in exactly the same way as rabbit, using the same recipes and sterilizing for the same length of time. If you have old hens which are not laying and which you do



DISTRICT NO. 12, SANFORD, PAWNEE COUNTY; STANDARD NO. 46, BUILT 1914, COST \$2,160, STANDARDIZED JANUARY, 1916.—IN THIS BUILDING ALL LIGHT COMES FROM THE WEST.—CAN BE MADE INTO TWO ROOMS.—PLANS FOR THIS SENT OUT BY THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



not care to eat in hot weather, do not feed them until winter comes, but can them, sterilizing for the length of time required for old rabbits.

One marked case of patriotism on the part of a woman has come to light in the "cross country silo special" campaign that is being conducted in the western part of Kansas by the Kansas Agricultural College and the Hays Experiment Station. This woman attended one of the meetings held in Gove County five miles distant from her home. Her object in attending the meeting was to obtain information as to how to finish a pit silo which at the time of the meeting she had dug to a depth of twelve feet. Nor does this stand only for patriotism born of the present national crisis. This woman's husband is an invalid and she brought him to Western Kansas in search of health, and is there doing her best in managing a farm and looking after her family. At present she has twenty-one head of stock on the farm.

"Kansas Mothers' Book" is a publication just issued by the division of child hygiene of the Kansas State Board of Health. The table of contents includes what city, state and nation can do for children, a birth registration blank,

health record blank, prenatal hygiene, infant hygiene, care of child from one to six years, chart of child development, education through play, care of the school child, first aid and what to do before the doctor comes, and a reference book list. The edition of the book is limited and those who want copies of it should send their requests to the Board of Health promptly.

#### Crisp Cucumber Pickles

1 quart vinegar  
1 cupful olive oil  
½ cupful salt.  
Wash small cucumbers, pack in earthen or glass jars, pour mixture over them, and seal. The pickles will be ready for use in three days. The oil rises to the top and preserves them.

#### Ground Beet Pickle

½ gallon ground cooked beets  
1 cup horseradish  
1 cup sugar  
Salt to taste  
Vinegar to cover.  
Cook and grind the beets, mix ground beets, ground horse radish, and sugar together, salt to taste, pack in a jar, and cover well with vinegar.

Grains of wheat are more valuable than grains of powder. Take a long shot next fall.

### FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 8281—Children's Coat: Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This coat is surprisingly easy to make, for the one-piece gathered skirt section is straight at the lower edge. The outline of the Empire jacket may be straight or cut with tabs at the front, as shown in the large view. The coat is single-breasted and closes at the center front with four buttons. No. 8310—Ladies' Sport Blouse: Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. This garment is the newest fad in blouses—a slip-on which goes over the head and has no other opening. It is perforated for two lengths, the 45-inch, which suggests the Russian style, and the 32-inch, which many will prefer for sport wear. It may be made with or without the collar and sleeves. No. 8306—Children's Dress: Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. When it comes to the reign of the Empire in styles, this little lady is for it every time. The frock which she is wearing is just a little bit different, as the Empire waist line is cut in an unusual shape, shorter in front and back than on the sides. The little round neck may be finished with a frill of lace or a collar. No. 8289—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. The waist of this dress is in surplice effect and has an enormous shawl collar which almost hides the entire upper part. It is cut in fanciful outline, partly rounded and partly pointed, and hangs in full ripples. The skirt is a one-piece gathered model with three graduated tucks. No. 8312—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches waist measure. One of the best modifications of the barrel skirt which has been produced so far is the one shown here. It suggests a barrel by means of the huge pockets and the cut of the lower part. The upper section is in two pieces, gathered to a slightly raised waist line all around. The lower part is just a straight piece of the material attached to the upper part. No. 8318—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Even the working dress feels the influence of the new silhouette, as illustrated in the smart big pockets shown in No. 8318. These outstanding pockets are being very generally used on street dresses to give the barrel effect, so why not on a house dress? The shirtwaist fastens with a single button and the skirt has three gores.

# We Need Your Help In a Critical Time

KANSAS FARMER READERS CAN BE OF GREAT HELP TO THEIR FAVORITE FARM PAPER NOW

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

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

Here are four distinct offers which we submit to you. We will greatly appreciate your acceptance of any of them:

1. May we immediately have your renewal for one year at \$1.00?
2. If you send us \$2.00, we will renew your subscription for three years—a saving of \$1.00.
3. If you will send us the subscription of two of your neighbors for one year for \$1.00 each—\$2.00 in all—we will renew your own subscription one year without additional charge in appreciation of this service rendered.
4. If you will send us the subscriptions of four of your neighbors at \$1.00 each—\$4.00 in all—we will extend your subscription for a period of three years without additional charge.

