

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

Volume 55, Number 17.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 17, 1917

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

LANDLORD AND TENANT

Rented Farms Usually Run Down and Become Depleted in Fertility

THE tenancy problem in America demands serious consideration, and the United States has few plans of any sort for dealing with the situation.

It is a mistake to assume we are the first people to have to meet this sort of problem. The fact is that tenancy dates back to the beginning of the established order of agriculture, before man used typewriters for writing farm leases or fountain pens for signing them.

The earliest leases of which there is record were written in clay and sundried, and the signature made by thumb nail impressions, but the terms of the leases were exactly the same as those of today—one-half the crop when the oxen and seed were furnished by the landlord and one-fourth to one-third when the tenant furnished the seed and the work animals.

HEBREW LAND TENURE SYSTEM

Moses established the best system of land ownership that has been known, intended definitely to prevent land monopoly and to keep farms the size that would be best for everybody. One important provision was that the land belonged to the Lord and the one who tilled it held it for a rental of two tithes to support the priesthood, which had no land, and one tithe for the public welfare. The tenant could hold this land only fifty years at most, or until the year of jubilee, when all contracts ceased and all debts were cancelled. If we redistributed the land now once every fifty years, we should hear little complaint of oppressive landlordism.

Long experience has shown that the system of land tenure which best saves the land from excessive wear and waste is for it to be tilled by the owner. Even greater protection was afforded to the soil under the old Jewish system whereby the land was considered to belong to God and it was sacrilege to despoil it.

DEALING WITH TENANT PROBLEM

Moses was a believer in small farms tilled by the owner. Gradually this system broke down, estates became larger than the owner could cultivate to advantage, and a system of landlord and tenancy again came in.

There have been four ways of dealing with the tenant problem in the past. Germany stepped over from the feudal system to the system of small farms without the intervention of landlord and tenant and as a result it may be truthfully said that Germany never had a real tenant problem. This is the only conspicuous example of preventing tenancy.

France broke down the system of land monopoly and tenancy by means of the French revolution and the long years of readjustment following, and as a result France today practically has no tenancy problem, but instead one of the most prosperous and successful land owning systems of agriculture in the world. Denmark accomplished the same result more recently without bloodshed.

NEW ZEALAND PREVENTS TENANCY

New Zealand is an example of a nation that thus far has prevented tenancy. The motto of her nation is, "The land for the people," and a system of graduated taxes makes it unprofitable

to hold land not tilled. In other words, New Zealand has taken all speculative values out of land.

Great Britain stepped from feudalism to tenancy and instead of trying to break it up, accepted and regulated it. As a result, Great Britain has the best regulated system known in the world.

The United States has done nothing to prevent and almost nothing to regulate tenancy. In Great Britain nine out of ten of the farms are tilled by tenants—in the United States about four out of ten, in France one out of ten. In New Zealand the number is negligible. The problem of readjusting a system of land-holding in which three-fourths of the farms are tilled by the owners is a difficult one, and in a democracy, such as ours, is perhaps a good way ahead of us.

TENANT IS A CROP FARMER

In general the tenant has been a soil robber and waster because he has less interest in the land than if he owned it

and because he is as a rule a crop farmer and not a live stock man.

In America the tenant has wasted the soil more rapidly than in any other country because he has been provided through American invention and genius with tools and machinery by which he can till more land than any other tenant and because under our system of short leases we encourage the most destructive system of farming known in this country or in any other country.

English farms are tilled almost wholly by tenants and yet English soil has steadily increased in fertility during the last hundred years. Live stock-farming has reached its highest development in England on farms tilled by tenants.

"RENTED" MEANS "RUN DOWN"

A rented farm in this country means a run down farm. It is a farm with poor buildings, few fences, and no conveniences. The tenant could not, if he would, keep live stock. He couldn't afford to rotate crops and intersperse al-

falfa, clover, and cow peas with corn, wheat and oats, even if he wanted to do so. He will not be there next year. What difference does it make to him how much the fields are washed or worn through carelessness and neglect?

Generally, successful men who have been able to accumulate a competency move to town. They know the soil of their farms as no one else knows it. They usually take an active interest in the management of the farm by the tenant, encourage him to get good seed, help him plan his cropping system and his work so that the land is well prepared and the seeding done on time.

But in the course of time this experienced farmer and landlord passes away and the farm is divided among the heirs, one of whom is likely to be the local banker, another the superintendent of schools in a city a hundred miles away, and the third, the wife of the pastor of the church in another county or of a local merchant, lawyer, or physician.

These new proprietors know little about farming except what they remember of their earlier farm experiences, and they are absorbed with their own problems and duties. Under our system of leasing the tenants who received such careful and valuable instruction from the older farmer have long since moved away and a new man, who is wholly unacquainted with the land and perhaps of limited farm and business experience, is on the land directed by these inexperienced and otherwise busy landowners. The result is bound to be a relatively low income.

NEED NEW KIND OF LEASE

Tenancy is in many respects an evil, but if evil, it is not all evil, for there are good tenants as well as poor ones. Then, under our present system of land tenure, tenancy is necessary and inevitable.

Live stock farming does not favor the development of the tenant system and where live stock is generally grown in this country few tenants are to be found. Where the tenant comes into live stock regions, the herds are soon dispersed, the pastures are plowed and planted to grain, and the barns and fences fall into decay.

In England under a system of tenancy, live stock farming has reached a higher degree of development than in any other country. But the system of leasing in England is very different from that prevailing in this country.

AMERICAN SOIL WASTED

In every country of Europe land has been improved in fertility within the last half century. In this period we have wasted the American soil at a rate far beyond that of any other people or any people in any other age.

This has been due partly to the fact that we have had labor-saving, efficient machinery with which to till our soil and in part to the fact that the American farm had to be cleared, paid for, and improved out of the soil and for the most part within this period. The quickest and surest way to raise money with which to meet the interest and principal of a mortgage or with which to build a home, barn, fences, silos, and windmills, is to plow the life out of the land.

Nation Depends On Farmer

UPON the farmer rests in large measure the final responsibility of winning the war in which we are now involved. The importance to the nation of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, cannot be over-emphasized. The world's food reserve is very low. Not only our own consumers, but much of the world at large, must rely more completely than ever before upon the American farmer. Therefore, the man who tills the soil and supports the soldier in the field, and the family at home, is rendering as noble and patriotic a service as is the man who bears the brunt of battle.

The American farmer has long shown his ability to produce more food per man and at lower cost per unit than any other farmer in the world, but he has never had to do his best. He needs to do his best now. This is not the time in which to experiment with new and untried crops and processes. It is very important that the farmer devote his principal efforts to the production of such crops and the employment of such methods as are well established in his community and as are likely to yield the maximum return in food and clothing material.

Within the next sixty days the final measure of crop acreage and food production for this year will have been established. We urge the importance of the immediate mobilization of all available service of the federal and state departments of agriculture and the colleges of agriculture in co-operation with the press, the banks, the commercial organizations, the religious and the social societies, that all may heartily join with the farmer in performing the patriotic duty of providing and conserving food.

Because of the world shortage of food, it is scarcely possible that the production of staple crops by the farmer of the United States can be too great this year. There is every reason to believe that a generous price will be paid for the harvest of their fields.—From St. Louis Food Conference Report.

FARM POWER

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

WHO has not wished a hundred times for the Magic Lamp of Aladdin? Who doesn't know the marvelous old tale almost by heart, and who isn't half ready to believe it even now?

Some months ago a poster contest was opened to all American artists. They were each asked to paint a poster which should illustrate strikingly the ease, the comfort and the convenience of the electric service of today. Eight hundred artists entered the competition, among them many who are well known from one end of the country to the other.

The poster that received first place shows the same Aladdin and the same genie. But instead of the magic lamp we see the modern electric push button. And that's as it should be, because electricity, the modern genie, stands ready at the turn of a button to perform for us wonders greater than were ever dreamed of by Aladdin.

The use of electricity for light and power has become so nearly universal that widespread public recognition was given to this greatest of all modern servants through the observance of America's Electrical Week last winter. Every possible effort was to be made at that time to show the people of this country how cheaply, how well and in how many ways electricity is ready to serve them.

A few years ago an undertaking of this kind would have meant little, if anything, to the average farmer, because it was not then known that electricity could be made to serve him as well as the city man. But the last few years have seen a remarkable change, and the farmer is rapidly awakening to the fact that he can now have the same safe, convenient electric light and power service as is enjoyed by his neighbor in the city. And this service will mean more to him than it does to his city friend. To the latter electric light is merely a pleasant convenience in his home. On the farm, however, it will not only brighten every room in the house, but the barnyard, the barn and other places where the farmer's work must frequently be done after dark. To the city man electric power in his home means electric fans, a vacuum sweeper and perhaps a washing machine. To the farmer it means not only all these things but, in addition, power to do his pumping—running water any time anywhere on the farm—milk, separating, churning, grinding, and a hundred other daily tasks. All of this work, much of it non-productive, has required much of his own, his wife's and his children's time in the past, and in many cases it has meant the most tiresome kind of drudgery.

Now, however, he can free himself and his family of this drudgery. There are on the market, complete electric light and power plants, ready to be installed right on the farm, costing no more than a team of good horses, capable of supplying plenty of electric light and power at a very reasonable cost, and of doing so day after day and week after week with no more attention than is required by the simplest piece of farm machinery.

The wide-awake, progressive farmer of today is thinking of these things, and he is making this discovery—that he rather than the city man is the modern

Aladdin, and that the genie of electricity bows before him.

Government Tractor Census

Power Farming, of St. Joseph, Michigan, questions the reliability of the tractor census made by the Federal Department of Agriculture. We gave some of the statements from this census in our issue of March 31. A total of 34,371 tractors for the United States was reported. The editor of Power Farming is of the opinion that if this were doubled it would be more nearly correct. He states that in his home county in Michigan only one tractor was reported in the government census. Upon inquiry he secured the names of eighteen men who owned gas tractors and were actually using them in farm work. He felt sure there were several more in this one county.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture makes an actual count of the tractors in Kansas. This is done through the assessors who secure the information as they make their house-to-house canvass. The count for last spring resulted in a total of 3,932, including the steam tractors. These, however, are comparatively few in numbers. The federal census gave Kansas only 2,287 gas tractors actually in use. It was stated in the federal report that "the figures are offered not as an actual count of all tractors, but as indicating the relative employment of tractors in farming in the different sections."

Tractor Displaces Horses

A tractor was never intended to displace all the horses on any farm, but it certainly will displace all the extra ones, as Clarence Wilcox, of Bancroft, Kansas, has proved conclusively.

"We bought a 15-30 tractor last July," says Mr. Wilcox. "We started out the season by pulling seven 24-inch disk plows, cutting six feet, and a two-section harrow. We plowed more wheat stubble in a given time than any fourteen head of horses could plow."

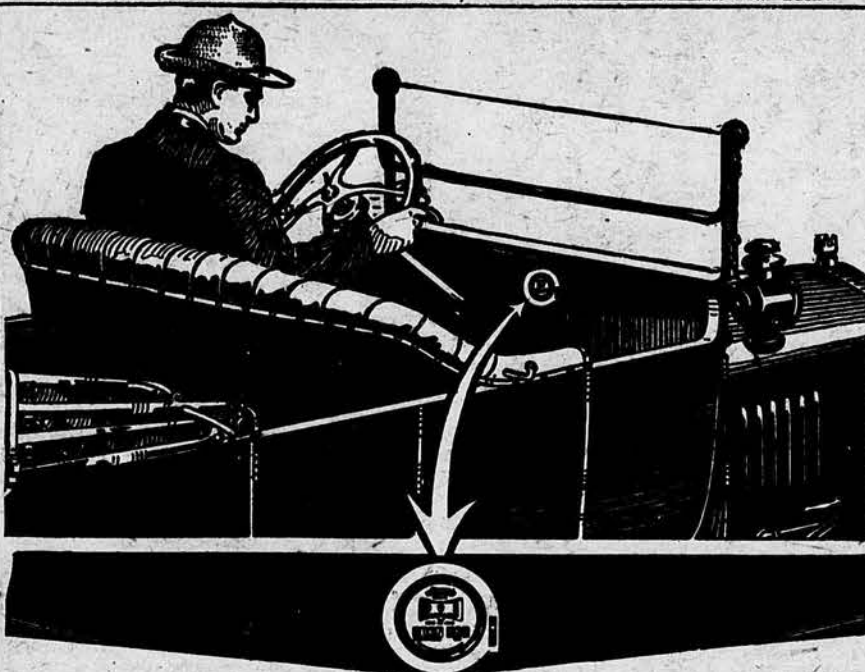
"Many days the two of us alone have plowed fifteen acres. Our net cost, including coal oil, engine oil and grease, is about 21 cents to the acre."

"I use my tractor for road grading a good deal and naturally I am pleased to know that it has plenty of power. We have cut ditch for six miles at a stretch, some places going up steep hills, and my tractor has never once hesitated to walk right along."

"We prepared our wheat ground with the tractor pulling three 8-inch disk harrows, a float and a four-section smoothing harrow cutting twenty inches on plowed ground, and had power to spare."

There is no more monotonous work than pumping water for live stock. With an engine and pump jack there is no working of the pump handle or waiting for the wind to fill the tanks. Put an engine having some extra power on the job and other work can be done at the same time.

Before buying implements, machines or supplies, it is always advisable to read the advertisements in KANSAS FARMER, as they are of reliable firms.



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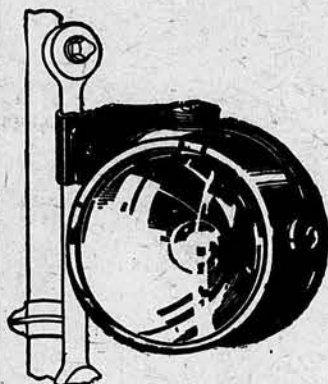
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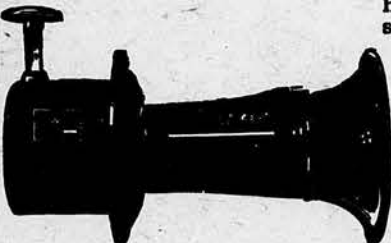
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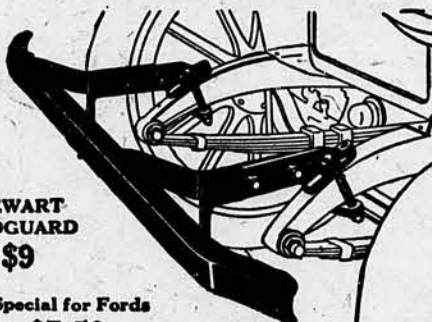
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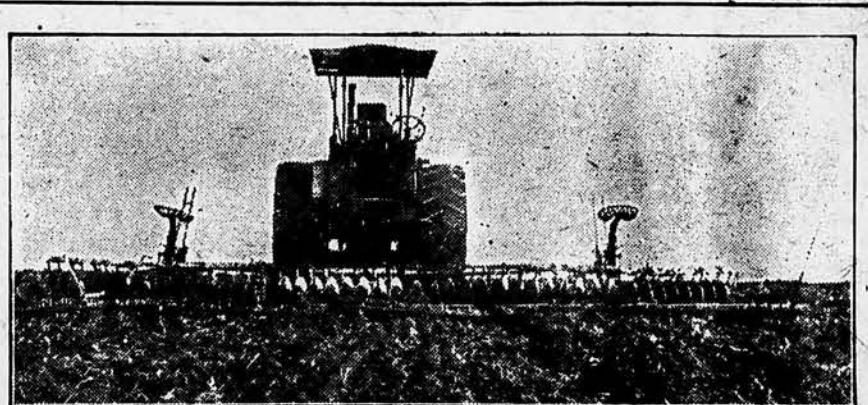


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Editorial, Advertising and Business
Offices, Topeka, Kansas

Entered at Topeka Post Office
as Second Class Matter

Published Weekly by The Kansas
Farmer Company, at Topeka

KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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S. E. COBB, Vice-President

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Established by First State Board
of Agriculture, 1863

Member Audit Bureau of
Circulations

Member Associated Farm Papers

WICHITA FEEDING TEST

On May 3 the Wichita Stock Yards Company will give a demonstration of the results of some cattle and hog feeding tests that have been going on for the past three months in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College. On that date the cattle and hogs in the tests will be sold and stockmen of the Southwest are invited to spend the day at the yards and make a detailed study of the results.

