

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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**T**HE dairy cow, the pig, and the hen will be the last animals to be driven from our farms. We must not forget that human labor is the only exhaustless element in production. Thus, as the farm land of a community is divided into smaller farms, and as the people are forced to work on an economical basis and when their soil fertility has become so depleted by grain farming that they must conserve their resources, the beef industry is the first to wane and in its stead the dairy industry comes. First it is usually combined with beef, but later, especially in the vicinity of the large cities and in the most congested centers, it becomes a highly specialized industry. In the rural districts the combination of beef and dairy production, with dairying as the principal feature and beef as an adjunct, has remained stable in the oldest European countries.

H. J. Waters

# WAR OR PEACE?

## The Paramount Issue

Whether or not a trainload of Kansas boys should have been drafted into the army and sent, possibly, to a European battlefield in the past two years, has depended absolutely upon the attitude of President Wilson. There has been such ample cause to justify a line of diplomacy leading up to a declaration of war that the President is being condemned for not having adopted such a firm policy.

Whether or not thousands of people should have gathered at railway stations over Kansas and, with emotions that could not be restrained, bid farewell to hundreds of young men—taken from their homes and their farms and their business by enforced military service such as Mr. Roosevelt and the militarists have been and are now insisting upon—hundreds of our young men going to almost certain death, has been discretionary with the President of the United States; and he is being blamed for not having so ordered.

The turning point between war and peace is very simple, especially in such crises as the United States has experienced the last two years. The whole mighty question depended simply upon the temperament, patience and good judgment of one man. Had he been hot-headed, of a belligerent spirit, boastfully proud of power or covetous of self-glory, he might have led us into the different path. And had he done it every American citizen would have become reconciled to the act as one of necessity; we would have given up our young men and our billions of money and have entered the arena of struggling, selfish, ambitious kings and monarchs, sacrificing the lives of men whose interests are all mutual for the gaining of power for tyrants and riches for the greedy.

But we have escaped it all. We are at peace; our young men are at home; we have not spent billions of dollars,

all because we as a nation have conducted ourself as we all agree an individual should conduct himself—with charity and tolerance and love for our fellow man and for humanity. It's a great thing we have done. We do not—we cannot, appreciate the great wisdom of our course because we are unable to compare it with a personal experience of the multiplied tragedies of war.

It isn't over, however. Sparks are still flying. The war god still reigns in most of the world and his spirit is infectious. There will be further crises, no doubt. We will need to be on our guard still to keep our young men at home and our country from drifting into militarism. We know what President Wilson will do because he has done it. We cannot afford to cast our votes for Mr. Hughes and the militarist influence that is supporting him.

**IF YOU WANT PEACE** You want Woodrow Wilson. His safe, sane policy has brought peace and prosperity to this country. If we were at war, the majority of Kansas men would be called from the farms. But for Woodrow Wilson, your boys might now be lying in unmarked graves somewhere in Flanders or France.

### Why Edison Is For Wilson

Edison for Wilson—Not an Untried Man—Says President Has Given Us Peace with Honor and Has Earned Trust—Shows Openness of Mind—Speeches Prove Hughes' Capacity for Hindsight is Highly Developed, Inventor Declares.

Thomas A. Edison, although a life-long Republican, has announced through the Democratic National Campaign Committee that he intends to vote and work for the re-election of President Wilson. Mr. Edison said:

"Not since 1860 has any campaign made such a direct call on simon-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles.

"More than any other President in my memory Wilson has been faced by a succession of

tremendous problems, any one of which, decided the wrong way, would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decisions so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to.

"He has given us peace with honor. The talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but back of it are international law, the rights of humanity, and the future of civilization.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would find it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take. His capacity for hindsight, as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight, we are not equally well informed.

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an unexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, or without much better reasons being given for the change than I have noticed."

### Why Ford Is For Wilson

Says He and His Neighbors See Good Things President Has Done.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Henry Ford, noted motor car manufacturer and humanitarian and a lifelong Republican, stated here today that he and his neighbors were for President Wilson because they constantly see so much good in the things he is doing. An interview with him was published in the San Francisco Bulletin and attracted wide attention. In part, it is as follows:

"Because of the many good things President Wilson has done, I think he should be commended and heartily appreciated. Every neighbor you meet will tell you the good things in the administration of President Wilson; I feel just as these people do about what he has done and realize keenly that his great neutrality policy during the European war has had the potent successful result of keeping this country at peace."

## Wilson's Service to Agriculture Is Without Parallel

In brief, this is the Wilson Administration's record of practical, efficient and progressive achievement in making farming and all rural pursuits more attractive and more lucrative:

1. Reorganization of Department of Agriculture bringing about a more logical and effective grouping of its activities and making all its work more directly helpful to farmers.

2. Cooperative Agricultural Extension Act, taking directly to the farms the information amassed by the Department and the State agricultural colleges regarding ways and means of applying better method and up-to-date machinery to increase the pleasure and the profit of farming.

3. Attack Upon the Problems of Distribution, giving attention for the first time to the "second half of agriculture" by the adoption of practical plans of rural organization, by improving market-

ing facilities and by introducing ways of avoiding waste and loss.