We have provided a special blank below to be used in sending in your renewal subscription or the subscriptions of your neighbors. May we again urge you to co-operate with us by accepting one of the offers provided?

## Special Club Subscription Blank

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose \$.....for.....subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER for one year each. For this service I am to receive KANSAS FARMER for { 1 year } without additional charge. { 3 years }

Name .....  
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Address .....  
Name .....  
Address .....  
Name .....  
Address .....

## Special Renewal Blank

(To be used in case Club Offer is not accepted.)

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed please find { \$1.00 } to pay for my renewal to KANSAS FARMER for { 1 year } as per offer above. { 3 years }

Name .....  
Post Office .....  
R. F. D. .... Box ..... State .....



## Patriots and Loyal Citizens Will Want to Show Their Colors



**"Your Flag and My Flag"**

*"Long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free  
and the home of the  
brave"*

The big demand, the scarcity of good dyes and the high price of cotton have made it hard to secure flags. We have been fortunate enough to secure a few high-grade printed flags 3 feet by 5 feet with canvas heading and brass grommets, colors fast.

**You May Have One of These  
Flags If You Act Promptly  
HERE IS OUR OFFER**

For only \$1.50 we will enter your subscription or extend your subscription for one year and send you this beautiful flag, postpaid. Or for \$2.00 we will renew your subscription for one year and one new subscription for one year and send you one flag postpaid.

**Don't Delay—Send Your Order NOW, Before It Is Too Late**

**FLAG OFFER BLANK**

Name.....R. F. D.....

Postoffice.....State.....

**DESK D, KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA**

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS



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

**O. I. C. SPRING PIGS, BOTH SEXES.**  
Bred gilts.  
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.

**FIVE EXTRA GOOD HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS**  
Priced right if taken in the next two weeks.  
L. M. SHIVES, ROUTE 1, IUKA, KANSAS

### HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

Barn Full of Percheron Stallions and Mares. Twenty-five mature and aged jacks. Priced to sell. AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

### 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

### POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**FOR SALE**—Two red and white bull calves, 10 months old, sired by Chief, a son of True Sultan. Priced to sell.  
D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS  
(On Mo. Pac. Ry., 17 miles S. E. of Topeka)

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

### BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

### JERSEY CATTLE.

## B. C. SETTLES

Jersey Cattle



Pedigrees Publio Sale  
Catalogs Management  
Palmyra - Missouri

**INTERESTED OXFORD OWL**  
For Sale—Three months old, broken color, sire Gedney Farm Medal Oxford, who is 37 1/2 per cent Oxford Lad, sire of Oxford Cocotte, 724 pounds 15 ounces butter in one year, and forty-three others. Dam, Interested Golden Fern, 31 1/2 per cent of Interested Prince, sire of Passport, 987 pounds 6 ounces of butter, and thirty-eight others. Price \$50. f. o. b. Lawrence, Kansas.  
BISONTE FARM - LAWRENCE, KAN.

### 120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

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

### REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and heifers of same breeding. Write.  
REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

### REGISTERED JERSEYS

Three cows, \$100 each; three bull calves, one to three months, choice \$20.  
B. SALISBURY - TESCOTT, KANSAS

Registered Jersey Bulls, butter-bred, from high producing cows. Photo furnished. Maxwell's Jersey Dairy, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

### FARM AND HERD.

We have just received the Progress number of the Poland China Journal, issued July 25. This splendid 274-page edition is well supported by the Poland China breeders. It contains a large amount of reading of more than ordinary interest to Poland China admirers and Mr. Walker and his associates are to be congratulated on the success of this special issue.

A. S. Grable, Jr., of Dearborn, Missouri, owner of one of the choice herds of Durocs in that state, reports his herd doing finely. Mr. Grable keeps his herd immune and all pens and hog houses in a sanitary condition and the result is a very healthy, growthy lot of hogs. This year he raised a large number of richly-bred March and April pigs that are growing out fine. These pigs are sired by boars that are among the best of the breed now in service and are out of dams that have size, quality and breeding that make great brood sows.