There are 135 head of steers in the lots, equally divided into three different groups of three lots each, varying in quality from high grade Herefords to "dogies." On May 3 they will have been fed ninety days on different rations. The cattle will be weighed and every item of expense charged against them, and the result will conclusively show which lot is most profitable. Besides the steers, there are five pens of hogs fed different rations in different ways, and the hog feeder will learn by comparison just what is the best way to feed hogs.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department of the agricultural college, will lead the discussion at the close of the demonstration, and he will do all in his power to help the feeder who comes there that day. He will discuss the relative profits and comparative costs of feeding the different classes of steers and the results from the different rations.

An early increase in the meat supply of the country was urged by the committee on production at the St. Louis food conference. It was pointed out that any immediate increase must come through more efficient methods of feeding, and through a more complete control of contagious diseases. At this time when every loyal citizen is anxious to do his part in backing up the country in the war, it will be most appropriate for the live stock men to take advantage of such opportunities as the one presented in connection with the closing of these feeding tests at the Wichita stock yards.

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

In order that all the resources of Kansas may be utilized in helping the nation to successfully prosecute the war and bring it to a close as soon as possible, Governor Capper appointed last week a state council of defense consisting of thirty members. This council was organized by electing Dr. H. J. Waters of the agricultural college as permanent chairman; J. C. Mohler of the state board of agriculture, secretary, and State Treasurer Walter L. Payne, treasurer. Vice presidents were named by President Waters for each of the eight congressional districts, as follows: Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie; Charles F. Scott, Iola; E. B. Lanyon, Pittsburg; William Allen White, Emporia; M. McAuliffe, Salina; Dr. W. A. Lewis, Hays; Emerson Carey, Hutchinson, and Henry Lassen, Wichita.

An emergency committee at once took up the task of making a canvass of the resources and the needs of every county, especially with reference to food, seed and labor. Telegrams were sent to persons in every part of Kansas outlining plans for county organization and work in the interest of food production. Active township committees are also contemplated.

Because of the large number of people that have been appointed, some may get the idea that many of the appointments are honorary and that the appointees will not be expected to do much. This is no time to pass around mere honorary appointments, and it is to be hoped that every person named will seriously assume the obligation to get busy at once in performing the duty assigned.

It is highly important that the council have at the earliest possible date a report of the visible supply of seed, the names of persons having seed to sell, and if possible the amount of seed needed in the various counties. Corn and the grain

sorghums are the crops upon which to place dependence for increasing our food production the coming year. There is probably enough seed if it can be located. In many sections seed of the sorghums did not mature last year. Anyone having kafir seed or seed of any of the sorghums might well consider it a patriotic duty to make sure that his surplus goes to those who need it. This can be accomplished by co-operating fully with the state council for defense and reporting at once on the seed available.

Seed of cane and the grain sorghums should under no consideration be planted without germination tests. High school students can render a most useful service in doing the seed testing work for their respective communities. If they are not already doing this most necessary work, they should take it up at once.

The following list of questions were sent out last week by the emergency committee, with the request that they be answered at once:

How much idle land will you have after planting all you can handle with your present force? Is there enough labor to plant available land? What aid do you need to plant maximum acreage? Have you horse and tractor power? How many tractors in your county are idle or not working full capacity? Can any be released for other sections? What crops are suitable for abandoned wheat land? How much land do you consider feasible to plant to spring crops? How is your county fixed for seeds? Have you any seed to sell, what kinds and how much?

The council urges that those having information on any of these questions communicate at once with Secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kansas.

WIDE ROW PLANTING

In the western part of Kansas, corn planted seven and one-half feet wide will yield more than when planted in the usual way except in wet years. We

had our attention directed to this seven or eight years ago while attending a farmers' institute meeting in Clark County. A farmer was referred to in the meeting as always having corn, even when his neighbors failed completely, and the secret of his success seemed to be that he left every other row blank when planting. It has been tested out experimentally, and our experiment station men are advocating this method of planting corn or kafir in regions of light rainfall.

This method of planting should appeal to the wheat farmer. The kafir yields in wide row planting are not quite so large as when planted in the usual way, but the land is left in good condition for wheat. If the crop is well cultivated it really amounts to a summer fallow. The two-row cultivator can be used and the ground can be gone over very rapidly. Wheat can be sown on wide spaced corn or kafir ground and often give better results than on summer fallow. The stalks help to hold the winter snow and lessen the danger from soil blowing. Wide row planting is also a saving in seed. Few planters or listers will plant kafir or milo thin enough, and planting the seed only in alternate rows makes it possible to more nearly secure a proper stand.

The wide row method of planting will not be satisfactory, however, unless the crop is given good cultivation. If weeds are allowed to take the space between the rows the crop will be poor, and there will be no gain to the wheat crop following.

We would urge wheat growers to adopt this method of growing the grain sorghums and corn this season. It is sure to result in the production of some grain and at the same time the land is being prepared for next year's wheat crop.

CROP REPORT FROM MOHLER

Of the 8,887,000 acres of wheat sown in Kansas last fall, approximately 55

per cent is reported by correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture as "worthless or so unpromising that it will probably be abandoned or devoted to other crops." This is the first crop report of the season and is based on a canvass made among 2,000 correspondents. The abandoned wheat acreage is largely in the wheat belt of the state. The worst condition is found in the northern portion of this belt, where the loss reported ranges from 70 to 98 per cent. The failure is attributed mainly to the dry weather which prevailed last fall and throughout the winter and the blowing of the soil. Very little insect damage is reported. Soil conditions in that portion of the state south of a line drawn diagonally from the southwest corner to the northeast corner of the state are uniformly reported as favorable for a vigorous growth of wheat. Only nine counties of the state have 100,000 or more acres of wheat remaining.

There has been an increase of over 21 per cent in the acreage of oats planted. In the western and northern parts of the state the oats are not up. In the southeastern part of the state, where they are up, the condition is reported as uniformly good.

The reporters are of the opinion that there will be from eight and a half to nine million acres of corn planted this year as compared with an acreage slightly under seven million in 1916.

In the Kaw Valley there is a decrease in the acreage of potatoes planted, but the reports of the state as a whole indicate an increase of 3.27 per cent over that of last year.

Of last year's wheat crop 5.5 per cent is still in the hands of the farmer; of last year's corn crop, 7.67 per cent is still in the hands of the farmer, and 3.4 per cent of last year's kafir crop is still held on the farm.

Most of the correspondents report that the present needs for farm help are being fairly well met in practically every county in the state.

GET DOWN TO EARTH

Since the United States has entered the world war, many ordinarily level-headed people seem to have lost their power of clear thinking. All sorts of plans are proposed. People talk of plowing up lawns to raise potatoes when hundreds of acres of land might be used that now produce nothing. Well-to-do families seem to think the earth has ceased to bring forth and are trying to buy and store large stocks of food products, thus playing into the hands of speculators who are eager to take advantage of such opportunities.

Our country is perhaps entering the most serious crisis in its history, but that is no excuse for much of the near-hysteria that seems to have taken possession of us. Perhaps we may have an army of two millions in the field, but there will be ninety-eight millions left at home to carry on the ordinary duties of life. The sane thing to do is to perform with diligence the tasks of the day and hour. Nothing will help the nation more than to have its citizens get down to business in every line and quietly but efficiently carry on the many great industries upon which our prosperity depends. Perhaps no class is being less affected by foolish ideas and inconsistent proposals than the farmer, and upon the farmer who is now going about his daily work of preparing the soil and sowing the seed depends in large measure the success with which we can do our part in the war.

Idle acres are always a drag on the productive acres, but this will be more than ever true this year. Taxes must be paid on waste land the same as on the land producing crops. Why not sow rape or sweet clover on the small corners and vacant feed lots around the barns and sheds?

GROW GRAIN SORGHUMS

KANSAS cannot expect to produce an average crop of wheat this year, but poor wheat years are often our best corn and kafir years. The soil has been in exceptionally good condition for preparing the seed bed for spring-planted crops. Getting these crops started early with the right kind of seed bed conditions is half the battle. Nature has its compensations and tillers of the soil have always had faith in her bounty. The earth will surely bring forth its increase if we do our part.

In the language of the battle field, it is now time to execute the spring drive on the seeding of these staple crops that experience has taught are most certain to give good returns under Kansas conditions. It is not a time to experiment with new crops. All through the wheat belt of the state kafir and others of the sorghums are the surest crops to grow. The grain sorghums are seldom given a fair chance, but in spite of this fact they have proven their worth. At the Hays Experiment Station kafir has made an average yield of fifteen bushels an acre for a period of years.

This year with a greatly reduced wheat acreage it would seem that the grain sorghums could easily be so handled as to give far better than ordinary returns. Grain of all kinds will be in demand and kafir and milo have in the past year outsold corn.

Wheat growers who plant kafir cannot ordinarily expect to follow the crop with wheat next fall. This is one reason why kafir has not found more favor in wheat growing sections. The ground is left dry and depleted in plant food and the wheat does not make a good fall growth. This is especially true when the larger late maturing varieties of the sorghums are grown.

In the eastern part of the wheat belt the best varieties to plant are the black-hulled and the pink kafir. Farther west the dwarf black-hulled kafir, dwarf milo and feterita are more sure to mature grain. These crops have such great possibilities in the way of grain and feed production that it is well worth while to make definite plans to introduce them into the cropping system. This year on many wheat farms the growing of grain sorghums can be given more than the usual attention. There need be no fear that there will not be a market for the grain produced.

In view of the strong demand which is likely to exist for grain, more than the usual amount of work can be profitably done in preparing a seed bed for these crops. After the seed is planted as much time as possible should be spent in cultivating during the early growth of the crop. Weeds can be most easily killed just as they are germinating. It is also of the greatest importance to plant good seed of adapted varieties and to be sure before it is planted that it will grow.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A READER asks if it makes any difference whether a work horse is watered before or after feeding. It is best to water before feeding, and especially so if the horse is very thirsty. The reason is that the stomach of the horse is comparatively small and when he drinks a large quantity of water it passes on through the stomach into the large intestine. If he has just eaten his grain or hay or both before drinking a large quantity of water, some of the feed will be washed from the stomach into the intestine before it has been properly acted upon by the digestive juices of the stomach. Colic sometimes results from this cause.

Combating Potato Beetles

Some of our readers are already beginning to report injury to the potatoes from the Colorado potato beetle. This is the most common and destructive insect enemy of the potato grower. These beetles are voracious feeders and begin their depredations almost as soon as the potatoes are through the ground. The mature beetle, which is a striped insect about half an inch long, hibernates in the ground during the winter, coming out when the soil warms up in April and May. The female deposits her eggs on the under side of the leaves of the potato plant, the average number of eggs laid by each beetle being about five hundred. These hatch out in about a week and the larvae begin to feed on the leaves, consuming an amount of food out of all proportion to their size. They go into the ground in two and a half to three weeks and in a week or two another generation of mature beetles comes out. In Kansas two generations always appear during a season, and in some seasons three.

"One of the most effective remedies for this pest," says Professor G. A. Dean of the agricultural college, "is Paris green." For small patches of potatoes he recommends using it dry, mixing it with fifty times its weight of flour, slaked lime, or land plaster. The mixture should be applied early in the morning while the dew is still on the leaves, using a perforated can or some sort of powder gun.

Most commercial growers of potatoes prefer to use a spray composed of from three to five pounds of lead arsenate to a barrel of water. There is no danger of this mixture burning the foliage and it sticks better than the Paris green spray. The powdered lead arsenate may also be used in the dust form, applying it just as soon as the insects are found working on the leaves.

Destroying Pocket Gophers

T. W. N., Clay County, asks if there is any way to destroy the gophers in his alfalfa field.

Gophers are rather stupid animals and are quite easily trapped or poisoned. Special gopher traps are sold on the market.

The natural food of gophers is roots and succulent vegetation, so that in poisoning, such baits as potato, sweet potato or apple give best results. A crystal of strychnine inserted into a piece of the bait by means of the tip of a pen-knife, is an effective method of poisoning gophers. A sharp stick or prod can be used in opening the tunnel. Simply drop the bait through this hole. A specially prepared poison can be secured from the zoological department of the agricultural college.

In trapping, light must be shut out from the opening by a board or piece of sod. If this is not done, the gopher is apt to push a load of dirt ahead of him to stop up the hole and will spring the trap before getting into it.

Preventing Collar Sores

E. M. G., Ottawa County, asks how to keep horses from getting collar sores.

Collars must be fitted carefully on work horses. Collars that are too tight or too loose are quite apt to make the shoulders sore. If the horses are rather fat when first put to work it is especially important to use much care in fitting the collars. As the shoulders work down some change in the fit will be necessary. It is not advisable to use sweat pads. Keep the collars clean of scurf and dirt. It is a good plan to

sponge the shoulders of work horses with cold water at night after work. If they are very sweaty at noon, sponge at that time also.

The following preventive of sore shoulders is recommended by an Illinois farmer: Each night after unharnessing the horses, dust the shoulder thoroughly with common air-slaked lime. Brush this out the next morning with a soft brush. He states that the lime seems to have about the same effect as talcum powder has on a child's skin. This is a much quicker treatment than washing the shoulders in cold water.

Raising Orphan Colt

R. M. G., Saline County, asks for suggestions on raising an orphan colt.

Raising a colt that has lost its mother is a task that requires considerable patience, attention to details and cleanliness.



PROF. J. B. FITCH OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GIVING DEMONSTRATION LECTURE ON DAIRY COWS

ness. Of course, cow's milk is the only substitute that can be used for the mother's milk. Mare's milk is more watery than cow's milk and while it contains more sugar it is considerably lower in protein, ash, and fat. It is necessary to modify the cow's milk and this is done by adding enough warm water to a tablespoonful of sugar to dissolve it and adding to this from three to five tablespoonfuls of lime water and enough milk to make a pint. Feed one-fourth of this mixture every hour for a few days, gradually lengthening the intervals between feedings as the colt gets older. Of course, it is important to have the milk as near the body temperature as possible. In feeding a young colt by hand it is generally best to use a bottle and nipple, although later the colt can be taught to drink.

Quite often the hand-raised colt will scour. When this occurs, reduce the amount of milk mixture being given and give it a dose or two to four ounces of a mixture composed of two parts castor oil and one part of sweet oil.

By the time the colt is three or four weeks old the sugar can be left out of the mixture, and when it is three months old it can be given all the sweet skim milk it will drink, feeding it three times a day. It is important to teach the colt to eat grain as early as possible, also giving it alfalfa or clover hay and grass. The best grain ration is crushed oats and bran, but cracked corn or chop and bran in equal parts by bulk, and a little linseed meal can be used in the place of the bran and oats.

Beans for Western Kansas

S. R. T., Rush County, asks about growing beans in that part of the state. He inquires especially about the variety known as the "Pinto."

We believe it is advisable for farmers in the western section of the state to endeavor to grow enough beans for home use, at least, and this year it might be well for those who have had experience in raising beans to plant a small field for marketing. The "Pinto" is the trade name for a variety of Mexican beans which sells best on the eastern markets. It has small, oblong, light brown spots which gives it a somewhat striped appearance. This is the best of the Mexican beans to grow. The tepary, a small white bean which has been grown a good

many years in Arizona, is exceptionally well adapted to light rainfall conditions. It has been grown to a limited extent in Western Kansas, but at the experiment stations has not given as good results as the Mexican bean. It has a strong flavor also, and for this reason is not as marketable as the Pinto.