4. Cotton Futures Act, providing standards for cotton, supervision of the operations of cotton exchanges and placing the sale of cotton on a firmer basis.

5. United States Grain Standards Act, bringing about uniformity in the grading of grain, enabling the farmer to obtain a fairer price for his product, and affording him a financial incentive to raise better grades of grain.

6. The United States Warehouse Act, authorizing the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses, making possible the issuance of reliable and easily negotiable warehouse receipts, permitting the better storing of farm products, increasing the desirability of receipts as collateral for loans, and promoting the standardization of storage and marketing processes.

7. The Federal Aid Road Act, providing cooperation between the Federal and State Governments in the construction of rural roads which will strongly

influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people, and strengthen the national foundations.

8. The Federal Reserve Act, authorizing national banks to lend money on farm mortgages and recognizing the peculiar needs of the farmer by giving his paper a period of maturity of six months.

9. The Federal Farm Loan Act, creating a banking system that will reach intimately into the rural districts, operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs under systematic management, introduce business methods into farm finance, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which will be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the Nation, and lead to a reduction of interest rates in all rural communities.

**VOTE FOR WOODROW WILSON**  
**THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE**

[POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT]



# KANSAS FARMER

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## GRAIN SORGHUMS IN KANSAS.

At the Burlingame farmers' institute which we attended last week, there were more exhibits of corn than of kafir. This is a section where kafir would be a far more sure crop than is corn. Corn, however, has a world-wide market demand and for this reason many cling to it even though it is less certain to bring profitable returns than is kafir or cane. These crops are seldom given as good a chance as corn. Even with the prevailing indifference toward kafir and the sorghums, the Board of Agriculture reports show that there are only ten counties in the state where the acre value of corn for a series of years exceeds that of the sorghums.

In Osage County, where the meeting referred to was held, black-hulled kafir and Kansas Orange cane will, if given a reasonable chance, produce more feed and more grain than corn, every year, except, perhaps, on bottom land. But to make the most of these crops, live stock must be kept. This does not mean necessarily that the full-feeding of cattle is the road to success. It means real live stock production in which the stock eat the cheap, low grade feeds such as can be produced most abundantly every year by putting some intelligent thought and effort into growing kafir and cane.

The following most pertinent editorial on the subject recently appeared in the Emporia Gazette:

"Until Kansas farmers get over the idea that corn is the peculiar Kansas crop, there will be unpainted houses, ramshackle fences and more or less grief on the Kansas farms every year. Corn and the big red steer are fine business for the packers, but poor business for the Kansas farmer. Scores, indeed, hundreds of Lyon County farmers are today just exactly where they were ten years ago, because they put their reliance in corn and cattle. Corn and cattle make big easy money—some years. But year after year, they spell hardship and failure. They mean borrowing money, raising uncertain crops, and selling upon a gambler's market."

"The silo and the cow-barn point the one way out for the Kansas farmer. Dairy products have a steady market. A man's milk crop is certain no matter what the weather, when he has a silo on the farm. For he knows what a ton ofilage will make in milk, and he can contract for his milk a year in advance at a standard price."

We agree with the editor of the Gazette that it would be much more profitable to place greater dependence in the growing of grain sorghums, dairying and general live stock farming.

We have seen a number of fine exhibits of corn at the various fairs in Kansas this fall. It has been rather surprising to see so many samples in a year when the conditions have been most unfavorable for this crop. There have also been some good exhibits of the grain sorghums but not near as many as might be expected in a dry year, which shows that Kansas farmers have not seriously considered placing the dependence warranted in these crops that have so well shown their adaptability to prevailing conditions.

## FIGHT ON CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

The Federal Department of Agriculture is inaugurating its campaign to lessen the losses from contagious abortion in beef and dairy cattle with a special exhibit at the National Dairy Show now being held in Springfield, Massachusetts. Congress at its last session recognized the seriousness of the disease by appropriating \$50,000 to be used by the department in studying the disease and developing methods for its control. It is an item of expense that will be fully approved by live stock men all over the country.

This animal disease, which it is estimated is costing cattle owners twenty million dollars a year in dead calves and lowered milk production, is second in importance only to tuberculosis in cattle,

and rapidly is coming to the front as the most costly and serious disease which the dairy industry in the United States has to combat. Reports from many sections indicate that the disease is spreading rapidly to all parts of the country.

Abortion in cattle, which prevents the bearing of live calves and frequently causes cows to become sterile and remain dry, is caused by the bacillus abortus. This bacillus is carried from animal to animal and from herd to herd by infected bulls and cows and may be spread in herds by infected feed and water, or the discharges of aborting animals. The disease is controllable by isolation and antiseptic treatment of infected animals and by disinfection and sanitation of barns and cattle lots. The Department veterinarians, however, place the greatest emphasis on preventive measures. Proper disinfection of bulls and cows will prevent its spread, and persistent antiseptic treatment of aborting cows will overcome sterility and enable the cows to produce healthy calves. The Government specialists, however, know of no internal drugs that will effect quick and positive cures, and state that serum treatment as yet is in an experimental stage. The exhibit at Springfield is being devoted entirely to illustrating the simple and inexpensive preventive and control measures which have been found effective.