W. H. Mott, of Herington, Kansas, has announced that he will sell at public auction 100 head of registered and high grade Holstein cows and heifers from his herd at Herington, in September of this year. The exact date has not yet been decided upon. A feature of the herd at this time is ten head of registered Holstein bulls that are ready for service.



## How to Dress Ducks Easily

**T**HERE is no more delicate morsel than a prime "green duck." In the East where people have learned to value the rich succulent meat of the young duck, there is a ready market for them in large numbers. Here in the West we have not as yet found a place for them.

Because ducks are such heavy eaters of grain it is not profitable to raise them to maturity. If they are not hatched too early—that is, before there is an abundance of green grass and the weather has become sufficiently settled that they will not get chilled—they are easily raised. They grow much more rapidly than chickens, often weighing four pounds at six to eight weeks of age. This is the age at which they should be marketed or used for home consumption. Prices in this state are usually around nine cents a pound.

One reason why the raising of ducks has not received more encouragement is the difficulty many people find in dressing them. The abundance of down causes the average person to hesitate about trying to pick them. The most approved method for home consumption is to kill by either entirely severing the head or running a knife through the neck just back of the head and severing the jugular vein. As soon as the duck stops struggling, work powdered resin well into the feathers and into the down. Care should be taken that the resin is well distributed so that all parts are reached. The bird should now be scalded by immersing in boiling water. The heat melts the resin which mats the feathers and down so that they are easily removed by a rubbing motion of the hands. In this way ducks are not more difficult to dress than chickens. If it is desired to save some of the feathers they may be removed before the resin is added. The feathers cannot be used once the resin has been added.

If you have never eaten a well fattened young duck, fried, you have yet to learn what a real delicacy is.—N. L. H.

### Does the Farm Hen Pay?

A farm hen which will earn \$3.47 above her feed cost is a valuable asset. M. P. Hollar, of Ray County, Missouri, had 133 hens which averaged that amount for a year, according to figures

supplied by him to the Missouri College of Agriculture. Mr. Hollar started his test April 1, 1916, and produced during the twelve succeeding months \$468.84 worth of eggs and \$235.60 worth of birds. His feed cost for the year was \$242.05, which left a net profit of \$462.39. His hens averaged 141 eggs during the year.

Some farmers contend that poultry is profitable only when it lives on waste material and that feeding will result in loss. The Missouri College of Agriculture has been co-operating with a few farmers in the state to determine what returns may be expected from a well managed flock on the average farm. Records on all the flocks have not been compiled, but reports which have been received indicate that proper feeding methods will return a worth while profit.

Two other records are not so good as that made by Mr. Hollar, but they show that the birds returned a good profit above the feed cost. Mrs. Nimrod Nance, of Daviess County, had 240 hens and produced \$205.02 worth of eggs and \$285.63 worth of birds. The feed cost for the year was \$246.08, which left a net profit of \$334.57. Her hens averaged ninety-five eggs each and she realized a profit of \$1.39 on each bird.

Mrs. H. R. Spaht, also of Daviess County, produced \$197.46 worth of eggs and \$258.66 worth of poultry from her flock of 160 hens. She spent \$217.59 for feed. This gave her a profit of \$238.53 over feed cost, which gives an average profit of \$1.49 per hen. The hens averaged eighty-eight eggs each.

These three records are the only ones that are complete for a year, but a number of other co-operators have started keeping a profit and cost account of their poultry and all are obtaining good returns on the money invested.

Unless you expect to go out some of these days and find one or more of the best young pullets in your flock walking like an Indian Runner duck, you had better remove the cockerels. Many a promising young pullet has been ruined by the presence of the cockerels in the flock.

Food which isn't needed now should be saved for the future.

## Farm Visiting Tour

**"C**RANK that car and come on!" "Where?"

"On an orchard tour through the southern and eastern part of the state," says George O. Greene, horticulturist in the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural College.

This tour is being conducted by the extension division under the supervision of Mr. Greene, and is a rally of the fruit growers and others interested in horticulture. The trip will start on August 6 and be concluded on August 11.

The object is to visit different orchards in the state, especially those where demonstration work is being carried on by the college, observing methods used and results obtained.

A party will leave Manhattan on August 5 for Arkansas City, where the tour will start at 7 o'clock Monday morning, August 6. President Waters of the Agricultural College and J. R. Duncan of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C., will be with the orchardists on this trip.