Closing Distilleries Urged

A Chase County reader writes as follows:

"Government officials urge farmers to put forth every effort to increase crops so we will have a sufficient food supply. Would not this appeal have more weight if the government would use its power to conserve the supply we now have rather than let it be wasted in making intoxicating liquors and thereby producing criminals, insane and feeble-minded citizens in addition to the thousands it

kills each year? We went to war with Germany, and rightfully, for killing about two hundred of our citizens in two and a half years, yet intoxicating liquors kill many thousands each year.

"Efficiency is the necessity now everywhere—in the army, the navy, the factory, on railroads, and on the farm. The greatest destroyer of efficiency is intoxicating liquors. Our President and Congress can stop their manufacture.

"Other lines of defense are costly and in case we do not actively engage in war are useless—a waste. This, one of the strongest lines of defense, is just as valuable in time of peace as war, and instead of costing billions in money, saves over two billions of dollars each year as well as thousands of lives.

"Does your Senator or Congressman know what you think about this?" This correspondent believes that a large number of the citizens of Kansas will agree with him, and if we waive the question of the justice of making war on Germany by omitting the words, "and rightfully," his statements would meet with almost unanimous approval.

President Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, made some bold statements regarding the closing down of liquor manufacturing, at the St. Louis food conference called by Secretary Houston. He pointed out that over 600 million bushels of grain could be released for food purposes by closing the breweries and distilleries. We quoted the facts presented by President Waters in a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER. Perhaps in this crisis national prohibition of the liquor traffic may come. We certainly can make better use of the vast quantity of grain now used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

Farmers Using Land Bank

The first national farm loan association organized in Kansas was the one started in the office of the county agricultural agent, Pawnee County, last winter. A. L. Stockwell, a member of this association, who has just received his loan, claims to be the first man in the state to receive a loan from the Federal Land Bank at Wichita. Probably a good many other associations are now organized or in the process of organization. Farmers in the western part of the state are more generally taking advantage of the act than those farther east.

A member of the Prairie View National Farm Loan Association in Gove County, which is probably the second one organized, was in the Kansas Farmer office recently. This association was organized in a school house fifteen miles south of Gove. One of the meetings of the local farmers' union was given over to a discussion of the loan act, and the organization of this association was the outgrowth of this meeting. It started with eleven charter members. W. P. Harrington is the secretary-treasurer.

Sudan Grass Tests

W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent with headquarters at Hays, reports that the tests with Sudan grass as a pasture crop conducted last season showed that in an average of the trials three mature animals were pastured on each acre of Sudan grass for an average period of ten weeks. A few fields were pastured as late as November 1. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep were pastured with very satisfactory results.

A good way to handle this crop seems to be to cut one hay crop and pasture the aftermath where conditions will permit of pasturing.

At the Hays branch experiment station Sudan grass has been seeded at different rates varying from four pounds to thirty-five pounds per acre with very little difference in the yields obtained. This information will be especially welcome when seed is high.

The work horses will stand the heavy strain of spring and summer work better if some thought is given them before starting them in the fields.

Cultivation of Alfalfa

J. M. S., Douglas County, asks if it pays to cultivate alfalfa, and if so, under what conditions and how it should be done.

Cultivation or renovation of alfalfa sometimes makes success with this crop possible where conditions are not the most favorable for its growth. Usually the first crop comes on ahead of weeds and crab grass. About the time the first hay crop has been removed, however, many annual weeds and grasses are just beginning to sprout. A careful disking or cultivation at this time with an al-

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Heifer Makes Good Record

The cut here shown is of a grade Holstein heifer owned by James W. Magee of Neosho County. She freshened December 18 and was not two years old until January 28, 1917.

Being desirous of knowing just what she would do as a producer, Mr. Magee secured the assistance of G. M. Davidson, instructor in the Chanute High School, in weighing and testing the milk, and gave the heifer a seven-day test. She was milked three times a day—at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 9 P. M. Her milk production for the week was 370.5 pounds, or an average of 52.9 pounds daily. A composite sample was tested for butter fat, the test being 3.6 per cent. This gives a total butter fat production for the seven days of 13.34 pounds.

This is an exceptionally good record for a heifer under two years of age, and especially so since she is not a purebred animal. She was fed during the test a grain ration consisting of corn chop, bran and cottonseed meal, the mix-



GRADE HEIFER HAVING RECORD OF 370.5 POUNDS OF MILK IN SEVEN DAYS, UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE

ture fed costing 1.3 cents a pound. She was fed about fifteen pounds of this grain ration daily, the daily feed costing 19½ cents. Mr. Magee figured the twenty-five pounds of silage he fed her a day, at \$5 a ton, which made the daily allowance of silage cost 6¼ cents. At \$10 a ton, the fifteen pounds of alfalfa she consumed daily cost 7½ cents. The total daily cost of her feed was thus 33½ cents. Mr. Magee sold her milk for 25 cents a gallon, the gross returns being \$1.56 a day, and the net after deducting the cost of the feed, \$1.2275 a day. Unfortunately the calf was a male.

With such a record as a yearling, this heifer may easily be expected to crowd the thirty-pound record of butter fat for seven days very closely when fully developed.

Preventing Horns

Horns can be prevented from growing on a calf by rubbing caustic potash on the little nubs that develop into the horns. A good time to do this is when the calf is a week or two old. Wrap one end of the stick of caustic in paper to protect the fingers, moisten the other and rub on the nubs. Be careful that it does not run down the face and into the eyes. Removing the hair helps. Make three applications, allowing it to dry between applications. The calf should be protected from rain to keep the caustic from spreading.

The dry dairy cow can be made to produce maximum returns if properly fed and cared for from the end of one milking season to the end of the following one. She should not be forced to rustle her living during her dry period. At this time the unborn calf is developing most rapidly, causing a heavy drain upon the body of the cow. Plenty of nutritious roughage, such as silage, roots and alfalfa, and little grain, will keep her in good condition.

Leave the cow alone in a clean box stall at calving time unless help is needed. If necessary, call a veterinarian. After calving, give her plenty of warm water, and keep her out of draughts or blanket her. Feed lightly of warm bran mash for a day or two, gradually working up to full feed in from two to four weeks. Milk several times daily the first few days. Do not milk dry until the udder is normal.

It is the man who knows the cost of the feed that has been put into his hogs or his other live stock, who is able to figure his real profits. This can be done only by keeping records of the farm operations. These need be only simple records but accurate.

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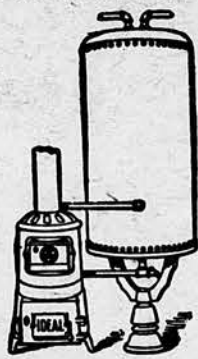
A loan made for improvements which includes radiator heating is much easier to make because the investment in an IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators makes the property so much more valuable and adds immensely to the happiness and permanency of the family on the farm. Young and old benefit by it. It is a large dividend-paying investment and soon repays the first cost in a few years. Radiator heating makes any old property modern, healthful, economical and in the "A" class for selling or renting.

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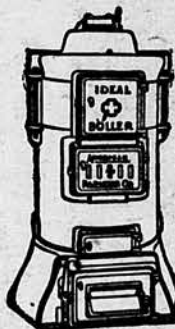


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Flies Are Dangerous

It is much easier to prevent the damage done by flies than it is to remedy it. It is easier to protect the health of the family against flies than it is to control typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and the other diseases carried by flies. Two things are necessary in fighting flies—we must be careful ourselves in reducing the number of breeding places for them, and we must provide screening protection against the carelessness of others in these matters.

We should make the destruction of flies a matter of personal concern and responsibility, as it is in this way that the most effective results will be accomplished.

Our Kansas State Board of Health has given the following directions for making sticky fly paper: "Take two pounds of rosin and one pint of castor

oil and heat together until it looks like molasses. Smear while hot, with an ordinary paint brush on any kind of paper." The rosin and castor oil should be re-heated when a new batch of papers is needed.

Great care should always be exercised in using fly poisons as these are deadly to humans as well.

Destruction of their breeding places is the surest and safest plan for lessening the danger from flies, and the campaign against them should be started at once.

Try to imagine what a relief it would be to the women folks to not have to look forward to chasing the chickens out of the yard and garden all summer in order to have flowers and vegetables. Their gratitude would much more than offset the expense and labor of a chicken-tight fence.

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Butter Fat From Body Fat

THE good dairy cow can and does store fat on her body and later transfer it to the milk. The really efficient dairy cow never rests. We commonly think of the dry period as a resting period, and in a way it is, but during this period the good cow, if given a chance, will store all the nutrient materials above body requirements and draw on this reserve when she freshens. This characteristic of the dairy bred animals has only recently been fully appreciated. The old style dairyman turned his cows out to the straw stack when they went dry and expected them to barely exist on that as a feed until they freshened and began to produce milk again. Now that we have recognized this characteristic of dairy cows, we have ceased to figure so much on maintenance rations for dry cows. Many dairymen feed their cows almost as well when dry as when they are giving milk. One of our dairy club boys only fourteen years old has apparently grasped this point as a result of his experience and the study he has made of dairying. He just recently wrote us he was getting his cow in pretty good flesh and would expect her to make a much better record when she freshens again than during the lactation period just closed. When he bought her last spring she had just freshened and was in rather poor condition and did not give as large a flow of milk as she should.

Because of this natural trait of dairy cows, expert feeders are able to make what are sometimes called abnormal production records. Some experimental work conducted at the Missouri Experiment Station shows how these abnormal records can be made. We referred to the results of these experiments in a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER. Even though such records may be misleading to those who do not appreciate this power of the dairy animal to store up a reserve and draw on it when again in milk, the very fact that it is possible is evidence of the economy of the dairy cow as a producer.

The cow to avoid in the dairy herd is the one that piles the fat on her own back and holds on to it.

Last Call for Quality Sample

Those of our Dairy Club members whose cows were dry April 3—when we asked you to send a milk sample to the agricultural college to be tested for quality—will have another opportunity to send in this sample. In order that this sample may reach destination in the best condition possible it should be sent before the weather gets hot. It will be necessary to have all these samples sent at the same time in order that the work of scoring them may be made as light as possible.

Those of you who had dry cows April 3 should write us as soon as your cows freshen so that we may make the date for sending as soon as all can send samples.

Even though your year's work may be finished, if your cow was dry April 3, you will be given a chance to send in a sample to be tested for quality.

While you are waiting for your cows to freshen you should be getting together the equipment for sending the sample in first class shape. It should be sent in a pint milk bottle with a paraffined pasteboard cap, sealed in, and should be packed in ice. It would be well to have these things in readiness for there will be little time to hunt for them when it is time to send the samples.

This Is a Good Record

One of our Dairy Club members writes discouragingly because in nine months he has not been able to pay for his \$125 cow. He says he has paid \$73.35 for her, but as she has fallen off in her milk flow he does not believe it worth while to send in any more records.

This boy should go to his banker and ask him how many investments pay at the rate of six and one-half per cent a month, which is this boy's record for the nine months.

This member now has his cow on pasture and as the pasture grows more abundant she will undoubtedly do better. He should keep right on milking her and should keep his records accurately. He has nothing to be discouraged about and everything to encourage

him. A cow that has made this good a record in nine months is worthy of good care and feed. Instead of being discouraged he should think how near he is to starting a bank account for himself. He should be able to do even better with his cow the second year because of his experience and the things he has learned about caring for and feeding a dairy cow.

Bad Flavors in Cream

Butter fat is susceptible to the absorption of all kinds of flavors, and great care should be taken in handling milk, cream, and butter.

The principal flavors derived from feeds are, the weedy flavors. In the spring, creameries have trouble with wild onion flavors. This is a flavor that the farmer cannot prevent. It is caused by early pasturing, especially in the southern part of the state.

Another common flavor is the "half-grass" flavor, produced from the first green feed in the early spring. It can be tasted in milk, cream, and also in ice cream. It is found in practically all dairy products in the spring.

The method of preventing these flavors is to keep the cows from eating weeds. If turned into weedy pastures before the grass is good, cows are sure to eat the weeds.

Other flavors are produced through the feeding of alfalfa and silage. If silage is fed it is advisable to feed it after milking rather than before, as the odor will be absorbed by the milk. Flavors are absorbed from strong smelling feeds in the barn if the milk is allowed to stand where it is exposed to these odors. Ill smelling barns, gasoline and kerosene are likely to impart their odors to the milk. When separators are run by gas engine power, one should have a well ventilated room to prevent the gas odors from giving the milk an offensive taste.

Metallic flavors are caused by rusty cans. Cans which are not in good condition should never be used. These flavors may be partially removed by pasteurization and aeration after the cream reaches the creamery.

The separator is another source of bad odor. It should be cleaned thoroughly, and scalded after it is used. The cream should be cooled immediately so as to prevent the growth of organisms, which may produce off flavors such as cheese and yeast flavors. The warm cream should never be mixed with cold cream previously separated.

The cows should be cleaned before milking. A small top pail is preferable. Strainer cloths, if used, should be washed, and after each milking they should be scalded and hung in a clean, well ventilated place to dry. They should never be used in the evening and then be allowed to hang in the barn over night and used the next morning. Such methods will cause much bacteria to grow on the cloth. This will do more harm than if the milk was not strained at all.

More money is paid for first grade cream, so it is to the producer's advantage to sell only good cream. This cannot be done unless the precautions suggested above are followed.—N. E. OLSEN, Instructor, Dairy Department, Kansas Agricultural College.

Will Send Cow's Picture

My cow did a little better this month and I hope she will do better yet when I put her on pasture. She tested extra high this time.

The calf I sold was not a pure-bred Jersey. It was half Red Polled.

I am going to try to get my cow's picture in to you by next month.—EVERETT ZIBKLE, Shawnee County.

What Interest On Your Note?

Before we can make the final awards on the work of the Dairy Club members it will be necessary for us to know the rate of interest which you paid on your note.

Please write us what rate of interest you were charged. If you fail to do this you may be the loser, for if all the other members send us this information and you do not, we cannot make all the others wait while we ask you again for your interest rate. Therefore, you should attend to this at once.



MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY

THE College of Agriculture at Columbia, Missouri, has one of the oldest and most remarkable experiment fields in the United States. These experiments were begun in 1889 and have been continued without interruption since that date.

The most striking fact brought out by these experiments is that rotation including clover has been as good as manuring at the rate of seven tons per acre annually in maintaining the corn yield. This does not mean that rotation is the only essential to maintaining the fertility, since a combination of rotation and manuring has maintained the yields at a higher level than rotation alone. It does emphasize the importance of crop rotations, particularly rotations containing clover.

Another striking result is that very heavy fertilizing with commercial fertilizers has maintained the wheat yields almost as well as heavy manuring. While the fertilizer has been applied in amounts too heavy to be profitable, the interesting fact is brought out that fertilizers will maintain yields almost as well as manure, if applied in sufficient quantities. From the standpoint of economic production, however, they cannot be used alone in large quantities but must be combined in reasonable amounts with rotation and manure if best results are to be secured.

Another interesting fact shown is that timothy manured annually has been one of the most paying crops where the manure is figured at 85 cents a ton and the timothy at \$9.25. These are considered fair present day prices. This does not argue for continuous timothy growing, since where farmers feed the produce on the place, timothy has little permanent value in the cropping system, unless mixed with clover. It does show, however, that one of the best uses for manure is as a top dressing on the meadow, particularly when this meadow is soon to be broken for corn.

The rotation which has brought best net returns, everything considered, is one of corn, oats, wheat and clover, manured. The annual net return per acre from this rotation after deducting the cost of production and interest on the investment was \$6.43. Unfortunately this plan did not include the rotation with both manure and fertilizers.

Soy Beans as Food

Soy beans, introduced into the United States more than a hundred years ago primarily for use as a forage crop, are in reality one of the most nutritious of the legumes when used as human food, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. These beans have been used for centuries as a staple article of diet in China and Japan and are coming to be used more generally in this country as consumers learn their food value and palatability. Since they furnish protein which contains nitrogen for muscle building and valuable fat, they are especially important to turn to as an emergency addition to the usual dietary or as substitutes for other foods furnishing protein and fat. Moreover, the fact that they contain no starch makes them valuable for invalids who can not eat starchy foods. These beans may be grown easily in practically all sections of the country where corn is grown and give heavier yields than most other beans.