There are in preparation bulletins and circulars conveying exact information designed to encourage dairymen and cattle raisers to apply these remedies and join with the Department of Agriculture and the state colleges and experiment stations in a campaign for the control and eradication of this threatening infection.

## KANSAS SECOND AT SPRINGFIELD

As we go to press a telegram brings the information that the judging team from the dairy division of the Kansas Agricultural College won second place in the dairy cattle judging contest at the National Dairy Show. Thirteen teams took part in this contest. It is rather significant that the four teams heading the list are from the West. The ranking is as follows: Nebraska first, Kansas second, Iowa third, and Missouri fourth. The Kansas team was first in judging Guernseys and won a loving cup offered by the Guernsey Record Association. The high man on the Kansas team was J. B. Dawson. He led all in judging Guernseys, and was third in Holsteins. Mr. Dawson won a gold watch fob. The Kansas team won the right to hold for another year the loving cup offered by the J. B. Ford Company, manufacturers of Wyandotte Cleanser, which they won last year.

Those who contributed to the fund that made it possible for the Kansas judging team to make this trip may well feel proud of the results.

## POPULATION INCREASES

Kansas now has a population of 1,715,463, an increase of 42,918 over last year. These figures are from the enumeration made by assessors March 1, 1916, and returned to the State Board of Agriculture through the county clerks. The detailed figures show that the western third has made a substantial gain in population. There are twenty-one counties in the state that show a loss, but only six of these are in the western third of the state. The largest gains have been made by Butler, Labette, Wyandotte, Allen and Reno counties, in the order named. In total population Wyandotte county easily leads, followed by Sedgwick, Shawnee and Crawford.

The large increase in Butler county is without doubt due to the great development of the oil and gas fields in that section.

## INFERIOR COTTONSEED MEAL

The feeding stuffs inspector at the Kansas Experiment Station, reports that a great deal of cottonseed cake and meal

of inferior quality has been shipped into Kansas during the past year. It has been the practice of manufacturers to place two sets of figures on the sack—a high one and a low one. This gave them an opportunity to talk the high protein content of their feed in selling but served to protect them with the low figures when the product was found deficient as a result of analysis.

Steps have been taken by the state inspector to break up this practice. The use of two sets of figures, or a sliding scale, has been forbidden in this state as misleading. The Federal Department is also making a thorough investigation and several prosecutions are now pending as a result.

Those who buy commercial feed should make use of the facilities offered by the Feed Control Office. A large feeder in Barber County who uses a great deal of cottonseed cake every year, makes a practice of sending samples for analysis of all cake he purchases. As a result of these analysis he has made claim for rebates to the amount of \$1,000 because of feeds purchased not being up to the guarantee in protein and in quality.

Since the practice of selling feed products not up to guarantee still goes on, it is evident that manufacturers are making enough through the practice to enable them to pay the occasional claims that are made. The trouble is that only a few make complaints or send in samples for analysis. With the prevailing high prices of commercial feeds, it will pay every user of such products to insist on having that for which he pays.

Live stock shipping associations will find some useful information in a recent bulletin published by the Federal Department of Agriculture, entitled: "A System of Accounts for Live Stock Associations." These associations are increasing in number and in volume of business they transact. A well handled organization of this kind can save a great deal to the producer of live stock. A simple and reliable system of accounting is necessary and the Office of Markets and Rural Organization has studied the operation of live stock shipping associations all over the United States, and in the bulletin offers valuable suggestions based on these studies. This office is seeking to co-operate with marketing organizations all over the country and if the efforts it puts forth are met in the right spirit by the producers who are vitally interested in marketing problems, much good may be accomplished.

The live stock judging team of the Kansas Agricultural College, consisting of five students, won third place in the judging contest at the American Royal. This contest between the various college teams, is an annual event and is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by students specializing in live stock. The places on the team are earned by the records the students make in their regular college work. Although the Kansas team did not win first place as a team, they had the man with the best individual record in the contest. P. J. England of Falun, Kansas, won this honor.

One of the striking features of the county fair held at Beloit, was Schools Day. Practically every district in the county was represented. A call had been sent out to the school boards asking them to dismiss school for the day that the pupils and teachers might attend the fair. The response was prompt and willing, with the result that the parade of children, led by the Juvenile Band, was nearly a half mile in length. Prizes aggregating \$60 had been offered by the fair association. A five-dollar and a ten-dollar prize were awarded to the schools having the largest per cent of their enrollment present, the result being that several schools had a 100 per cent attendance.

## BANKER AND DAIRY FARMING.

Bankers are vitally interested in the permanent prosperity of the people of their communities. They may not know much about farming in a technical or professional sense, but they know the types of farming and the general principles that bring success, through their observation of the methods of their farmer customers. The verdict of the banker on dairy farming, is that no other type is so sure of bringing in some ready money every month of the year. We notice that a banker of Lyon County was recently quoted by the agricultural agent of that county, as saying: "If there is any good, reliable man in this county who wants to borrow money to buy some dairy cows, I know of a bank that will gladly lend him the money, but I dislike to lend a man money to buy steers."