From Arkansas City the party will go to Winfield, Oxford, and Belle Plaine, reaching Belle Plaine at noon. What orchards are to be visited and the order of the visits will be decided by interested men of the local communities.

On the afternoon of August 6 the tour will be continued through Wichita, arriving at Hutchinson in the evening. The commercial clubs at Arkansas City and Winfield, together with the Kansas-Arkansas Valley Fruit Growers' Association, are planning to make this part of the trip interesting.

Among the orchards visited in this part of the state are the Ralph Dixon

orchard at Arkansas City, the W. D. McComas orchard at Wichita, and the 240-acre orchard of E. G. Hoover at Wichita. Prof. Albert Dickens of the Agricultural College will be with the orchardists at Wichita and Hutchinson.

From Hutchinson, on August 7, the trip will be continued to Council Grove. The 800-acre orchard of E. E. Yaggy at Hutchinson and others will be visited on this run.

The trip through Harvey County will be conducted by F. P. Lane, county agricultural agent of that county.

The party will spend the night at Council Grove, from where Frank Pyle will act as guide to "Orchard Home," his 100-acre orchard near Rantoul. The night of August 8 will be spent at Ottawa.

Leaving Ottawa, Lawrence and Baldwin will be visited. The Leavenworth County Farm Bureau and the Leavenworth Commercial Club will act as pilot to and in Leavenworth County.

Among the orchards visited in Leavenworth County will be the "Missouri Valley" orchards. These orchards cover 800 acres, and up-to-date methods are used in caring for the trees. Bees are kept in the orchards for the purpose of cross pollination, and a flock of sheep keeps down the weeds.

On August 10 the party will start for a tour through Atchison and Doniphan counties where other interesting orchards will be visited.

Much enthusiasm is shown regarding the tour, and it is estimated that from 50 to 200 will make the trip. Commercial clubs, farm bureaus, fruit growers' associations, and other organizations are taking an active interest.—LUISE SINN.



**WILVER DELL FARMS**

One of America's greatest breeding establishments, invites you to attend her annual mid-summer sale

**THURSDAY, AUGUST 16****40 -- MONOTER BRED SOWS -- 40**

As good an offering as will pass through any sale ring. All showing heavy with pig to the services of Wilver Dell's great battery of herd boars. The best and highest priced boars of the breed—Model Big Bob, favorite son of the world-renowned Big Bob; Master Orphan, the \$1,000 son of the champion Big Orphan; Wedd's Long King, the peerless sow sire and one of the breed's greatest boars; Captain Gerstale Jones, one of the breed's greatest yearlings and son of Gerstale Jones, the boar that is making fame for Peter Mouw. We are also listing three great fall boars, all outstanding, one by King Joe, one by Giant King by King of Wonder, and one by Smooth Columbus. Five top spring boars, all outstanding herd boar prospects. Send for catalog at once.



**WALTER W. HEAD, HARRY H. MOORE, Proprietors**  
**WILVER DELL FARMS, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**POLAND CHINAS****POLAND CHINAS.****Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands**

The world's greatest pork hog are raised exclusively on

**HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARMS**

The largest registered herd of old, original, big-boned, spotted Polands on EARTH.

Spring Boars Now Ready to Ship, Pairs and Trios No Kin.

Spring Pigs Now Ready to Ship, Pairs and Trios No Kin.

H. L. FAULKNER - BOX D - JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

**TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS**

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

**OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS**

Stock of all ages, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your wants to the CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

**Henry's Big-Type Polands**

Spring pigs, either sex. June delivery. Sired by Mammoth Orange, King Price Wonder, Big Wonder. Choice of lot, \$35. Trio, \$100. Others, \$25. First check, first choice. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

**DUROC JERSEYS.****Royal Herd Farm Durocs**

Established in 1899 by Emery Anderson. Boars, March farrow, by Pathfinder, Kansas Cherry Chief, King's Col. Jr. and Proud Chief. A fine lot to select from. Gilts bred for September farrow. Come and see my herd or write your wants.

B. R. ANDERSON  
 Route 7 McPherson, Kansas

**15 Duroc Spring Boars**

Sired by Illustrator O'Rion 3d and Fancy Victor and out of my best herd sows. They are real herd prospects, selected from 91 pigs raised. Write today if you want a good spring boar.

**John W. Petford**

Route 1 Saffordville, Kansas

**JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL**

February, March and April Durocs, pairs and trios and herds unrelated. First class pigs at reasonable prices.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**McBRIDE'S DUROCS**

Bred gilts for September farrow and boar pigs for sale from four to six months old.