Soy beans have been so important for other purposes that until recently they have attracted little attention for food purposes in this country. They are now coming into their own for that purpose, however, and the acreage of soy beans has increased steadily in recent years. The dried beans may be purchased now in a number of markets in various parts of the country, often under the name of togo beans, and should, with the increased acreage of the coming season, be more generally available. Soy bean meal, a by-product of oil making, is a valuable food and no doubt will come into more general use with the increased production of soy beans.

Where dried soy beans are available, they may be baked with or without pork like navy and other beans. They should be soaked over night and should be

cooked longer than other kinds of beans. The cooking may be done economically in a fireless cooker of the sort provided with heating stones or plates; or on the ledge of the firebox, inside the furnace, if the house happens to be heated with one of this type.

Dried soy beans have been canned in considerable quantities during the past season, baked with pork, and are on sale in this form in numerous markets. Canned green soy beans, which may be compared with Lima beans, also are on the market in some sections of the country. Both these canned products yield as high a proportion of energy and a

higher proportion of protein than the canned beans with which they are most closely comparable, and so are more nourishing. Both are produced and handled at a lower cost than other beans and should therefore be obtainable at lower prices.

Rotation vs. Manure for Corn

In one of the experiments at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station corn has been grown for twenty-five years on the same plot of ground with an application of manure averaging about seven tons annually. In comparison with this, corn has been grown in various rotations without manure. A summary of the yields for the last six years on these plots shows that the average yield of corn on the rotated plots is greater than the average yield of corn which has been grown continuously with manure. In other words, rotation has been somewhat better than heavy manuring in this experiment. The last six years of the quarter century have been

chosen for comparison since one of the rotations is a six-year rotation and since this number of years is sufficient to largely overcome seasonal variations.

It should not be understood from these results that rotation is sufficient to maintain the yield of corn. As a matter of fact there are other plots in this same experiment which have been both rotated and manured. The average yields of these plots is very materially above rotation alone. The important points are that rotation is more important than fairly heavy manuring in the long run, but that it is not all-sufficient; that in order to maintain land in productiveness economically, it should be both rotated and manured, while in many cases commercial fertilizing materials applied in addition to the manure will give still further return.—M. F. MILLER, Missouri College of Agriculture.

The manure is needed on the fields and the flies that will be hatched as a result of its being left on the sunny side of the barn are certainly not needed.

Friction

Is the Problem Solved in

Hudson Super-Six

This is to give you a clear understanding of what the Super-Six motor means.

This is why it holds unquestioned the leading place in Motordom. Why it won all the worth-while records. Why it stopped the trend toward Eights and Twelves. And why it gave supremacy—perhaps forever—to this new type of a Six.

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So the chief problem in motor car engineering has been the reduction of friction.

Sixes Disappointed

The Six-type was adopted to lessen this vibration. The Light Six, with small bore, was made to lessen it further. But the highest attainment in a Light Six proved a disappointment. Motor friction was not reduced as engineers had hoped.

So some leading makers, including the Hudson, started tests with Eights and Twelves. It was hoped that twin motors, set at angles, would solve the friction problem.

Then Came This

That was in 1915. Many engineers thought the Six type was doomed. That the V-types would displace it, as they had in certain cars.

But in that year Hudson engineers invented the Super-Six. In December, 1915, we were granted patents on it.

Tests proved that this invention added 80 per cent to the efficiency of the Six. And it did that solely by reducing friction beyond any other type.

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Last year, in a hundred tests, the Super-Six won all the stock-car records which can prove a motor's value. It won the records for speed, for hill-climbing, for quick acceleration and endurance.

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(All prices f.o.b. Detroit)

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K. C. HAY PRESS CO., Kansas City, Mo.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE



Money In Raising Sheep

DURING recent years people are rapidly learning to appreciate the fact that lamb and mutton are the most delicious, nutritious and healthful of all meats. This growing appreciation is creating an insistent demand, which, coupled with a decrease in production, has made prices very high and has opened new opportunities for profitable sheep husbandry on the average Kansas farm. Formerly sheep production was largely a range industry but since the ranges have been so materially reduced sheep production is becoming a farm proposition and in the future will become more and more a part of the activities of the general farm.

It is unfortunate that a state so well adapted to the production of mutton and wool as Kansas, has so few sheep within its borders and that the average Kansas stockman has so persistently neglected this important and profitable industry.

Many people have the idea that sheep are hard to care for and handle, and while it is very true that sheep have their peculiarities, there are no secrets nor anything difficult in the care and management of a flock of sheep. All that is needed is an exercise of patience, perseverance and good judgment.

Kansas with her dry, open winters, abundance of roughage and splendid markets, has a decided advantage in this business and the average farm would be much benefited by a flock of sheep which could turn waste products into cash, thus saving feeds of commercial value and at the same time increasing the fertility of the soil.

Sheep produce two crops annually, wool in the spring and lambs in the fall, and if the animal is properly cared for the income from the wool will almost pay for the ewes' keep. Their value as builders up of the soil should not be overlooked and a great many farms that have been cropped year after year are rapidly losing their productiveness and there is no class of live stock so well adapted to building up of the soil as sheep. Their droppings are extremely rich and are scattered over the fields in a manner which neither man or machine can duplicate.

Sheep are noted as scavengers. As weed exterminators they have no equal. In this section of the country there are nearly 600 kinds of weeds, and sheep will eat about 575, while cattle and horses will eat only about 75. Not only will sheep rid the fields of these pests but will turn them into a marketable product and return the fertility of the soil to the land in the form of manure. Most farms have feed lots and yards which annually grow up to weeds which are very unsightly. By sowing rape in these places and pasturing sheep on it, the appearance of the farm will be much improved and it will be the means of making good meat which means a larger bank account. Roadsides, lanes and fence corners may also be kept clean and tidy by the use of a flock of sheep.

The belief that sheep cannot be pastured with other live stock is a mistake; where grass is abundant they will graze together very nicely, and sheep will eat the plants that the other stock leave which tends to give the pasture a cleaner appearance.

When a man is thinking of going into the sheep business he should take an inventory of himself and find out what he knows about sheep and begin gathering all the information possible.

The next thing is to determine how many to get. This will depend entirely upon his business condition and the amount of material wasted annually that could be utilized by sheep. Whether grade or pure-bred sheep is to be raised should depend upon the knowledge the person has of the sheep business. For one who has had no experience, it is best to buy good grade western ewes and a pure-bred ram. After obtaining some experience and he finds he likes the sheep business, the pure-breds may be purchased. When planning to raise pure-breds it is well to make a study of the different breeds; their origin and environment, and select the breed best adapted to your conditions. Careful

study of market conditions should be made in order to realize the greatest profit.—A. M. PATERSON, K. S. A. C.

Destroying Hog Parasites

Importance of increasing profits in hog raising by eradicating the parasitic hog worm is emphasized by Dr. R. R. Dykstra, of the Kansas agricultural college.

Many inquiries are being received by the college from Kansas farmers as to the best means of combating this pest, which saps its food from the animal and thus reduces the meat production and makes the hog more susceptible to disease.

The hog should be starved for eighteen hours and then fed 2 1-2 grains of santolin, one half grain of calomel, one half dram of powdered area nuts and one dram of bicarbonate of soda to 100 pounds of live hog weight. These substances should be administered in the fed or slop. In this way each hog gets an equal portion.

The animals should be kept confined in pens so that the feces and expelled worms may be collected for a period of 48 hours after the medicine has been given. If such feces are not gathered up the animals will reinfest themselves by rooting around in the filth. All excreta should be burned.

It is advisable to repeat the treatment in about ten days as it is possible that all the eggs of worms are not removed by the first treatment. In ten days they will have hatched, and the second treatment completes a cure.

Exports of Horses

The exports of horses and mules have passed the million mark. The official figures given by the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. A., show that during the twenty-seven months ending December 1, 1916, 1,029,961 head of horses and mules, valued at a total of \$216,941,912, were actually exported from the United States, most of these going directly to the European war territory. Purchases are still continuing at a heavy rate.

The firm of Ellsworth and McNair has sold more than 70,000 head of horses annually for the last two years and no one is better informed on horse values than Henry McNair of that firm. In discussing the war trade recently he estimated that the average prices for the different classes of horses actually accruing to the farmers, or, in other words, the prices which the farmers realized for the horses on the farm, were substantially as follows: Cavalry horses, \$115 per head; French artillery horses, \$140 per head; British artillery horses, \$165 per head; draft horses weighing over 1,650 pounds, about \$215 to \$240 per head. In other words, light weight horses ranging around 1,000 to 1,100 pounds have brought farmers \$115 each, but one cross of draft horse blood on the same mare that was used to produce this light cavalry horse would have produced a horse ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds in weight, depending upon the conditions under which said half-blood drafter came to maturity. Those that were not well fed out would naturally be lighter in weight at maturity, while those that received an abundance of food, permitting of full development, would range from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, so that the first cross of draft blood raised the value from \$115 to \$140 or \$165 per head. The selection of half-blood Percheron mares, weighing from 1,350 to 1,500 pounds, for breeding to another Percheron stallion of first class type and conformation will result, as long experience has abundantly shown, in horses of good draft type and conformation weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds at maturity if they are allowed plenty of food for full development, and these horses have brought prices ranging in excess of \$200 on the farms. In other words, one cross of Percheron blood increases the value of the progeny from light weight mares from \$35 to \$50 and a second cross on the half-blood mares will increase the value from \$35 to \$50 more, so that the first two crosses of Perche-



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ron sires on ordinary light weight mares will increase the value of the progeny resulting from \$70 to \$100 per head. This is not theory, but has been proved over and over again in the sales of horses occurring during the past two years.

The farmer who has been obliged to sell his horses at \$115 per head, while his neighbors using the same kind of mares, but who bred to Percheron stallions, have sold their surplus at prices ranging from \$140, \$165 up to \$225 per head, sees in a financial way the direct contrast in the value of light horses as compared with the value of horses carrying one-half or three-quarters of Percheron blood. This has done more to increase the demand for Percheron stallions than anything that has occurred in the past fifteen years.

Despite all contention to the contrary, the horse is a most important factor in contributing to the success of civilized nations, whether that success be sought for in peace or in war, and it should be our effort in America to produce the most efficient power unit that can possibly be produced in horseflesh, to the end that our own farm and city work may be more economically and satisfactorily accomplished and the income accruing from the sale of our surplus horses to foreign nations be materially increased.—WAYNE DINSMORE.

Associations Offer Prizes

The National Duroc-Jersey and the American Hampshire associations will each give \$50 in prizes to boys ranking highest this year with Duroc-Jersey and Hampshire pigs in the pig contest conducted by the agricultural college.

These special prizes will be in addition to the prizes offered by the college and the local club organizations. It is also expected that the Poland-China and the Berkshire organizations will give \$50 each to club boys who feed Poland and Berkshire pigs.

Last year 300 persons entered this contest. Otis E. Hall, leader, expects the number to be doubled this year. Entries will close May 1.

Melvin Jung, who won second prize in the contest last year, and who received several valuable awards aside from that offered by the college, sold his pig recently for \$100.

Dairy Show Moves West

The next national dairy show will be held on the Ohio state fair grounds near Columbus from October 18 to 27.

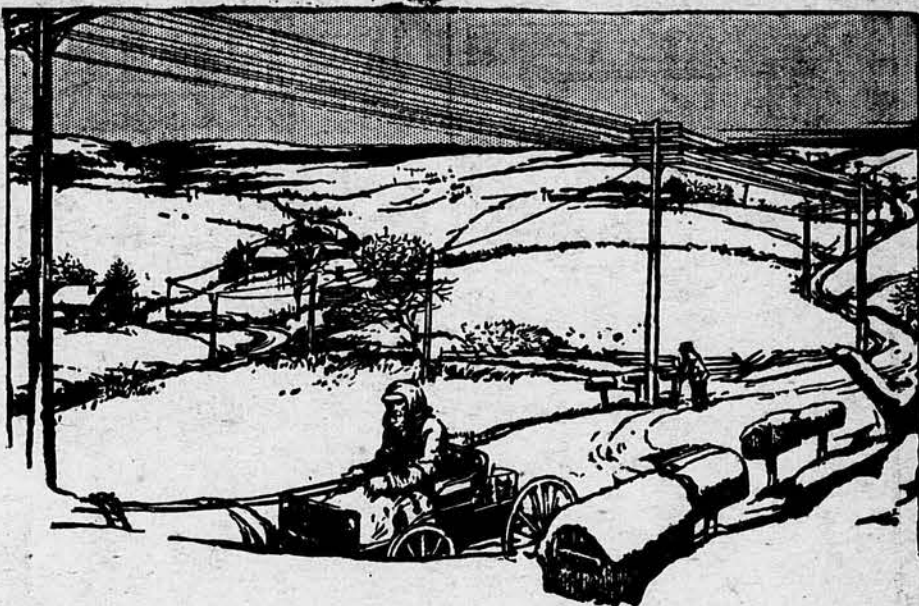
The central location of Columbus in the largest dairy section of the United States insures a greater exhibit of dairy cows than has ever before been assembled, and the accessibility of Columbus for the dairy industry as a whole should bring out the largest industrial exhibit any dairy show has ever housed.

Garget, or inflammation of the ewe's udder, is a common trouble at lambing time, and it should be given immediate attention. The udders of heavy milking ewes are likely to become inflamed and as a result the ewe may have milk fever. Overfeeding of grain, colds, chills, and lying on wet floors are some of the causes of this condition. When discovered, the ewe's udder should be bathed with hot water by means of woolen cloths. After the udder has been dried, it can be rubbed with turpentine and lard, or with one-half ounce of lead acetate dissolved in one quart of water. The udder should be kept wet with acetate for half a day. It should be milked out thoroughly each time the application is made. It is also advisable to give the ewe a good dose of Epsom salts as soon as the trouble is noticed.

Little pigs will have a better chance to eat grain if means are provided for feeding them separately from the sow. A pen built close to the feeding quarters with a hole large enough to permit the pigs to pass through, will encourage the eating of grain much sooner than otherwise. The pigs may be more quickly weaned when they have been started on feed in this way.

The early grass is mostly water and does not supply much real feed value. On farms where there is sweet clover this may be pastured in the early spring before the prairie pasture is ready.

The most economical and practical way to build up a dairy herd is to start with a few good cows, using a pure-bred sire with good production backing, and saving the heifer calves and through feed and care developing them into better milkers than their mothers.



Standards of Service

In rural communities clusters of mail delivery boxes at the crossroads evidence Uncle Sam's postal service. Here the neighbors trudge from their homes—perhaps a few yards, perhaps a quarter mile or so—for their mail.

Comprehensive as is the government postal system, still the service rendered by its mail carriers is necessarily restricted, as the country dweller knows.

Long before rural delivery was established the Bell System began to link up the farmhouse with the neighboring towns and

villages. One-fourth of the 10,000,000 telephones in the Bell System are rural. They reach more places than there are post offices. Along the highways and private lanes the telephone poles lead straight up to the farmer's door.

He need not stir from the cheerful hearth ablaze in winter, nor grope along dark roads at night for friendly news or aid in time of trouble. Right in the heart of his home is his telephone. It is the American farmer's key to the outside world, and in no other country is it found.



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Give your hogs a clean, healthy skin, rid them of pests, give them a chance to thrive. Kill the sheep ticks.

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EGG-LAYING STRAINS

THE recent agitation for more food supplies has led to much attention on the part of the poultry raisers to egg-laying strains. Many of the best poultrymen the past few years have by careful selection and mating produced flocks with the laying habit firmly established. This is true in all breeds. So much so that no breed has any claim to being the best layers. There are some strains or families in each breed that have been bred for fancy only. These seldom lay enough eggs to pay their board. Fortunately, however, most fancy breeders now pay as much attention to egg production as to feathers. All the high records in laying contests have been made by pure-bred hens, with one exception. This hen laid in spite of her cross-breeding and not because of it. No mongrel has ever made a praiseworthy showing.