This county has largely been given to feeding and handling beef cattle, but dairying is on the increase. The banker who has sat in his bank for thirty years watching the cattle feeders, grain farmers, and dairymen, can give good reasons for favoring the man who milks cows. He knows it is possible to raise feed enough in any season to fill a silo to keep the cows in roughage. He knows that the farm of the dairy farmer is likely to increase in producing capacity, and that the interest on any loans he may make the dairy farmer will be paid when due.

## SEED SELECTION PAYS.

The first prize kafir at the Burlingame farmers' institute which was held last week, was grown from 1914 seed. The exhibit consisted of ten well matured heads of good type and the man showing it said he used seed of the previous season in his first planting but it gave him such a poor stand that he replanted with the old seed that had been carefully selected and stored in the head. It got a late start but was fully matured when the frost came, the first killing frost this year being at a much earlier date than is usual.

The Lyon County State Bank now has on exhibition some fine samples of kafir, feterita, and Boone County White corn, grown this year in that county. The corn was produced on overflow land and got a late start. Feterita planted on flooded land July 15, matured seed, the heads being eight inches. The kafir raised by this man will yield forty bushels to the acre. He attributes his success to a large measure to the care he uses in selecting and storing his seed. This fact is being emphasized by the bank officials in calling the attention of their customers to these fine exhibits.

On page five of this issue is a story of community work that will be most far-reaching in its effect. This was sent in as a contribution to our Rural Social Life Department. The building of this community hall at Asherville will furnish a rallying place for all the activities of the community. The manner in which the funds were raised for building this hall is evidence of the united feeling that exists. It shows that the matter of community welfare has gone past the talking stage and is being put into practice by the people who live in the fertile Solomon Valley near this little town.

The collective exhibit shown by Nemaha County at the Wichita International Wheat Show and Exposition, which closed last week, won \$400. Leavenworth County won second, the prize being \$200. Jewell was third, winning \$100. The following counties won \$50 each their ranking being in the order named: Franklin, Harvey, Pawnee, Montgomery, Cowley. Sedgwick County had a fine exhibit but was bagged from the competition.

The exposition this year has been most successful both in the matter of attendance and in the high class and wide range of the exhibits shown.

# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

ONE of our readers who is selecting kafir heads in the field, asks how this seed should be stored in order to secure the best results.

Kafir seed should always be kept in the head until the time for planting. It is never safe to store threshed kafir seed in sacks or bins. It is almost sure to heat and this destroys or weakens its vitality. When the heads are first selected it is not a good plan to tie them together in large bundles nor store them in sacks. A dry, well ventilated shed is a good place to store seed heads. A good plan is to hang each head by itself, with the tip end downward, to a wire strung across the shed. Stored in this way, the seed will dry thoroughly, will be protected from mice, and will be in good condition to germinate vigorously at planting time.

## Tankage to Hogs in Cornfield

M. T., Washington County, asks if any other feed is necessary when the hogs are running in the cornfield harvesting their own corn.

It is seldom profitable to feed hogs long on corn alone. This is especially true when corn is high in price. The "hogging down" method is a labor-saving means of handling corn for finishing hogs, but it should not be made the sole feed. To be most profitable, corn should always be supplemented with a feed rich in protein. Tankage or meat meal is the best and most economical protein feed to use. When hogs are getting all the corn they will eat the tankage can be kept before them in a self-feeder. Fed in this way they balance their own ration and little time is spent in feeding them.

If fed in dry lots, it is even more important that the corn ration be properly balanced. About one part of meat meal or tankage should be fed to every ten parts of corn, and it must be fed so that every hog gets his proper share. It may be given in the form of slop or fed dry. There should be plenty of trough room so all the hogs can eat at once.

## Wintering Stock Cattle

S. M., Russell County, asks for suggestions in wintering his stock cattle. He had some fairly good silage, wheat straw, and some kafir and cane fodder, but no alfalfa.

One of the cheapest and best rations for wintering stock cows ever tried at the Hays Experiment Station consisted of twenty pounds of silage daily, one pound cottonseed meal, and all the bright straw they would eat. It was noticeable that the cows fed this quantity of silage ate more straw than cows fed dry kafir or cane fodder. The cows consumed in some instances twelve to eighteen pounds of straw daily. Of course, if given all the silage they will eat, the cows would not eat so much straw, but when fed a limited amount of silage the consumption of straw was increased and this of course cheapened the ration and made it possible to turn considerable feed to profitable use that would otherwise have been wasted. The cottonseed meal should under no circumstances be omitted. Linseed oil meal can be fed in its place if it is as cheap. Cows fed in this way will come through the winter in strong, thrifty condition.

## Summer Fallow for Wheat

J. B., Decatur County, is planning to summer fallow some land for wheat next season, and asks if this land should be plowed this fall or whether it would be better to wait until spring. The land grew wheat this year.

There is some diversity of opinion among those who summer fallow as to whether it is better to plow in the fall or spring. Sometimes one method gives better results and sometimes the other. It depends very largely upon moisture conditions. Fall plowing is apt to blow during the winter and quite often the ground does not get in condition to be plowed in good shape during the fall. We believe on the whole it is better to wait until spring and plow the land in April or May, when it is in fine condition to be plowed to a good depth. It should be plowed at right angles to the prevailing winds. During the summer season it should be cultivated in such manner as to keep down the weeds and

maintain a clod mulch rather than a dust mulch.