W. T. McBRIDE - PARKER, KANSAS

**FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROC GILTS**

Bred for September farrow; three fall boars, also three yearling Shorthorn bulls.

R. S. SKUBAL - JENNINGS, KANSAS

**CHERRY CHIEF DUROCS**

I still have a choice lot of March and April pigs, priced to sell. All immuned. Plenty of length, size and bone.

A. S. GRABLE, JR. - DEARBORN, MO.

**LONE TREE DUROC FARM**

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

GEO. J. BURKE, LITTLE RIVER, KANSAS

**IMMUNE DUROC-JERSEYS**

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

T. F. DANNER, Winfield, Kansas.

**IMMUNED DUROCS**

With size and bone. Bred sows and males a specialty. 150 early pigs; pairs and trios, no kin. All immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. DITMARS & Co., Turney, Mo.

**OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS**

Choice March and April pigs of both sexes.

H. A. MATTOX, Route 2, Burlington, Kan.

**Langford's Spotted Polands.—Last call for early spring boars.**

Yours for good hogs—

T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Missouri.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN**

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

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

**FARM AND HERD.**

R. S. Skubal, of Jennings, Kansas, reports his herds of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs doing well. A feature of his Duroc herd is the choice lot of gilts bred for September farrow. The young stock in his Shorthorn herd are also a choice lot, including a number of good young bulls.

T. T. Langford & Sons, of Jamesport, Missouri, the well known breeders of big-boned Spotted Polands, report their herd doing well and their young stock growing out fine. They also report a steady demand for Spotted Poland breeding stock and they expect to break all previous records on sales of breeding stock this year. They make a specialty of developing their hogs along lines that insure profitable breeders.

Bert E. Hodson, of Ashland, Kansas, owner of one of the great herds of big-type Polands, will be at all the big fairs and the National Swine Show with a full show herd this year. McGath's Big Orphan, the great boar at the head of this herd, is doing fine, and Mr. Hodson reports that he expects him to weigh around 1,150 pounds by fair time, and this boar will be a strong contender for honors this year. Mr. Hodson claims February 20 as the date of his winter sale to be held at Wichita, Kansas.

S. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kansas, has changed the date of his public sale of Jersey cattle from August 15 to August 22.

John W. Petford, of Saffordville, Kansas, is building up one of the choice herds of Duroc Jersey swine in Kansas. At the head of this herd of good sows is a splendid boar, Illustrator O'Rion 3d. He is by the noted Illustrator and his dam was Missouri Marie by Joe O'Rion 2d. This massive hog has both size and conformation. He is not quite two years old but will weigh in the 800-pound class. Among the herd sows Defender Mischief by Ohio Chief has a litter by Illustrator 3d. Seven sows out of Lady Top Notcher, she out of Top Notcher Girl 2d. These sows are the real Top Notcher type and all have raised good litters by Illustrator O'Rion 3d. Bell of Iowa is another good sow by John's Combination, an extra large yearling and raised a splendid litter by Fancy's Victor. Grand Lady 46th by Grand Model, dam Wild Eyes 6th, raised a fine litter by Grand Wonder, the grand champion Duroc boar at the Iowa State Fair, 1916, and was placed second in a class of strong competition at the Omaha Swine Show, and was also made senior and grand champion at three state fairs in 1916.

E. S. Engle & Son, of Abilene, Kansas, report the sale of seven fine two-year-old heavy springing Holstein heifers to H. S. Holl and L. E. Elliott, of Randall, Kansas. They are large, heavy-boned heifers with good straight backs and carry good flesh. Freshening as they do in the early fall, they are in excellent shape for winter milkers. These are stable mates to same that the Engles are now milking and that are giving from forty to fifty pounds daily during this extremely hot dry weather. They also sold to Mr. Norris, of Randall, six choice open yearlings, which is the best young stock of this age that the Engles have ever let go. They are daughters of some of their very highest producing cows, such cows that they have never priced to anyone, several of which have yearly butter records of 600 pounds. These buyers are certainly showing very good judgment in their purchases, and these cattle will add much in value to the dairy interests of that territory.