The pure-bred has so many advantages over the cross-bred or mongrel that it seems foolish to try to compare them. In looks, evenness of development, market qualities and egg production, she is superior to the mongrel.

The only claim that has ever been made in favor of the cross-bred is that they are better layers than the pure-breds. The first cross often shows a tendency to lay a large number of eggs. Like all animals, however, the hen degenerates rapidly after the first cross and is only an inferior mongrel. As a rule those who make strong claims for their cross-breds have no figures to substantiate their statements.

Test Early Hatching Rule

The theory that the chicks of the hatch that get out first make the best and the largest chickens, has been investigated for a year by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station. We published an article by T. E. Quisenberry a few weeks ago, in which he gave his observations on this early hatching rule. He maintained that the chicks that hatched early were the only profitable ones in the hatch and advocated disposing of the ones coming out late, as friers.

As a result of the year's work at the Pennsylvania Station, their poultrymen are ready to endorse the idea and have gone so far as to ask farmers, poultrymen, and all others using incubators and raising chicks, to give this theory a test this season and report the results to the station next fall.

The method of making such test is very simple. Toe-mark all the chicks that hatch early and likewise mark with a different mark those that come out late in the hatch. Keep a memorandum of these toe marks and next fall and early winter observe whether it is a fact that the largest per cent of the early-hatched chicks turn out to be the largest and best chickens and include all the pullets that begin to lay early in the season, and the largest and best cockerels. Also observe if these early-hatched chickens are the only ones that are really profitable.

If this rule is proven to be universally true, it would undoubtedly be better to either destroy all the chicks that come out late in the hatch, at once, or market them young, allowing only the early-hatched ones to mature.

We believe it would be a good plan for Kansas poultry growers to make a study of this point. It might easily become a very important factor in increasing the profitability of the farm flock.

Egg Production Profitable

J. E. Payne, of Oklahoma, writes that farmers in that state who used to be ashamed to carry eggs to town are now bragging about how well their hens are laying. He has met several farmers who are retiring from the farm by changing a part of the home farm into a poultry farm and taking charge of it, instead of moving to town.

"I met one of these retired farmers last week," says Mr. Payne, "who showed me that his 200 hens were bringing him \$3 a day this spring. He is keeping a few cows, and has a little garden. His son is farming the main part of the farm, and this new plan gives the son

the chance to have the benefit of the father's experience, while the father has work suited to his strength."

As warm weather is coming it is time to begin fighting the lice. The best method to eradicate them is to use blue ointment. It now costs only a dollar a pound. A very little of it used spring and fall will keep the poultry comparatively free from lice.

Eggs will be higher in price next year than this. Such a statement is only a guess, but all indications point that way. There is a shortage of poultry now. Because of feed prices fewer chicks are being raised.

Don't stop hatching chicks until July first. The late-hatched chicks will not make layers but will be just as good for eating purposes.

As soon as the hatching season is over, swat the old rooster. He will make splendid canned chicken if he is shut up and fattened for two weeks.

Help the food supply by producing infertile eggs.

The duck and goose season is here. Grass is nice and green so that the young, especially goslings, will forage a large per cent of their feed. Both duck and goose eggs are high in fertility and usually hatch well. It is usually found an advantage to set the eggs under a chicken hen. The great dangers that threaten both goslings and ducklings are rats, wet backs and over-feeding. Roosting quarters should be rat-proof, as a rat will wade through a flock of young chicks that they may get a baby duck or goose. Before the feathers develop they cannot stand much rain on their backs. When quite young, acute indigestion caused by over-feeding will kill young ducks in a few minutes. After the first week they require large amounts of feed if they are to be ready for market at eight or ten weeks, when they should weigh four to six pounds. Young goslings subsist largely on grass after the second week and will consume very little grain.

Young ducks will thrive and make a profit for the grower on the following ration: Fifty per cent corn meal, 20 per cent wheat bran, 15 per cent beef scrap and 5 per cent bone meal. This should be mixed to a moist mash, preferably with sour milk. Sand may be scattered over the feed. It should always be available. Never fail to keep plenty of fresh water for drinking purposes, but not to swim in. The more green grass, the better.

While we are talking about conserving the food supply, why not pass a law prohibiting the sale of fertile eggs? Nearly one-half the summer eggs, because of the presence of the live germ, become unfit for food before they reach the consumer. Produce infertile eggs and stop this waste.

Many of the chick troubles will not cause death immediately. A few chicks will die in a day or two after they are hatched, while others will linger for perhaps two weeks. This makes it impossible for those not acquainted with the conditions to locate the cause of the trouble.

Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, of 463 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a new book which tells of a simple home solution that raises 98 per cent of all chicks hatched and cures white diarrhea over night. All poultry raisers should write for this valuable free book.—[Adv.]

Save Your Chicks—Free

Send two names to the Wight Co., 18 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save forty chicks from White Diarrhea.—[Adv.]

USE YOUR FORD FOR WORK AND PLEASURE

HERE'S just the thing for the farmer who wants an economical light truck. Indispensable for hauling milk, feed, supplies, etc. Open, it's a strong, substantial light truck. Closed, it's an attractive roadster.

BUTLER FOLDING TRUCK BODY can be changed either way in sixty seconds without tools. Easily attached by any one. It's a money saver. Many giving satisfaction. Also made for Chevrolet. Write today for circular giving full description and showing other style bodies. **BUTLER MFG. CO.**
39 Butler Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Canada Offers 160 Acres Land Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Who Assist in Maintaining Needed Grain Production.

The demand for farm labor in Canada is so great that as an inducement to secure at once the necessary help required, Canada will give one hundred and sixty acres of land free as a homestead and allow the farm laborer, who flies on land, to apply the time he is working for other farmers as residence duties the same as if he had lived on the land he had applied for. This offer made only to men working on Canadian farms for at least six months during 1917, thus reducing the necessity of actual residence to two years instead of three years, as under usual conditions. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to secure farm laborers to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to earn good wages while securing a farm. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul and Duluth to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates, etc., may be had on application to

GEO. A. COOK

Canadian Government Agent

2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE 1917 PLANTING GUIDE AND PURE SEEDBOOK

Ask now! This beautiful 66-page four-color book describes 1917 varieties vegetables and flowers; handsomely illustrated; beautiful home grounds, flower and vegetable gardens, landscaping, shrubbery, orchards, farms. A dictionary on gardening! Flower lover's delight! Every grower's book! An orchard berry grower's book! A catalog ever published. Better than our famous 1916 book. Don't miss it. Ask today. A postal gets it.

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At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bar. **FREE BOOK** gain list and free book Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept 140 Salisbury, Kansas.

SEED CORN For the best that's raised send at once to the Lawndale Seed Farm for pure bred seed, also garden and field seeds.—John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan. Prices right. \$2.00 per bushel.

The Farmer and the Single Tax

SOME startling facts relative to farming conditions in this country were given in a statement made by Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Loan Board.

Mr. Quick went before the Commission on Industrial Relations to urge an investigation of farm labor and tenantry as a big and neglected phase of the labor problem. His testimony was taken in executive session, and is only now available through the printing of all the testimony by order of Congress.

"There are about five million agricultural hired laborers in the United States," Mr. Quick told the commission. "When I was a boy the farm hands of the neighborhood in which I lived were recruited from the boys of the owners of farms in that neighborhood. The owner of 160 acres who had a family of three or four boys would allow these young men to hire out to the neighbors, and the farm hand of that day entered upon the business of a farm laborer for the express purpose of earning enough money so that he might buy a farm and become a farmer on his own account."

"Today the situation has changed to an enormous extent, and is changing with an accelerated rapidity. Today the farm hand of the United States is in most cases a casual laborer. He goes from farm to farm seeking such labor as he can do. He is ordinarily a man who has lost hope; he is a bit of human wreckage; he has no idea of ever owning a farm or anything else, except the clothes upon his back."

"Now, the field hands, the casual labor, the local labor—is only part of the problem."

"In the state of Illinois 53 per cent of the farms are tilled by tenants, so that only forty-seven farms out of a hundred are under the control of their owners. Of these forty-seven out of a hundred, they hire from one to three or five men upon their farms, so that the number of actual farmers, who own their own farms, is reduced to a very small percentage of the actual hands engaged upon farms. These tenant farmers are in the main under leases which terminate from year to year, so that 53 per cent of farm families in Illinois—and it is only a little bit better in the surrounding states—are homeless on the first of every March."

Some of these men who are engaged in tenant farming are prosperous, but, in the main, if you will talk with anybody who understands anything about a rational, scientific and humane system of farm tenantry, he will laugh at the idea of a man making money on a farm, or making anything except a mere existence on the farm which he holds merely from year to year.

"Considered in one way, the American system of farm tenantry is the system which tends to rob from 25 to 50 per cent of the families upon the farms of anything better than they are now engaged in; and considered from the standpoint of the conservation of our fundamental resources, the American farm leases constitute a criminal conspiracy between the owner of the farm and the tenant on it to rob the farm of everything which can make it useful to posterity. These tenant farmers are not, technically speaking, wage earners. They hire wage earners to do the work; which they can not do. And it is this class, in the main, who make less out of their farms than the farm laborers whom they hire. The lowest-paid class of laborers in the United States, all things considered, are the tenant farmers of the United States. I do not believe that the sweat shop industry of the country can show as low a scale of remuneration as is shown, in the final analysis, when you work out the actual number of men, women and children, upon the average tenant's farm in the United States."

"In the main, the change which has taken place in the last forty years in American farm labor, is the result of the pressure of population, and the consequent increase in the price of farm lands. The price of land in the Middle West has risen until there are very few portions of the agricultural world where land is so high. The condition is getting worse instead of better. No one can examine the subject carefully without coming to the conclusion that farming as an occupation is enormously prejudiced by the rapid increase in the price of farm lands."

The big problem is this: If Wisconsin land is selling for \$125 an acre, we

will say, and it rents for \$3 a year, on a basis of a twenty-year purchase, that land is economically worth \$60 an acre, but it will sell in the market for \$125. What are you going to do with the difference between \$60, the economic value, and \$125, which is the actual selling value?

"The difference between the \$60 and the \$125 is an account that ought to be charged to land speculation, and it is that difference between \$60 and \$125 which is gradually dividing the rural population of the United States into an aristocracy on one hand owning property too valuable for the laboring man ever to acquire, and a peasantry, the most miserable peasantry in the world, engaged in the work of doing the labor."

"After all, the system of taxation is at the basis of this whole thing. These enormous land values which have accumulated do not belong in justice, in equity, in morals, in common sense, or in any other point of view, except in law, to the people who own the farms. They are the creation of community activities. They are collective products. They ought to be taken in the form of taxation before we call upon people to pay out anything which they themselves have individually produced, for the support of the government."

"I am opposed to the government entering actively into the real estate market and booming the prices of land still higher by any large scheme for purchase. I think the scheme of taxation of land values should be adopted. If a social program in the way of better schools were adopted that would absorb a sufficient amount of the ground rents of land exclusive of improvements so as to penalize monopoly of land and reward the improvement of it, then in connection with the gradual reduction of the price of farm lands that a gradual pressure of taxation in favor of improvements and against monopoly would lead to, then I think with that might go a system of establishing freehold estates large enough for the support of a family."

Mr. Quick was asked if he meant by this that he believed in a tax on land but not on improvements. He replied by telling how Frank B. Odell sent out a question on this point to several thousand farmers in Nebraska. Ten per cent of the farmers who replied were openly in favor of the single tax; enough more so as to bring the number up to 35 per cent answered in such a way as to indicate that their thoughts were running along the line of land-value taxation.

"It is perfectly easy," said Mr. Quick, "to show a farmer of open mind that unless he is the owner of a large and largely improved farm he would be greatly the gainer by it. He would lose in the selling value of his farm, but as a producer, he would be vastly better off in ordinary cases. I think while the average farmer does think that the single tax is some scheme for extracting his farm from the surface of the earth and leaving him in the bottom of the hole, that the number of farmers who see the fallacy of that is getting more and more all the time."

Beans for the Garden

A large amount of food can be produced by growing a liberal supply of beans in the garden. Beans are legumes and contain more actual food value than many vegetables commonly grown. A quart of beans will plant a row 100 feet long, and if carefully tended a yield of thirty or forty quarts might be expected. This would be enough to supply the average family all summer long. In view of the present high prices for food products it will pay to plant enough so as to have a supply to can for the winter. A few hundred quarts of home-canned beans would go a long way toward helping to solve the food supply of the average family the coming winter.

The best varieties to plant are the Stringless Green Pod, Black Wax, Improved Golden Wax, Red Valentine, and Early Six Weeks.

Those who do not know how to can beans and other vegetables successfully should write to the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College for full directions.

The help given the women in providing shelter and accommodations for the spring chicks will have brought a profit a year from this time.

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Under driving conditions where temperature of cylinder walls ranges from 300 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, the viscosity of POLARINE is practically identical in body with the so called "heavy" oils.

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 40,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

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

HELP WANTED.

BE A GOVERNMENT FARMER. GOOD pay; steady, interesting job. Write Central Institute, 44-F, St. Louis.

MAN OR WOMAN TO TRAVEL FOR old established firm. No canvassing; \$1,170 first year, payable weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. G. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 monthly. Common education sufficient. Write for list positions easily obtained. Franklin Institute, Dept. B82, Rochester, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD FARMS AND Western Kansas wheat land. Rogers Land Co., 528 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—RANCH 1,280 ACRES, 300 cows, 2,000 acres leased land will go with place. Buy of owner. S. C. Reveley, Centerville, New Mexico.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA.—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan on improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; taxes average under 2 cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 234 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, where already many farmers have made good in a big way with wheat, hogs and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway ahead of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of those who act more slowly than you do. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because what it considers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Mild climate, social advantages, schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything there but enough men with their families. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a section that has been minutely inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Write me now and let me send you a copy of the special illustrated circular we are getting out. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 331 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

HORSES AND MULES.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND GARAGE with good tools, up to date, for sale right. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

\$15.00 KRESSLOR DISK HARROW. AT- tachments for plows while they last. \$5.00 each. Reschke Machine Works, Wichita, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY PAYS \$40.- 000.00 cash dividend June 15. Stock purchased now participates. Price, \$10.00 per thousand shares. A. L. Burton, 401 E. Douglas, Wichita.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal and has the largest circulation in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431.28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

FARM SIGNS

PAINT YOUR OWN FARM SIGNS. EASY with our patterns and instructions. Send for copyrighted booklet entitled "Naming the Farm" containing 200 suitable names and sample pattern and introductory offer. C-N Sign Co., Box 15, Jackson, Minnesota.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—FIFTY THOUSAND OSAGE hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

ENGINES.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSE GREAT WEST- ern gas engine, portable, has not had two weeks' service. \$75. Twelve-horse Olds, portable, \$250. Reschke Machine Works, Wichita, Kansas.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, carefully selected, \$2.50 per bushel shelled. J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kansas.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PED- igreed, Progressive Super varieties. \$1 per hundred. J. A. Dowden, North Bend, Neb.

HULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER, 17 cents pound, express prepaid. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kansas.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, PUMPKIN yams, 3c pound, \$1.50 shipped in bushel boxes. J. Medford, Wheatland, Okla.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLACKHULL kafir corn for sale at \$2 per bushel, f. o. b. here. V. D. Eberwein, Ralston, Oklahoma.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, FREE from Johnson. Delivered. Above fifty pounds, 30 cents; under, 35 cents. J. K. Burke, Idalov, Texas.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN, \$2.50 bushel. "Meadow feague," 7c pound. White clover, 35c pound. Alfalfa, \$8. E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas.