Handled in this way, most of two years' moisture will be retained for the use of the crop and the cultivation will develop a good supply of plant food.

## Value of Chicken Manure

S. A. B., Franklin County, asks what amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are contained in 100 pounds of clear chicken manure. Also if land plaster applied twice a week under the perches will prevent loss of nitrogen, and if there is anything cheaper or better for this purpose. This correspondent has a good fertilizer grain drill and would like to use it in spreading this manure. He asks if it can be safely applied without a filler, to wheat, oats, or other small grain crops.

Prof. L. E. Call of the Kansas Agricultural College, furnishes the following information in answer to these questions: "Vivian, in his 'First Principles of Soil Fertility,' gives as the composition of poultry manure: Nitrogen, 1.6 pounds

per hundred; phosphoric acid, 1.5 pounds; potash, .8 pound. Land plaster or gypsum can be used as an absorbent with poultry manure and prevents to some extent the loss of nitrogen, although a material of this kind will not prevent entirely the loss of this element of plant food. Consequently, when conditions are such that the manure can be applied to the soil, it should be spread as frequently as possible even though an absorbent like land plaster was used with the manure.

## Storing Winter Moisture

M. S., Gove County, asks if there is any fall or winter work that can profitably be done in preparing for planting kafir next spring.

Moisture is usually the limiting factor in growing crops in Western Kansas. It is also important in the growing of kafir and other sorghums, to have the soil warmed as early in the spring as possible so as to give them an early start. The preparatory work should be of such character as will store as much

tested by the experiment station and has been used successfully by a large number of cattlemen, among them being some handling pure-bred stock. The cost is about fifty cents an animal. Efforts are being made to reduce this cost by producing the serum more cheaply.

## Time to Trap

Fur bearing animals can be trapped in Kansas only from November 15 to March 15. In an article on trapping in our issue of October 7 reference was made to the fact that it was best not to set traps before November 1. We make this correction so our Kansas readers who trap fur bearing animals will not be led to violate the law as a result of this statement.

## Feeding Late Pigs

S. R., McPherson County, asks how to feed out for market some late pigs that now weigh only sixty or seventy pounds.

It is not an easy matter to profitably feed out such pigs. It takes heavy grain feeding and the ration must be well balanced. Pigs of this size have considerable growing yet to do and it takes protein feeds to make bone and muscle. It is always more profitable to grow pigs on pasture as much as possible. These pigs can be fed corn or kafir meal with shorts and some meat meal or tankage. Corn is high in price but there are no commercial feeds that supply fattening material any cheaper. Skim milk is of great value in feeding these late pigs. It will to a considerable extent take the place of tankage. Such pigs can make profitable use of a quart or two daily of skim milk to every pound of corn fed.

Special attention must be given to keeping them free from vermin. Late, runty pigs cannot be expected to amount to much unless they are handled in pens by themselves and given the best of care and feed. The man who has pigs of this kind may be able to get them to market at a profit, but it is not by any means a sure thing.

The profitable thing to do is to avoid having such pigs. To be profitable, hogs should weigh from 110 to 135 pounds by the end of September when the pasture season is ordinarily about over. In order to do this, the sows must be bred for early pigs and under-sized, poorly developed animals should not be used for breeding purposes. It is possible these small pigs are due to the attempt to carry them through the summer on pasture alone. Even early farrowed pigs from good, thrifty stock will not grow out as they should if handled in this way.

We believe hog men should plan to have most of their litters farrowed in March. Of course it takes warmer quarters than where the pigs come later, but it pays in the long run.

## Killing Johnson Grass

P. R. L., Greenwood County, writes that he used some seed oats last spring containing Johnson grass seed. He finds some of the grass in the stubble and wishes to know how to destroy it.

Johnson grass seed was found in a number of carloads of oats that were shipped into Kansas for seed purposes. Apparently there has not been any considerable amount of the Johnson grass started, owing to the fact, perhaps, that it failed to germinate. At the time oats are seeded the ground is not warm enough for seed of the sorghum family to germinate, and as Johnson grass is a sorghum this probably explains why we have not had more of it started. We have heard, however, of a number of fields where it is now found. If these fields are plowed deeply this fall and left rough through the winter, the grass is likely to winter-kill. If it is permitted to establish itself it will soon root deeply and the rootstalks or underground stems will be below the plow line and also deep enough to keep them from freezing.

The agricultural agent of Lyon County reports that there are three places in that county where this grass has been growing for thirty years in spite of all efforts to destroy it. It is a bad weed and every effort possible should be made to destroy it while young.



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF COMMUNITY HALL AT ASH-REVILLE, KANSAS.—BUILDING OF HOLLOW TILE CONSTRUCTION, FINISHED IN CEMENT STUCCO.—COST \$4,500

per hundred; phosphoric acid, 1.5 pounds; potash, .8 pound. Land plaster or gypsum can be used as an absorbent with poultry manure and prevents to some extent the loss of nitrogen, although a material of this kind will not prevent entirely the loss of this element of plant food. Consequently, when conditions are such that the manure can be applied to the soil, it should be spread as frequently as possible even though an absorbent like land plaster was used with the manure.