**PUBLIC SALE SEPTEMBER 4**  
 Fifty registered O. I. C. hogs. Sixteen male and female Red Polled cattle. Six and one-half miles east, one mile north of Delphos, Kansas. MILTON PENNOCK.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.****HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm

**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**

In order to clear our pastures for our grade cows and heifers that will soon arrive for fall trade, we are offering sixty-five head of pure-bred Holsteins, with the choicest of breeding, from calves to mature cows, at bargain prices. Many of our heifers are closely related to the world's champion, Segis Fayne Johanna, and a lot of them have been bred to our herd sire, Canary Mercedes Sir Wadnah 145366, whose dam produced 26.90 pounds butter and 641.70 pounds milk in seven days, while his sire's dam holds the world's milk and butter record as a ten-year-old, producing 1,300 pounds butter and nearly 30,000 pounds milk in a year. We have some fine bull calves sired by a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and by a son of Pontiac Korndyke, with record dams. Also a few good grade cows and heifers. Do not delay, but write or wire when we can expect you. Farm located a mile west of town on Sixth Avenue. Phone 688.

**T. R. MAURER & CO - EMPORIA, KANSAS**

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

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

**HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS**

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

F. W. WALMER

Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

**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

**Braeburn Holsteins**

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

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

**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

**Breeders' Directory**

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
 Mahlon Groenmiller, Ponoma, Kansas.  
**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
 ANGUS CATTLE.  
 D. J. White, Clements, Kan.  
 J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.  
**DORSET HORN SHEEP**  
 H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.****Sycamore Springs Shorthorns**

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

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

**Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns**

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

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**ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

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

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

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**Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

The most profitable dual purpose cattle are Holsteins, as impartial investigations conducted by experiment stations of Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska have conclusively shown. The Holsteins showed a greater gain per steer at a less cost per pound of either roughage or grain than any of the other breeds. Holstein calves are big, strong, and grow quickly, and Holstein beef is as fine in texture and taste as that of any cattle. Pure-bred Holsteins have firmly established themselves as the world's best dual purpose breed. There's big money in the big "Black and White" Holsteins.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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**50 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS**

We offer for sale fifty of the best high grade Holstein heifers in Wisconsin. All bred to a 29-pound bull whose dam is sister to the sire of the world's champion cow, Duchess Skylark Ormsby. Also a few choice fall cows.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Whitewater - Wisconsin

**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.

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

**Butter Bred Holsteins**

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

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

**HOLSTEINS**

Registered and high grades, cows and heifers. The milky strain, service bulls, carloads or less. High grade heifer calves, \$18 each, crated. Write me. I have what you want.

RAY C. JUDD - ST. CHARLES, ILL.