REID'S YELLOW DENT, BOONE COUNTY White seed corn. Genuine Red Texas seed oats, clover, timothy and alfalfa seed. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kansas.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS— Offer our thousands of customers in the Southwest same high class plants as in the past. Jersey, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch. One hundred, postpaid, 40c; 200, postpaid, 75c; 500, postpaid, \$1.25; 1,000, postpaid, \$1.75; over 5,000, cheaper. You know us. Largest plant shippers in the Southwest. Ozark Seed & Plant Co., Nashville, Ark.

CATTLE.

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

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES—TEN HEIFERS and two bulls 15-16ths pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$18 each, crated for shipment. Also one pure-bred heifer, three months old, \$75. These calves are nicely marked. Four Way Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY C. E. ELLWOOD, OF Marquette, Harper Township, McPherson County, Kansas, on January 17, 1917, one sow, color red, weight about 200 pounds. No marks. W. E. Rostine, County Clerk.

DOGS.

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

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

LUMBER.

LUMBER, MILLWORK, FENCE POSTS, wholesale mill prices. Send carpenter's list for freight prepaid estimate. Keystone Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington.

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I have good farms to trade for smaller farms and city property. Write me. W. M. GARRISON - SALINA, KANSAS

170 ACRES SMOOTH PRAIRIE LAND— Eight miles McAlester, city 15,000. All tillable. 100 acres cultivation, balance meadow. Fair improvements. \$34 per acre. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

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

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Fine proposition in rooming business. One block from main street. Two lots with drive way. Twelve rooms, strictly modern. Hot water heat. Furnishings new. Always filled. Owner leaving city. MRS. I. O. MIDDAGH, 818 Quincy, Topeka

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Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw into your work such strength of mind and muscle as God has given you—CARLYLE.



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.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait—not in listless idleness—but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavors, always willing, and fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion.—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Baby's Second Year Feeding

We are giving the first of a series of articles being sent out by the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, on the feeding of children. As the warm weather comes on there will be much sickness and many deaths among children, attributable to improper feeding due to a lack of knowledge of the young child's requirements.

"Much of the illness and suffering among babies commonly attributed to the 'second summer' or to teething is actually due to errors in feeding. The baby's delicate digestive mechanism, accustomed to dealing only with milk, can not all at once undertake the task of adjustment to a varied diet of solid foods, but must be strengthened by the gradual addition of new foods until the organs are trained to more complicated operations. The safe rule for feeding the baby is to add but one new food at a time to his dietary, to watch carefully the effect of each one and to withdraw it and return to the simpler diet at the first sign of trouble. These rules are particularly important in summer, when a baby is more readily upset.

"The following list shows the day's meals for a baby in his second year: 7 a. m., milk, zwieback, toast, or dried bread; 9 a. m., orange juice; 10 a. m., cereal, cup of milk; 2 p. m., broth, meat, vegetable, stale bread, baked apple; 6 p. m., cereal, milk, toast or bread; 10 p. m., milk. This last feeding may be omitted.

"Milk: At this time the baby should be taking about one quart of milk in twenty-four hours; part of this may be poured over the cereal.

"Cereals: Oatmeal should be cooked three hours, with a little salt in the water. It should be served without sugar, or with very little only. The lighter cereals should be cooked at least an hour.

"Breads: Bread for young children must have been thoroughly baked and should be quite dry when used, that is at least two days old. Tender toast is made by cutting thin slices from such a loaf and allowing them to dry still more, then toasting them to a delicate brown over a quick fire. Toast thus made is crisp all the way through and may be used in many ways. Many children will like to eat it broken into bits in broth or milk. Hot breads and biscuits, griddle cakes, and muffins are not suitable for young children.

"Fruit: The child may have a small portion of baked apple or prunes once a day in addition to his morning feeding of orange juice. The apple should be baked very tender, and all the skin, seeds, and hard parts should be removed. Prunes should be very carefully washed, soaked all night, then cooked until very tender with very little sugar. A small portion of the strained pulp may be given instead of apple, and the juice may be used also.

"Meat: The child may have about a tablespoonful of scraped meat, or a soft boiled or coddled egg once a day. Beef, broiled, boiled, or roasted, the tender part of a lamb-chop, or the delicate meat of chicken or fish may be used. All meat should be scraped or minced very fine, as no child of this age can be trusted to chew it properly.

"Vegetables: A small portion of some properly cooked green vegetable like spinach or tender string beans may be given. Such vegetables should be fresh. They should be cooked, then drained and mashed or strained through a colander."

The proper care of the baby is more important than any housework and the results will be far more lasting.

Next Week Baby Week

What could be more fitting than the setting aside of one week in the year when our chief thought shall be of the babies—the men and women of tomorrow, vested with the responsibilities of the nation? So much depends upon their start in life and they are so wholly dependent in the matter, that there is need for much grave thought concerning the conditions amid which they are to be trained for their life responsibilities.

The child has physical, mental, moral, and spiritual needs and we must be awake to these if we lead him in safe paths. The last three named needs bear so close a relation to the physical needs that the neglect of these may rob the whole life of its greatest usefulness.

One week of special thought along these lines, throughout our land, will help us to more wisely direct our daily attentions. Let us during the week of May 1 to 6, ponder the nourishment and care of the baby's body, the clothing best adapted to his natural growth and development, the good and bad habits of babyhood, and all the other influences which have so large a part in shaping his life.

Many communities have planned for baby campaigns during the week and have made arrangements for headquarters where mothers may meet and discuss these vital questions under authoritative leadership. If you have not so arranged in your community, a good way to recognize the week would be to get in touch with the "better babies" movement by obtaining available literature on the subject. This can be done by addressing the Division of Child Hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, and by writing the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., asking for their printed matter. Through these sources much valuable information can be obtained and it is free for the asking. These departments are made up of experienced people who are glad to serve those who will call upon them for that service.

The "Mothers' Confidential Registry" maintained by the Division of Child Hygiene, is much appreciated by those who have placed their names upon it. Through it they are taking up with the division in personal letters, some of the puzzling matters concerning childhood, and this exchange of letters is helpful.

There is no subject the study of which will bring more satisfying results, than babyhood and childhood. A community club organized for this purpose might spend many profitable hours in the exchange of ideas on this all-important subject. Every mother knows the value of concentrated thought regarding her child and the fruit of such thought is in evidence on every hand. Let us all observe Baby Week, either in thought or action, that more children may enjoy the advantages which are rightly theirs.

Very good substitutes for the coat hangers on the market can be made from wooden barrel hoops. All that is required is to cut a piece of the hoop long enough to fit the shoulders of garments, cover the hoop with strips of cloth wound around it, and fasten a stout string in the middle for hanging. These hangers will keep the shoulders and necks of dresses and coats in much better condition than if they are hung on nails.

Plain Drop Cakes

One egg broken into a cup, enough sugar to fill the cup. This should be beaten until light and creamy. To this add two tablespoonfuls of softened butter, three-fourths cupful milk, one and one-half cupfuls flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls baking powder. Flavor to taste. This recipe will make twelve cakes.

Nature's food for the baby is mother's milk and there is no perfect substitute for it.

RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS — CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, thirty, \$1.50; hundred, \$4.50. Catharine Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — FARM-bred beauties. Eggs for hatching, 50 each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

HIGH QUALITY BARRED "RINGLETS," 100 chicks, \$15. Eggs, \$5. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, HALBACH strain, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$6 per hundred. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kansas.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM farm raised flock, \$1.50 per fifteen. Mrs. J. A. Grimes, Milo, Kansas.

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

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Thirty eggs, \$2; fifty eggs, \$3; hundred, \$5. Joe Carson, Bliss, Oklahoma.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per fifty, \$5 per hundred. Excellent show record. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS — PURE-BRED FARM range choice stock. Eggs, fifteen, 75c; 100, \$4. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, FARM RAISED, PRIZE winners. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$3, fifty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

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

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons. Heinschel, Smith Center, Kansas.

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

WHITE ROCKS, EXTRA GOOD. EGGS prepaid, \$1.50 fifteen, \$6 hundred. Pleasant Vale Poultry Farm, Effingham, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL "RINGLETS," \$5 cockerel heading Pen No. 1. Eggs, \$4 per fifteen. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS, HENS AVERAGED 175 eggs, 1916. Trap-nest males and their pullets mated with fine cockerels. Eggs, 10c; fifty, \$4. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

FOR SALE — BARRED AND WHITE Rocks. Best blood lines in America. Forty premiums 1916-1917. Write for mating list. H. F. Hicke, Cambridge, Kansas.

BIG BONED IVORY WHITE ROCKS — Gold medal and silver cup winners at Hutchinson shows. Eggs from farm flock, \$5 per hundred. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE winners at State Fair 1917. Pens, \$3 per fifteen; range, \$6 per hundred. S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.

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

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS — Four entries, five prizes, State Show 1917. Eggs, special mating, \$3 to \$5; farm flock, \$1. C. D. Swalm, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS, EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs—first pen, \$3 per fifteen; range flock, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Route 1, Leocompton, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM large well-marked range birds, \$1.25 setting, \$6 hundred. Choice Thompson strain pen eggs, \$3 setting. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—73 PREMIUMS, TOpeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs—Fifteen, \$5; thirty, \$9; fifty, \$13; thirty, \$5. Chicks, 50c and \$1. Italian bees. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS, BOTH dark and light matings. Prices for eggs from special matings, \$5 per fifteen. Utility eggs, \$5 per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM BEST laying strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bradley Bros. and Parks 200-egg strains, \$3, fifteen; \$5, thirty. Catalog. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BEST ALL-purpose fowl. Bred them twenty-four years. No better anywhere. Eggs, \$2 per fifteen, \$5 per forty-five delivered. Thomas Owen, Poultry Editor, Topeka, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, RINGLET and Bradley strain. Have good show record. Stock for sale. Cockerels, hens and pullets. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Missouri.

WHITE ROCKS—GOOD LAYING EXHIBITION strain. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Selected pens, \$4 and \$2 per fifteen. Send for mating list. I. L. Heaton, Route 1, Harper, Kan.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST — PRIZE winners: Hobart, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th cockerel; 1st, 3d pullet; 1st pen, 2d, 3d cock, silver cup. Gold special, Oklahoma City, 1st pullet, bred pen, first cock. Eggs, fifteen, \$2.33; hundred, \$6. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—GOOD LAYERS. Eggs from pens prize stock, Pittsburg and Oklahoma City, both matings \$5 setting. Range headed by pen males \$5 hundred. Chicks 12c and 50c each. Circular free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

EGGS—FANCY BARRED ROCKS, WINTER layers, \$1.25 and \$2.50 setting. Clyde Karel, Clarkson, Nebraska.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE PRIZE winners. Send for catalog. W. K. Trumbo, Box 66-C, Roseland, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS FROM CHICAGO WINNERS. Eggs reduced, fifteen, \$3; thirty, \$5; hundred, \$9. Excellent winter layers. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BOTH MATINGS. Pens, \$3 fifteen; range, \$5 hundred delivered. Won first pen, first cock, first and second pullet, second and third cockerel, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Fertility guaranteed. Ed Schmidt, Geneseo, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

S. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1 for fifteen, \$5 per hundred. M. M. Long, Maitland, Mo.

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, 50 spieces. Prepaid. C. A. Madden, Abilene, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Utility stock. Winter layers. Eggs, \$2, 15; \$5, 45; \$9, 100. Louise Krigbaum, Route 1, Topeka. Phone 2427 K-4.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs, \$2 per setting. Kansas state show winners. Baby chicks. Mating list. L. E. Castle, Wichita, Kansas.

LARGE, DARK, RICH EVEN RED R. C. Reds—Eggs, fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3. Dark colored range flock, \$5 hundred. Nora Luthye, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

DARK R. C. REDS, PURE-BRED, EXTRA fine. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. W. J. Honeyman & Sons, Hillsdale farm, Madison, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

R. C. REDS—EGGS FOR HATCHING. Laying strain headed by prize winning cockerel. Fifteen, \$3. Mrs. Mira Lambert, Anderson, Missouri.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS and special on color at State Fair, 1917. Pens, \$3 per fifteen; range, \$6 per hundred. S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS.—Breeder for twelve years. \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; \$5 a hundred. Mrs. Jno. G. Schmidt, Route 1, Box 135, Edgewood, Lexington, Mo.

FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL guaranteed on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality, both combs, Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

WYANDOTTES.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 for fifteen. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1.80, thirty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

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

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, per fifteen, \$1; one hundred, \$4. H. A. Ritter, Route 2, Kiowa, Kansas.

EGGS—SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE. Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Chicks, 10c each. Lawrence Blythe, White City, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FIFTEEN, \$1; hundred, \$5. Careful selection and packing. John Smoley, Marengo, Iowa.

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

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PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE AND Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from pen, setting, \$2; from flock, setting, \$1; hundred, \$4.75. Mrs. Eme Acheson, Palco, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—BEST ALL round breed, vigorous grand laced flock. Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Paola, Kansas.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—REGAL strain, prize winners. Farm range, \$5 hundred. Pen 1, Martin male direct, fifteen, \$5. Pen 2, high scoring male, fifteen, \$3. Prepaid. Frances Fleury, Concordia, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

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

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$4. Mrs. Ida Alexander, Hilltop, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, STATE WINNER. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Choice farm flock. Eggs, 100, \$4. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorns—Eggs, \$5 hundred; \$13, 300. White turkeys. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—GOOD STOCK. Fifty, \$2.75; 100, \$5. Carriage prepaid. Cornelius Phillips, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, \$4 hundred. Baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. Will Brooks, Beattie, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from heavy laying strain, \$1 per setting, \$5 per hundred. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kansas.

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

BUFF LEGHORNS, CHOICELY BRED. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kansas.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS, WINTER LAYERS, vigorous stock. Eggs, \$5 per hundred. The Blue Grass Stock Farm, Onida, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen eggs, 75c; 100, \$4. Postpaid. W. A. White, Sarcosie, Missouri.

EUREKA FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred to lay. Farm range eggs, \$4 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Thirty-one prizes at Kansas State Show, 1917, including eight firsts. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kansas.

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS WON five prizes, two state. Eggs, fifty, \$1.50; hundred, \$3.75. Rufus Standiferd, Reading, Kansas.

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

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE-BRED heavy winter laying Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2 fifteen, \$10 hundred; 100% fertility guaranteed on seventh day of incubation. H. M. Blaine, Sylvia, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$6. Will Tonn, Haven, Kansas.

GUARANTEED EGGS FROM EXCEL-sior Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, \$2 per fifteen, \$3.50 per thirty prepaid. V. O. Jones, Bancroft, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR hatching. Pen No. 1, \$2; pen No. 2, \$1.50 for fifteen eggs, \$6 per hundred. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kansas.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.25 per twelve eggs. E. Bauer, Beattie, Kan.

BUFF DUCKS—WINNERS WITH EGG record. Eggs, \$1.50 per thirteen. Mrs. J. H. Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—EX-celent layers. Eggs prepaid. Pleasant Vale Poultry Farm, Effingham, Kansas.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS—WHITE EGGS, prize winners. Eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE AND EGGS FOR sale or trade for Runner ducks. All breeds. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kansas.

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS from best laying strains in the country. Fifteen eggs, \$1; fifty, \$2. Nora Luthye, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS.

REDS, ROCKS, LEGHORNS; 12c. RE-quest folder. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—FIFTEEN EGGS, \$1. Chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS—Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Frank Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY.—Even buff, large type, prize winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 setting. John Shaffer, Alma, Neb.

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

EGGS FROM CRYSTAL WHITE PRIZE winning stock, White Orpingtons. Great winter layers. Fifty-five eggs January 20 from sixty-five hens, at live and let live prices. Send for list. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORNS

R. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 PER HUN-dred. Mrs. Henry Apking, Bruning, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HOGAN'S laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$5 per hundred. Roy Rhodes, Maize, Kansas.

FRANTZ-BRADSHAW SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Cooks Owens Buff Orpington eggs, fifteen, \$1; 110, \$4.50. S. A. Warren, Reger, Missouri.

OUR SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS are real layers. Bred exclusively 15 years. Eggs, 100, \$4. Ed N. Regnier, Wamego, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching from full blooded birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$4 per hundred, \$7 per two hundred. Mrs. Joe Streeter, Route 5, Hamilton, Missouri.