"There are other materials that are of value as absorbents, the most common being acid phosphate. Acid phosphate would cost much more than land plaster. In fact, I doubt if it could be obtained for much less than \$20 to \$22 a ton. However, acid phosphate supplies phosphoric acid or phosphorus and would be a valuable fertilizer in itself, while gypsum, which is composed of calcium sulphate, has practically no fertilizing value. In your section of the state, where the soil is apt to be deficient in phosphorus, it would undoubtedly pay you better to purchase a material like acid phosphate, even though at a much higher cost, and use it with your chicken manure, because the acid phosphate would reinforce the chicken manure with sufficient phosphoric acid to offset the difference in price between acid phosphate and gypsum.

"If you were to use a high priced material like acid phosphate, it would pay you to handle your manure in the best possible manner. It should be stored carefully under shelter and applied with care on your fields. If it is possible for you to pulverize your chicken manure, it may be scattered, as you suggest, through a fertilizer drill. If it is impossible for you to pulverize it, or if it contains straw, it cannot be spread satisfactorily in this way. My suggestion would be to spread the chicken manure with other manure by means of a manure spreader. The spreader could be loaded almost to capacity with horse or

of the winter precipitation as possible. We believe there is no better method than that of blank listing some time this fall, the land that is to be planted to kafir or other spring crops next season. The furrows should run at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds of the winter and spring. The snow will all be blown from fields that are left bare and flat, but listed fields will catch and hold nearly all the snow that falls. The snow held in the field where the crop is to be grown, adds to the store of moisture. That which is blown into the draws and ditches is of no value in crop production.

This method of holding winter precipitation for spring crops is not a mere theory. It has been demonstrated to be a valuable practice, not only by the experiment stations, but by practical farmers in the western part of the state. We would urge all farmers in that section to adopt this method of storing moisture for spring crops. Not only will moisture be stored, but this exposing of the soil to the action of the air develops plant food and a good seed bed can usually be prepared earlier in the spring than where such work is not done.

## Blackleg Vaccine

B. R., Sumner County, asks for information concerning vaccinating for blackleg.

A very important discovery has been made at the Kansas Experiment Station in connection with preventing losses from blackleg. Blackleg vaccines have been in use for a number of years, but they have not always given the best results. A serum has now been perfected that not only produces immunity, but can be used in checking the disease when it is actually present in a herd. The serum alone gives only a temporary immunity, but by following the serum injections in three days with the use of a pellet containing blackleg virus, a more permanent immunity is secured.

This method has been thoroughly

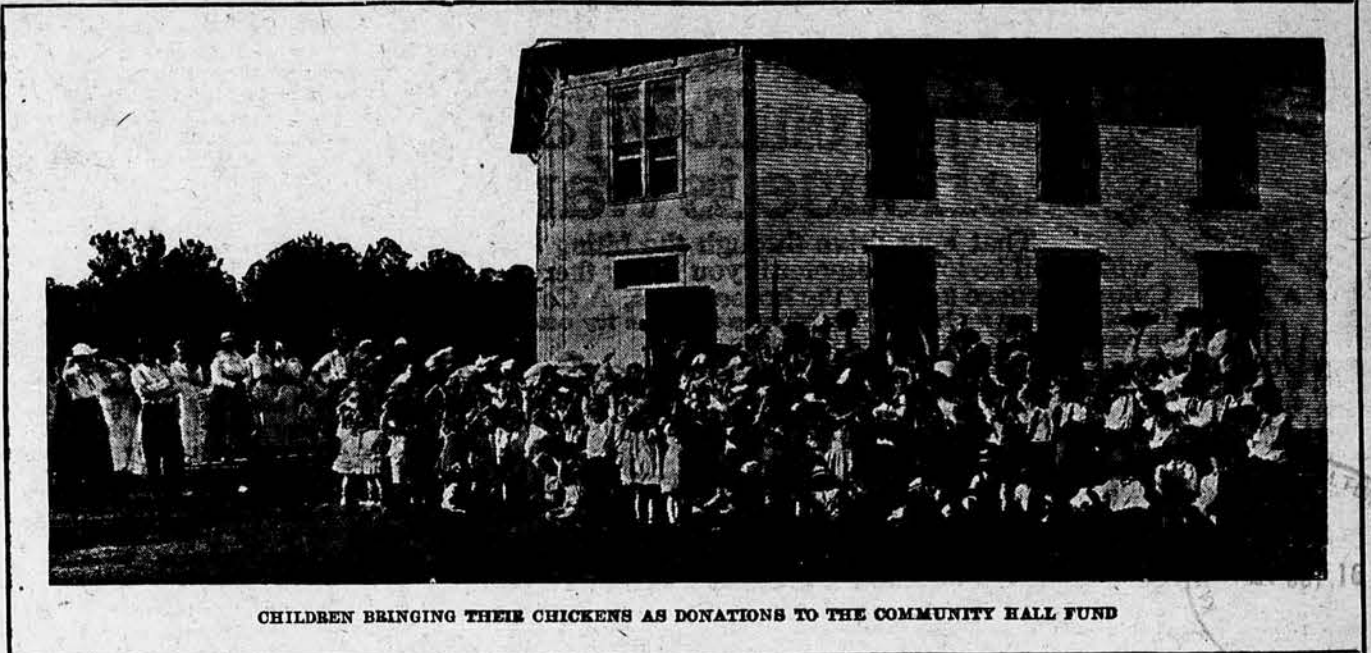
# COMMUNITY SPIRIT AT WORK

*Fund For Community  
Hall Started with Per  
Cent of Proceeds From  
Neighborhood Sale*