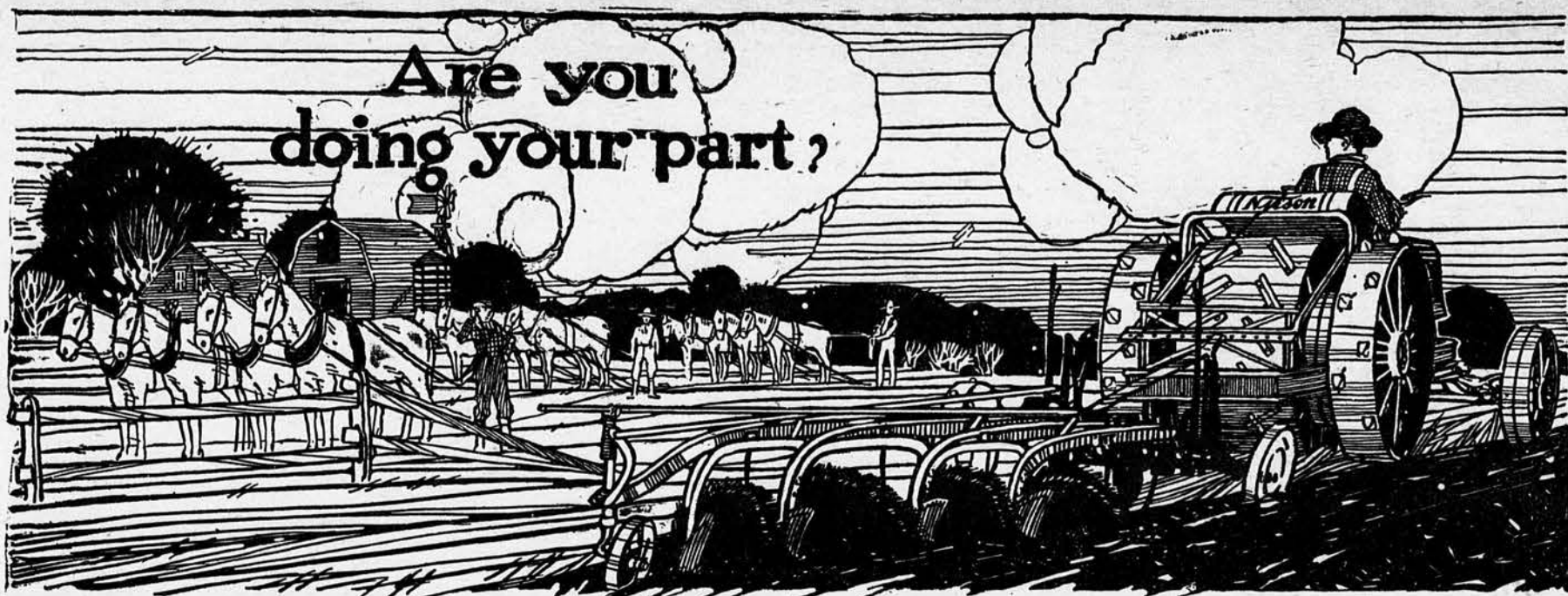
**High Grade Holstein Calves**

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

FERNWOOD FARMS, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

Nicely marked high-grade Holstein calves, price reasonable. O. Canuteson, Route 4, Delavan, Wisconsin.





## FEED FEWER HORSES AND MORE HUMANS

"UPON the farmers of this country, in a large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations."

You must grow more and waste less. You must feed fewer horses and more humans. You must plow more acres and deeper.

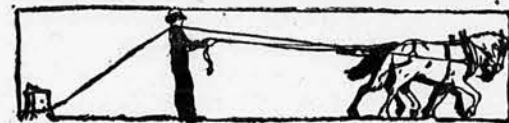
The economical, efficient way to increase your crop production and conserve the food supply is with a good tractor. We respectfully ask that you investigate the

# Nilson

The Nilson is a light weight tractor that develops automatic traction by pull instead of by weight. The Nilson does not pack the ground. It carries no dead weight and consumes a minimum of power in propelling itself.

### What Automatic Traction Is

If you were to tie a rope to a stump and to the other end your team of horses, put the rope over your shoulder and give the word to your team to pull, you would find yourself with plenty of traction on the ground—wouldn't you? The harder the team would pull that rope—the harder your



feet would grip the ground.

This is the principle of the Nilson and its patented lever hitch—the harder the pull, the harder the wheels grip the ground.



### A Size For Your Farm

The Nilson is made in two sizes—the Nilson Senior and the Nilson Junior. One of these is adaptable to the conditions on your farm.

The Nilson Senior at \$1750 has 36 H. P. at the belt, 25 H. P. at the draw bar and pulls a 4-14 inch bottom plow with ease.

The Nilson Junior at \$1385 with 25 H. P. at the belt develops over 16 H. P. at the draw bar and easily pulls a 3-14 inch bottom plow.

### High Speed on the Road

Because the Nilson carries no dead weight, it will do more work at a less cost for fuel and upkeep than any other tractor on the market. The Nilson develops a high speed on the road. It will transport your harvest and supplies to and from market in less time and at less expense than you could possibly do with horses. The Nilson road speed is six miles an hour—a good buggy speed.

### Waukesha Motor and Hyatt Bearings

Both models have the famous Waukesha Motor, made especially for tractors. The oiling system is a constant, level, automatic supply, fed under pressure by a positive circulating pump.

Heavy duty Hyatt Roller Bearings are used in the Nilson Tractor. The radiator is the special Nilson Perflex, the Ignition—K-W High Tension Magneto with impulse starter, eliminating use of batteries, and the Carburetor—Kingston with a Bennett Air Cleaner.

### Has Stood The Test For Four Years

The Nilson is not an experiment. It has stood every test throughout the country for four years. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied Nilson owners. The Nilson is built on the right principle, with the right power at the right price. It may be adapted to the use of either kerosene or gasoline.

While our capacity is large our output is taxed to supply the demand. If you want a tractor this year, write us at once for catalogue and the name of your nearest dealer. Remember, food as well as bullets must win the war.

## NILSON TRACTOR COMPANY

1651 HENNEPIN AVENUE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GENTLEMEN.—Please send me your catalogue and complete specifications on the NILSON Tractor. This puts me under no obligations. My farm is..... acres. I work.....horses.

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County

State