BRAHMAS.

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs, fifteen, \$1 prepaid; 100, \$5. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kansas.

EGGS FROM FELTON'S STRAIN OF mammoth Light Brahmas, \$1.50 per fifteen, postage paid. Mrs. Mark Johnson, Waldron, Kansas.

LIGHT BRAHMAS THAT HAVE WON IN every show. Eggs and hens for sale. Some a bargain at \$3. Have too many. Any reasonable offer will be accepted or money returned for six or more. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kansas.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

EGGS FROM EXTRA GOOD BOURBON Reds, \$3 for eleven. Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1 for fifteen. Julia Haynes, McDonald, Kansas.

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

EGGS—M. B. TURKEY, NEW YORK prize winning blood in flock, \$3 per eleven; geese eggs, African, Embden, Toulouse, \$1.75 per seven; White Muscovy ducks, \$1.75 per eleven; White African guinea, \$1.50 per seventeen; White Rock, Fishel strain, \$5 per hundred. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb. Dry Creek Poultry Farm.

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

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

ANCONAS.

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

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, FIF-teen for \$1.25 or \$6 per hundred delivered. Write for printed matter. C. K. Whitney, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA AND SILVER Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1.25 per sixteen by post prepaid. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kansas.

ANCONAS—BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen, \$6 per hundred. Pens two and three, \$1.25 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Frank Glenn, Newton, Kansas.

S. C. ANCONAS—PRIZE WINNING stock, farm range, \$1.50 for fifteen; \$5 hundred. Address Mrs. H. F. Knutzen, Bruning, Nebraska.

SEND FOR MY "ANCONA DOPE" AT once. Tells why I quit all other breeds. It's free and worth reading. Fill orders for eggs promptly. Page's Ancona Farm, Salina, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TUR-key eggs. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM best selected stock. Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kansas.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Buff Orpington eggs. Baby chicks. Mrs. S. A. Warren, Reger, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS OF high quality. Good copper bronze and white edging. Have show record. Eggs—\$6-\$10 per dozen. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Mo.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WORLD'S best strain. Great big, vigorous, farm-raised, deep-breasted birds. Also white-egg Indian Runner ducks, all from prize winning stock. Eleonora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colorado.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

(Continued on Next Page.)

PURE BRED POULTRY**LANGSHANS.**

GET MY FREE MATING LIST OF MADISON Square and Chicago prize winning Langshans. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, 7c; over 100, 6c. Baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHANS—STOCK—FOR sale. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. My birds have great show record. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Mo.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS—DEMAND UNLIMITED for Ringnecks this spring at \$6 to \$8 pair. Booking orders. Eggs of these, \$4 dozen; Golden, \$5 dozen. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansas.

PEAHENS WANTED—WHITE GUINEAS for sale. M. Lamborn, Route 6, Leavenworth, Kansas.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

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Personal mail may have to be held for several days, or be delayed in forwarding, and Kansas Farmer cannot assume any responsibility for mistakes occurring thereby

CLAIM SALE DATES.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.
May 1—Aberdeen-Angus Association, East St. Louis, Ill.
May 2—Aberdeen-Angus Association, Chicago, Ill.

Hereford Cattle.
May 11—Benton and S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Missouri. The Sothams, Lansing, Michigan, managers.

Jerseys.
May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas.

Double Standard Polled Durhams.
June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Holsteins.
May 17—Livingston County Holstein Breeders' Sale Company, Howell, Michigan.

Coleman & Crum, of Danville, Kansas, have made a great success with Chester White hogs and Shropshire sheep. The herd boar now used in the herd is Prince of All by the noted Wildwood Prince and out of a Lenora sow. The Lenora family is one of Iowa's favorite families of the large show type of Chester White hogs. It will be remembered that Messrs. Coleman & Crum showed the champion sow, Tip Top, at the Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma state fairs last year. They also exhibited the champion aged herd and first prize young herd at three state fairs in 1916. They now have on the farm sixty spring pigs that are very promising, also a few very fine Shropshire ram lambs.

T. T. Langford & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., owners of one of the noted herds of Spotted Poland China hogs, now assembled, report their herd doing well and a heavy demand for Spotted Poland herd material. They have saved seventy-five head of early spring pigs that are growing out fine. Spotted Colossus, the young herd boar in use in this herd, is a great young boar. He has the spots, size and quality, and is proving a fine breeder. A feature of the herd at this time is a choice lot of gilts bred for fall farrow.

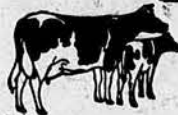
W. W. Seeley, of Stuart, Iowa, is one of the leading boosters for pure-bred stock in that state. His specialty is Percheron horses and Polled Durham cattle and his herds of both horses and cattle are among the best in Iowa. His Polled Durham herd was established nineteen years ago with the best Scotch breeding and individuals that could be purchased. The sires used in this herd since its foundation have, without exception, been high class, and the result is an ideal herd. The herd bulls in service at this time are Victoria's Clipper, a Victoria on the dam's side and by May C. Clipper by Lavender Clipper, the great son of the famous Choice Goods. He is assisted by Jovial Sultan by Sultan of Anoka by Whitehall Sultan. He has an established reputation as a show bull, winning championships at a number of the leading state fairs. A feature of the herd at this time is the great lot of young stock, including a number of young bulls that are herd header prospects.

H. B. Walter & Son, of Effingham, Kansas, are among the progressive breeders of high class Poland China hogs. They have announced their fall sale date for October 16 and a bred sow sale February 18. They are consistent boosters for large Poland Chinas, are constructive breeders, and have spared neither time nor expense to breed one of the great herds in Kansas today. Their aim is to breed and maintain on their farm a herd of hogs second to none. The show records at our state fairs last fall and at the Omaha Swine Show will bear out the statement that they have about all that can be produced in a large, useful Poland China.

Emil Youngberg, of Essex, Iowa, one of the successful breeders of Chester White hogs in that state, reports his herd doing fine and a good demand for high class Chester White herd material. Mr. Youngberg keeps his herd immune at all times and as a result always has a healthy, growing lot of young stock. The blood lines of his herd are the best of the breed. A feature of his herd at this time is the outstanding lot of gilts bred for June and July farrow. Their gilts are by such boars as Kent's Combination 38805 by the grand champion Combination Boy, and Prescott Boy by White Rock, the great boar at the head of W. T. Barr's herd, and out of dams by the breed's greatest sires.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM**

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

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

In terms of dollars and cents the Holsteins are talking most effectively for themselves. Pure-bred Holstein cattle are the choice of every public institution or organization which attempts to produce milk in a scientific manner. Just ask a man who owns Holsteins, if you want to hear a story of prosperity. Every angle of Holstein superiority is fully covered in the books and pamphlets which are sent free for the asking. There's big money in the big "Black and White" Holsteins.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.
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CORYDALE FARM HERD

Offers for sale four bull calves two to four months, sired by Jewel Paul Butter Boy 94245. These calves are all nicely marked and from good milkers.

L. F. CORY & SON, BELLEVILLE, KAN.

Butter Bred Holsteins

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

J. P. MAST - SCANTON, KANSAS

CEDAR LAKE HOLSTEIN HERD

We are making very low prices on a few young bull calves. It will pay you to buy them of us while young. Sired by our 284-pound grandson of Pontiac Kornelke.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

NEMAH VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Choice yearling bulls and bull calves. World's record blood lines. Price reasonable. We invite inspection of our herd.

H. D. BURGER, Route 2, SENECA, KANSAS

Description, pictures and records of

TREDICO BULLS

Six months old and younger. Write for them.

Geo. C. Tredick, R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

Holstein and Guernsey Calves—Both sexes, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, fawn and white and black and white, mostly 15-16ths pure. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Edgewood Farms - Whitewater, Wisconsin

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES

Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, \$23 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, Wis.

CEDAR LAKE FARM

C. A. Schroeder & Sons, Props.
Forty years of registered Holstein breeding, not dealing. Birthplace of 40-pound cow, Johanna DeKol Van Beers. State wants and get delivered prices on young bulls.

W. C. SCHROEDER - WEST BEND, WIS.

Shady Brook Holsteins

A few choice young springers, also some high class young bulls. If you want record breeding, we will be pleased to have you inspect our offering.

M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

Five to six weeks old, nearly pure, well marked, \$20, express paid.

COLD SPRINGS FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Braeburn Holsteins

A. R. O. BULL
With De Kol-Netherland-Korndyke main blood lines, and Johanna, Walker, King Segis out-crosses. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

Write for date.

LESTER R. HAMILTON Live Stock Auctioneer

Write for terms and date. Clarksdale, Mo.

P. M. GROSS

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Pure Bred Sales a Specialty

MACON, MISSOURI

"Twelve Years on the Block"

Sales Made Anywhere

George McAdam, of Holton, Kansas, owner of choice herds of Angus cattle and Berkshire hogs, reports his herds doing fine and a very heavy demand for Angus and Berkshire breeding stock. Mr. McAdam's herds are drawn upon heavily for foundation stock and at times he is unable to supply the demand. He has a nice lot of calves this year in his Angus herd by his great Blackcap bull, and has a choice lot of Berkshire pigs. A feature of his Berkshires at this time is the choice lot of September boars.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM**

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

DUROC JERSEYS.**Duroc Boars**

For Sale—Ten fall boars ready for service. Sired by C. H. S. Col. first and out of my best herd sows. Priced to sell at \$35. First check gets choice. Write at once.

J. R. SMITH - NEWTON, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS, OCTOBER FARROW

Also gilts unrelated to males, mostly \$25. Gilts to farrow in July, \$35. Trio spring pigs, \$35 at weaning time. Choice July male, \$50. Write your wants.

J. E. WELLER - FAUCETT, MISSOURI

JERSEY CATTLE.

LONG ON JERSEY BULLS. Will sell them at your price. Ages 2 to 10 months. Carrying as much Golden Fern's Lad blood as any bulls in the state. Out of high testing dams. Come and see them. Can also fill your needs in English Berkshire hogs. Several fine young males. Best of breeding. Can furnish pigs from different mating.

H. F. ERDLEY & SON, HOLTON, KANSAS

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

FOR SALE—Two Pure-Bred Jersey Bulls, 9 months old, from high testing dams. Description guaranteed.

D. A. KRAMER - Washington, Kansas

Breeders' Directory**ANGUS CATTLE.**

Geo. A. Detrich, Carbondale, Kan.

D. J. White, Clements, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

DORSET HORN SHEEP

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS**CHESTER WHITE Cholera Immune Gilts,**

bred to farrow in June, July and August. The good kind. For price, breeding, etc., write Emil Youngberg, Route 3, Essex, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Spring Pigs in Pairs and Trios

Not related, from my undebated show herd 1916. Ship at weaning. Send for prices and show record. COLEMAN & CRUM, Danville, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.**NIELSON'S BERKSHIRES**

Fall boars from prize winning ancestry, weighing 200 to 220 pounds April 1. Sired by Rob Robinhood 2d. His sire first prize senior yearling at American Royal and weighing 720 pounds at 18 months. Will give you good value for your money, and accurate description on application.

J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**SEELEY'S POLLED DURHAMS—Nineteen**

years a breeder, best Scotch tribes. Preparedness. Offering a lot of thick square ended bulls, all roans and for immediate service. Herd bulls Victoria Clipper and Jovial Sultan. C. R. I. & P. R. R.

W. W. SEELEY - STUART, IOWA

POLLED DURHAM BULLS

Big enough for service. Sired by Baron Easton. Better get busy if you need a bull this spring.

R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.**Red Polled Cattle**

A few 1916 fall bull calves for sale. Also a few cows and heifers.

AULD BROS. - FRANKFORT, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE**EDGEWOOD FARM****ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

Twenty-five young bulls, also some good cows and heifers for sale. All registered.

D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS

Main line of A. T. & S. F. Ry., 145 Miles West of Kansas City.

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.

B. E. FRIZELL, Frisell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

POLAND CHINAS**OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS**

Have only a few of last fall's litters left. Write your wants to

THE CEDAR BOW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop. R. 2, Burlington, Kan.

PROFITABLE TYPE POLANDS

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

L. C. WALBRIDGE - RUSSELL, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

HERD

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

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

CHAS. E. GREENE, Peabody, Kan.

Langford's Spotted Poland. Gilts bred for fall farrow. Future herd boars. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri

BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Have 100 head of February and March pigs that we are booking orders for to be shipped at weaning time. Boars, \$25, and sow pigs at \$30 each, \$50 a pair. Book your order now and get the pick. Guaranteed to please.

O. G. LEASE & SON - CENTRALIA, MO.

HORSES AND MULES.**Imported and Home-Bred****PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS**

A gilt edge guarantee of 60 per cent, good for two years, given with each horse sold.

W. H. RICHARDS

Emporia - Kansas

Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

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

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chaffin, Iowa

Just above Kansas City

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

JERSEY CATTLE.**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

LINSCOTT JERSEYS**Dispersal Sale, May 31**

R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KAN.

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

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

STUNKEL SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. For Sale—Twenty bulls from yearlings to eighteen months old, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Also a few bred cows and heifers. Come and see me. Prices reasonable.

E. L. STUNKEL - PECK, KANSAS

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS.

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

R. C. WATSON - ALTOONA, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

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

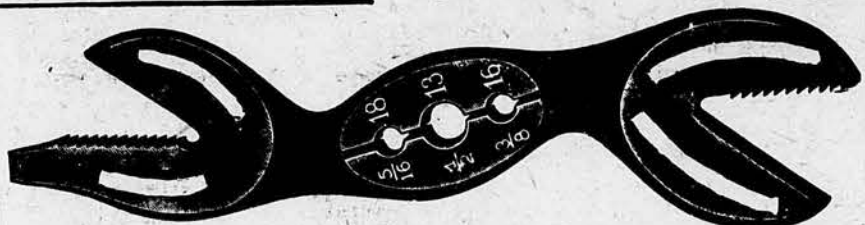
A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Established 1882. THE OLDEST HERD WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Established 1882. We are instructed by Benton Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo. (whose infirmities compel him to retire from active business), to catalog without reserve the whole of his old-established herd. To which (in order to make the offering doubly attractive in both numbers and quality) his son, Smith J. Gabbert, has added 40 lots topped from his splendid herd. With very few exceptions every animal is bred by Benton or S. J. Gabbert. A breeder's herd, raised outdoors, of breeding cattle in breeding condition.

This offering comprises the largest and best lot of Columbus-bred Herefords ever listed in one sale. Columbus supplied the blood that has nicked best with the Anxiety strains to produce many of the greatest Herefords for the last two decades. Columbus sired Columbia, dam of Disturber (progenitor of such champions as Mr. Harris' Repeater and Mr. Davis' Point Comfort 14th). Columbus also sired Mr. Rockefeller's \$5,000 Columbus 17th and all the other renowned Columbiuses. Also of the \$10,000 Dale, that sired the \$9,000 Perfection, who sired the king of Hereford sires—Mr. McCray's Perfection Fairfax; Mr. Taylor's \$12,400 Woodford, etc. A majority of the greater Herefords of the past score years possess this invaluable Columbus blood.