ONE of the greatest examples of community spirit was witnessed September 4, 1916, at Asherville, Kansas—a small quiet town in the short-grass country, located in the heart of the Solomon Valley, where less than 100 people make up the whole population. A general merchandise store, an elevator, bank, blacksmith shop, a good high school, two churches, and a few dwelling houses comprise the town. Around this little town lies some of the most fertile land to be found in the great Solomon Valley where Kansas produces her bumper wheat crops, her fields of corn and forage, tons and tons of alfalfa, and where pastures are full of the best horses, mules, cattle, and hogs to be found anywhere in the state. The whole valley furnishes a panoramic view of fine country residences, big barns, and well-cared-for farms.

More than fifty years ago this little town was founded and pioneered by people from the Eastern States, with a determination to secure wealth and to enjoy the real frontier life. Most of these people are ex-school teachers and farmers with high ideals of religious and educational benefits. The same spirit of community welfare and determination to win has been imbued in their children, until the present generation has brought to a climax the highest ideals dreamed of by their forefathers. In the descendants of those pioneers the same spirit of good will, neighborliness, good school and proper religious influences, exists.

In August some of the most ardent workers of the community cause realized the importance of having a big community hall—a place where all could meet, a place large enough for public speaking, banquets, entertainments, or any meeting pertaining to religious and educational welfare of the community. An invitation was sent out for all members of the community to assemble at the country store for the purpose of formulating plans to erect a building



CHILDREN BRINGING THEIR CHICKENS AS DONATIONS TO THE COMMUNITY HALL FUND

suitable for a community hall. More than forty, deeply interested in the cause, responded to the invitation. A chairman was named and the assembly soon organized what was termed "The Asherville Community Council." F. A. Dickie was elected president, John O. Evans, business manager, F. O. Wells, secretary and treasurer, along with nine directors. The building was soon decided upon—the style, the size, and approximate cost. This council then organized the Asherville Sales Company. This sales company was to make plans for securing site and financing the big undertaking. Mr. Evans as business manager, proposed that this company have a big community sale for the purpose of raising sufficient money for starting the building. The plan readily met the approval of all. The sale date was set—September 4, Labor Day. The business manager sent out cards to all in the community, asking that a list be made of all live stock, implements, or other articles they wished to put in the big community sale. From the first \$100 that any offering brought in the sale, 20 per cent was deducted and 5 per cent thereafter, as a donation to the

community hall fund. Over \$7,000 worth of live stock, implements, etc., were sold.

The sales company arranged the program for the day, as follows: 10:00 a. m., Concert by Kelly's Kid Band of Beloit; 11:00 a. m., Cornerstone laying by Masons of Mitchell County, address by Hon. A. G. Mead; 12:00 m., Big country dinner; 1:00 p. m., Big farm sale; 4:00 p. m., Big chicken parade.

The date set was an ideal Kansas day. Autos and other vehicles carrying people from all parts of the country, began pouring into the little town early in the morning. By noon the town was full to overflowing and every nook and corner was lined with people. From the time the band concert started in the morning until late in the afternoon, the big crowd enjoyed the hospitality of real old-fashioned Kansas neighbors. Every plan of the day was worked out in detail. All committees worked in perfect harmony. The whole country worked as one big family putting forth every effort to see that everyone had a good time. All donations—the profit from the big farm sale, from the refreshment stands, and the chickens donated by the school children, amounted to almost

\$1,500, and all was applied to the building fund.

The building is 50 x 90 feet, built of hollow tile and brick, old Spanish mission style finished in stucco, and will be beautiful when completed. This building will cost approximately \$4,500 and will be erected wholly by donation and community enterprise. It is located on the school grounds under the direct supervision of the school board. It will be used as a gymnasium for the school. Here the whole community will come together for religious meetings, educational meetings, public speaking, debates, lyceums, banquets, and the old-fashioned "spelling bee."

The community spirit has long been talked of and advocated. Here is a real example of united effort, where the whole community works as one, fostering the true spirit of old Colonial days whence so much good was primarily derived. Much credit and honor are due the directors and every member of the community, who so willingly worked and helped in this good cause. This little town of Asherville is a place where community welfare is not only talked, but practiced.

## Programs For Farmers' Meetings

MEETINGS of all kinds are more effective where a carefully worked out program has been prepared. An active farmers' institute, a grange or a farmers' union in a community can be a power for good if well conducted. If poorly managed and lacking in definiteness of purpose, they are of little value and people soon lose their interest.

The successful farmer is a busy man, not only with his hands, but with his brains. He has no time to waste. Random arguing does not appeal to him, but meetings with pointed discussions of specific things that are of use to him he considers an investment. He attends them and takes part. For every meeting, therefore, a program should be planned and announced in advance so that every one who attends may come with ideas on the subject well organized and with pertinent questions and suggestions. Programs to be most effective should be given at least once a month. The second Saturday of each month usually is a good time.