Col. Fred Reppert will conduct this auction in the commodious and comfortable Dearborn Tobacco Warehouse, near the K. C. & St. J. Electric Interurban; the C. G. W. Ry. and Rock Island System depots in the village of DEARBORN (20 miles from Kansas City or St. Joseph), MISSOURI, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917. 67 COWS AND HEIFERS (half the cows have lousy calves that go free with their dams), 14 BULLS, 115 HEAD. The Gabbert Columbus Herefords are headed by Beau Gomez 374424, 7 years old, bought at \$4,000 in the celebrated Cornish Dispersion and conceded to be one of the greatest of living sires. Most of the females of breeding age are bred to this wonderful sire. Those who know Herefords best, know best how to appreciate this splendid mating. No herd in the world has more bone, size and substance. It must be seen to be appreciated. Come and see one of the oldest herds in America, the fountain-head of Columbus blood, that has avoided incestuous breeding, that has held and increased its scale and that from its inception in 1882 has always been a big money-maker. In addition to Columbus, his sons and Beau Gomez; Healed 17th, the greatest son of Healed 2d; Beau Folly, the greatest son of Young Beau Brummel; and Bonnie Lad 17th, a prize-winning son of the champion Bonnie Brae 8th, have been freely used in the herd. Here Are Combinations of Blood That, Intelligently Used, Will Uplift the Hereford Breed. Those whose names are on our mailing list will receive their copy of this catalog as usual without asking. For illustrated catalog address, mentioning Kansas Farmer, THE SOTHAMS, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

ALLIGATOR WRENCH AND HANDY TOOL FREE



The Alligator Wrench requires no adjustment; simple; always ready for use; never slips. Works in closer quarters than any other wrench. It is light, strong, compact. Easily carried in the pocket.

THREE DIES FOR CUTTING or cleaning threads in bolts used on farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order.

OUR SPECIAL FREE OFFER We will send the handy Alligator Wrench free and postpaid to all who send \$1.00 for a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer, and 15 cents extra to pay packing and postage—\$1.15 in all. Address

KANSAS FARMER --:- --:- **TOPEKA, KANSAS**

FARM AND HERD.

D. A. Kramer, of Washington, Kansas, owner of one of the very high class herds of Jerseys, reports his herd making a good record this year. His herd is noted for high testing cows and record breeding and a feature at this time is the choice lot of well grown and young stock, including young bulls of Golden Fern's Lad, Raleigh and St. Lambert breeding and from high testing dams.

Fred Chandler, of Charlton, Iowa, owner of noted herds of registered Percheron and Belgian horses, reports a good demand for high class stallions and mares this year. The Chandler farm is always a place of unusual interest to horsemen all over the country on account of the large number of horses in the herds. At this time he has over 100 head of stallions and mares ranging in age from yearlings to ten horses.

R. T. Vandeventer & Son, of Mankato, Kansas, are among the successful breeders of pure-bred Polled Durham cattle, and they have one of the good herds of that popular breed in this state. The blood lines of their herd include all the best families and by careful selection of herd material they have a fine lot of individuals. A feature of their herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including young bulls by Baron Easton.

J. N. George, of Hopkins, Mo., owner of herds of Holstein cattle and Chester White hogs that are among the best in that state, reports his herds doing well and a heavy demand for herd material. His herd of

Holsteins is one of the heavy producers and he has a lot of record breeding. His Chester Whites are noted for size and quality and Mr. George has found Holstein cattle and Chester White hogs a profitable combination on his farm.

George J. Burke, of Little River, Kansas, has made a great success with his herd of Duroc Jersey hogs. He has at the head of his herd Graduate Prince, a great son of Graduate Col., a hog that was in service in the G. C. Norman herd for several years and which sired about as many high class herd headers as any hog in Kansas. The sow herd is of the Ohio Chief, Tatarax, Model Top, Good Enuff Again King, and other good breeding. Mr. Burke has 150 spring pigs and they are all growing nicely. One feature of the herd is the large even litters ranging from eight to ten saved with each sow.

Hereford breeders throughout the country will learn with regret that Benton and S. J. Gabbert, of Dearborn, Missouri, have decided to disperse their great Hereford herd. This herd was established in 1882 and is the oldest herd west of the Mississippi River. This firm has announced a sale to be held at Dearborn on May 11, under the management of the Sotherns, of Lansing, Michigan, and 115 head of Herefords will be catalogued for the sale. The offering will consist of sixty-seven cows and heifers and fourteen bulls. At least half of the cows will have calves at side that will go with their dams. The entire offering will represent blood lines that have made the Herefords famous and with very few exceptions the animals catalogued were bred by Benton or S. J. Gab-

PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS

Four Great Herd Bulls

IMPORTED BAPTON CORPORAL

Bred by J. Dean Willis. Sire, Hoar Frost, winner at Royal Shows of England.

IMPORTED NEWTON FRIAR

Dam, A Marr Flora. Sire, Violet's Victory. Bred by Wm. Duthie and a great show bull.

ROSEWOOD DALE

Dam, Imported Rosewood 92d. Sire, Avondale.

ROYAL MAJOR is bred from the greatest family of milking Shorthorns in America. Dam with a great record. Two full sisters making 13,000-pound record now.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Scotch, Scotch Topped, and Milking Families. Two Hundred Head in Herd. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One carload of bulls, one carload of heifers, one carload of cows that will drop calves soon or calf at foot.

Come and bring your neighbors with you and save freight. I pay the freight and send a competent man in charge and deliver free to you carload lots. Will meet buyers at Wichita by appointment.

PARK E. SALTER, Wichita, Kansas

PHONE MARKET 3705 OR 2087

302 BITTING BUILDING

bert, and the combinations of blood that will go in this sale insure a very useful and profitable lot of cattle and it is to be hoped that a large per cent of them will find homes on Kansas farms.

J. M. Nielson, of Marysville, Kansas, owner of good herds of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, reports his herds doing well. His Berkshire herd was established in 1902 with foundation stock from the leading Berkshire herds. By careful mating and close culling he has succeeded in building up one of the great Berkshire herds that is famous for winnings at the leading fairs. A feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of herd material, including a fine lot of fall boars by Rob Robinhood 2d whose sire was first prize senior yearling at the American Royal and weighed 720 pounds at nineteen months of age.

At the Axtell & Potter sale, April 7, fifty-one head of cows, heifers and calves were sold for \$10,665, an average of over \$209 per head. On account of the stormy, cold weather, there were not so many in attendance, and as the sale had to be held in the barn, it was crowded and prices were not as good as had been expected for the quality of the offerings. Many cows brought less than had been paid for them in New York. The bidding, however, was spirited at all times, and everything found a buyer. A two-year-old Rag Apple heifer topped the sale at \$400. The cows averaged over \$256, and the calves, some of them only three

days old, averaged \$142. Heifer calves seemed to be the most in demand and brought the best prices. A few grade cows sold at about \$150 each.

The American Berkshire Association has provided for special premiums amounting to \$1,200 at the National Swine Show to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, which, together with \$800 offered by the National Swine Growers' Association, will make a classification of \$2,000 for Berkshires at that show. An appropriation of \$500 was made for Berkshire barrows in the single and pen classes at the International Live Stock Exposition. This, with the amount offered by the Live Stock Exposition, will furnish a classification of \$1,000 for barrows. The Association premiums at the International for grand champion dressed carcass, barrow, pen and grand champion carload, if won by Berkshires, remains the same. The total amount offered by the Association for Berkshire barrows at the International totals \$800 in cash and trophies.

Mortality is reduced and gains are increased by feeding sour skim milk to chicks. Chicks should be given all the milk they will drink, beginning with the first feed they get after hatching. For forcing growth, milk should be fed in the wet mash.

Why I know SEPARATORS

Because my first job on the farm was to teach the new-born calves to drink skim milk out of a pail by putting my fingers into the milk and then into the calf's mouth, and in this way coaxing them to drink out of the pail. My next job was to milk cows. I teased my father to learn to milk, and after I learned he would not let me stop. Then later on the cream separator came out and my next job was to turn the crank—some hard job in the early days. Then I started in to work for an implement dealer who sold separators. I became better acquainted with separators, because I had to study every separator made in order to meet competition. I learned all their good points and all their bad points. Then I started out on the road selling goods to dealers, and became still better acquainted with separators and finally commenced to sell separators that I had manufactured for me, but they did not suit me. By this time I discovered that to get a separator that was perfect—one that suited me—that contained all the good points and none of the bad ones, I would have to build one myself, and I resolved to do it. When I made this resolution I made up my mind that when my separator did come out it would be the peer of them all, head and shoulders above every other make in every feature and it would embody all of the good points of every separator and have none of the bad ones.

The Galloway BUILT BY EXPERTS



I hired, and still have, some of the foremost cream separator designers and engineers in the United States. Men and money were no object to accomplish the right results. We bought for experimental purposes almost every make of cream separator. I had studied separators all my life from the practical, experimental, and manufacturing standpoint, and I wanted the best of all and the faults of none. I am a farmer. I have two herds of dairy cattle and operate a milk route in Waterloo from my farm on the old Cedar Falls road, and have always had one or more cream separators in use two or three times per day. That's why the story of the building of the 1917 Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator is almost the story of my life. As I said before, I spared neither men nor money to perfect this separator. The result is the New Galloway Sanitary which is sweeping the trade of the country by leaps and bounds, because it is making good in the hands of the users. Our factories are running day and night to supply the demand. The reason I know separators is because

I have taken all the steps necessary to produce a perfect machine. This knowledge took me a lifetime to get and it is all built into the New 1917 Galloway Sanitary.

TRAVEL 20,000 MILES! SEE THEM ALL!

Look over every factory in the United States countries, you won't find its superior at any Waterloo from the finest materials on the workmen in tremendous quantities, all

"The crowning achievement of my manufacturing career."



and all of the foreign price. We make it the best automatic machinery by skilled parts alike, interchangeable and standardized, and sell it direct from our factories to you at wholesale! We make this separator so good in our factories that I will send it anywhere in the United States without an expert to any experienced or inexperienced user for a 90-day trial at my risk, to test against any make or any kind that even sells for twice as much, and will let the user be the sole judge, because it's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimming, the most beautiful in design of any separator made today, and I have seen them all. All I ask you to do is to stand it up and try it side by side with any other make under the same conditions—test it for close skimming, easy operating, easy cleaning, and true rated capacity; then size it up for mechanical perfection, workmanship and material, beauty and design! I will leave it entirely to you to be the judge, which is the best, after you have compared it with any machine of any make, kind or at any price. Its skimming capacity is not guessed at, but guaranteed, and not overrated to make the price seem lower. You will find it is not built down to a price but up to a high standard.

MY 1917 BOOK ABOUT SEPARATORS FREE! WRITE TODAY

I want you to have it—a big 280-page book, handsomely printed, (which also describes and illustrates our other farm implements). It tells the story of how we took years to design and perfect this 1917 model Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator—to build into it every good cream separator feature. How we build Galloway Separators from the ground up; how they are designed, and many other separator secrets and facts. We perfected this separator before we offered it on the market. We put out in the hands of farmers and dairymen enough of these separators to know that they would stand up under any test whether operated and used in the kitchen, the milk house, the creamery or elsewhere, used two or more times per day, week after week and month after month. How it is as good in the parts you cannot see as in the ones you do see. You do not actually buy it until after you try it. If you find it is not as good as we say it is, send it back after trying it 90 days. It is positively separator perfection at last! Expert designers and engineers worked on it for three years after we were sure it was right and they are still at it. If any part can be simplified they will find a way to do it. If the manufacturing cost can be reduced our efficiency experts will do it, and you will get the benefit not only in high quality but in good service and low price. It combines in the simplest, the most practical and most effective way the best of the old and the best of the new ideas in separator building! That's why I say it is the crowning achievement of my separator manufacturing career! Ask for my 1917 book today. Address

THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY

CREAM SEPARATOR MANUFACTURING SPECIALISTS

213 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



FOR 375 LB. SIZE

\$39.90

OTHER SIZES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

Study this separator. Nothing freakish about it—just the plainest kind of cream separator common sense. All parts as nearly smooth as they can be made. All working parts run in spray of oil. Cream shaft drops out of the way when not in use. Only two shafts, both set in long, perfectly fitted bearings. All gear shafts and both bowl spindle bearings are supported by one casting—this means perfect alignment, little wear and easy running. No sharp corners or ray edges in the bowl to break up the globules of butter fat. Separating discs entirely separate from each other. Every drop of milk subjected to full skimming force of the bowl. Milk so distributed in the bowl that every drop gets its share to skim—no more, no less. No flooding in the top of the bowl, no conflicting currents in the bottom. That is the big reason why so few discs in the New Galloway Sanitary skim so much milk. Skimming capacity not guessed at but guaranteed, and not overrated to make the price seem lower. These and many other equally important features make the New Galloway Sanitary Separator the choice of wise and discriminating farmers and dairymen who want the best and will be satisfied with nothing less. It is

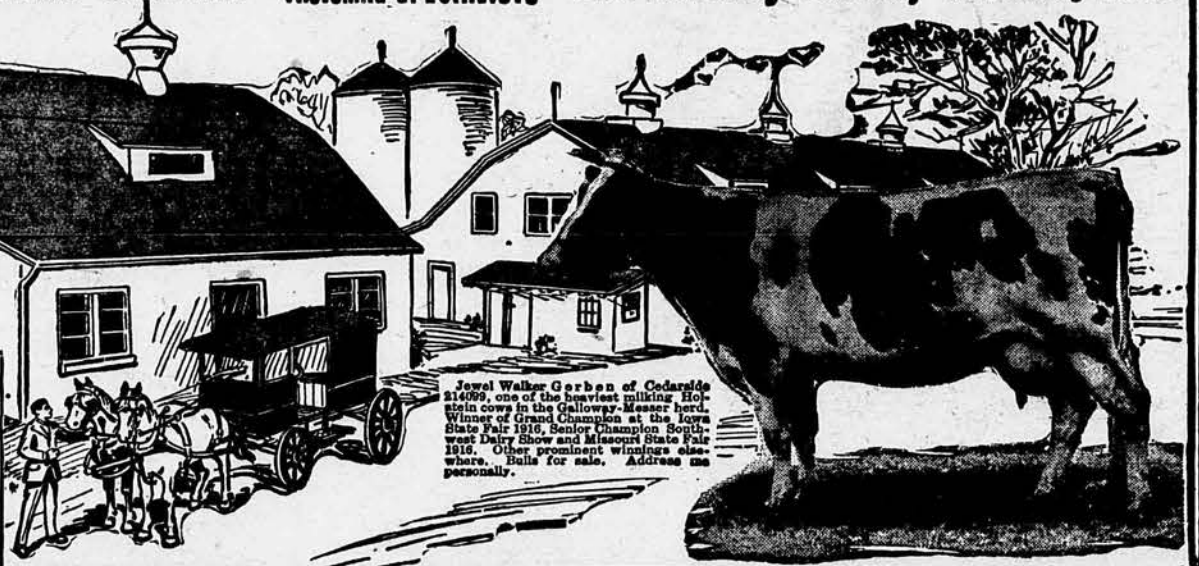
ACTUAL PROOF

"I like it better than one I paid \$100 for." John Schrader, Corey, Pa.
"I have used three other makes. Yours beats them all. Costs a third less, skims closer and runs lighter." A. Andrews, Clinton, Okla.

completely, accurately, truthfully described in my new 1917 catalog which tells how we build Galloway Sanitary Separators from the ground up. Just try this separator. If you like it, buy it. If you don't, send it back. We pay freight both ways. If the New Galloway Sanitary is as good as I say it is you can't afford to buy any other kind. If it is not as good as I say it is I could not afford to make this ninety-day (180 milkings) trial offer, and I could not afford to guarantee it for ten years, nor have every sale backed by a \$25,000 legal bank bond. Ask for my new 1917 book before you buy a separator of any make or kind at any price.

Indisputable Proof!

Have operated several different kinds of separators. Galloway Sanitary skims at close and runs lighter than any. J. E. Ricketts, Padenburg, Mo.
We know it skims close. It paid for itself. Wm. S. Brower, Farmington, Idaho.
It is easier running and more easily cleaned than others. We made a saving of \$25. I wouldn't exchange it for any high priced separator.
E. F. Louthan, Carthage, Mo.
Your No. 9 separates perfectly at rate of 800 lbs. per hour. (Only guaranteed for 750 lbs.)
S. S. Brockway, Greenville, Pa.



Jewel Walker Garben of Cedarville, 214099, one of the best milkers in the Galloway-Messer herd. Winner of Grand Champion at the Iowa State Fair 1916, Senior Champion Southwest Dairy Show and Missouri State Fair 1916. Other prominent winners elsewhere. Bulls for sale. Address me personally.