As a means of helping to make the meetings held of greater value, the extension division of the agricultural college has prepared a series of outlines that may be used by those interested in conducting such gatherings. These outlines are prepared not with the idea that the subject for each month is the only one which can be profitably handled at that time, but merely to give a definite purpose to the regular meetings. All outlines have been made broad so that they may be adapted to local needs. Only one or two of the topics from each outline are expected to be handled in any one meeting, and those who plan the program are asked to emphasize those phases of the subject which most

closely touch the local community. Those organizations which meet twice a month will find each outline well adapted to programs for two meetings.

When a meeting is planned to cover some particular subject it is important that every member make a special study of that topic if possible. What is known as the department of home study of the extension division furnishes a reading course on the various topics outlined.

A postal card will bring a bulletin, outline, or other reading matter. Every member should enroll for a reading course at least two weeks before the meeting, and thus make careful preparation to discuss the subjects on the program. No charge is made for the reading courses.

Carefully prepared sets of lantern slides and lectures on various subjects also may be obtained from time to time. A lantern usually can be secured locally and thus a very instructive lecture dealing with special topics for discussion can be presented. The lectures are so prepared and illustrated that they do not require a specialist to give them. Sets of slides are furnished free, with the exception of carrying charges.

The topic prepared for October is beef production. There is an awakening interest in the handling of beef cattle all over the country and this is a subject well worthy of careful consideration at such meetings as are held by various farm organizations. The following outline will be helpful in planning for a meeting on this subject:

A. THE PROPER TYPE OF BEEF COW.  
1. Comparison of special and dual-purpose types.  
2. Can the farmer afford to raise unimproved beef cattle?

### B. SELECTION OF THE BEEF BULL.

1. Importance of pedigree. Relative importance of near and distant ancestors.
2. Importance of individual excellence.
3. Importance of conformity to herd type.

### C. WINTERING BEEF CATTLE.

1. The breeding herd.
  - a. What are suitable feeds for maintenance?
  - b. Importance of shelter.
  - c. Importance of exercise and fresh air in maintaining vigor.
  - d. Health precautions. Regularity in feeding. Wholesome feeds. Reasonable cleanliness.
  - e. What combinations of feed are suitable for the dam with growing foetus?
2. Wintering stock calves.
  - a. Is this a problem of growth or of maintenance?
  - b. Suitable feeds and shelter.

3. Wintering stockers and feeders.
  - a. Should the ration provide for growth or for maintenance alone?
  - b. To what extent should concentrates be fed with roughages?
  4. Baby beef production.
    - a. At what season should the calves be born?
    - b. Feeding and management before and after weaning.
  - c. Best time for marketing.

### D. PROBLEMS IN FATTENING CATTLE.

1. Best age for fattening under local conditions.
2. Best season for fattening under local conditions.
3. Best kinds and combinations of feed.
4. Preparation of feed.
5. Getting cattle on full feed.

6. Rations for different stages of the feeding period.

7. Importance of silage in the ration. The topic proposed for November is soil cultivation and management. We will refer to these outline programs in later issues.

### Effect of Sorghums on Land

We are asked many times if sorghums are not hard on the land. This point was raised only last week in a farmers' institute meeting which we attended. The impression seems to be that the sorghums have some deleterious or poisonous effect on the soil. When the many advantages of making greater use of these crops, are mentioned, this point is invariably raised.

The sorghums do not have any such effect, but because of their persistence in growing until frost, they prevent the soil from accumulating the moisture from the early fall rains. Corn ceases to make any demands on soil moisture or fertility fully a month before kafir or cane stop growing. Since these crops usually produce a greater tonnage of feed per acre, they undoubtedly use more soil fertility than does the crop producing smaller yields. This argument against the sorghums, however, is a poor one. It would be just about as logical to hold that it is undesirable to raise a 20 bushel yield of wheat because it takes more fertility from the soil than does a 10 bushel yield. Success with the sorghums necessitates the use of live stock. Provision must be made to use the crops grown. When this system of farming is followed, the fertility removed can be returned to the soil in the form of barnyard manure.



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Your land is starving for humus! There's oceans of it in straw! It's a fact! Government experts back me up! Farm paper editors will stand behind me. Great Scott, man, it's as plain as the nose on your face! Every sane man knows it!

I'll show you hundreds of letters from happy farmers who have increased their yields and added hundreds of dollars to their profits in a single season! Find out about it NOW!

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## Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

### Ration For Fifty Pound Cow

**ELSIE REGISTER**, of Butler County, writes that she has begun to feed her cow silage and will feed it all winter. She is now feeding 40 pounds of silage, 14 pounds of alfalfa hay, 7 pounds corn chop, and 3 pounds of bran a day. Her cow is giving from 40 to 50 pounds of milk daily. She asks if she should feed her anything else.

It is important that high-producing cows have enough feed. If they are in good flesh when they freshen they will, as a rule, actually use up part of their body reserve for making milk if not supplied plenty of feed. They will run down in flesh and after a time will fall off in milk.

We would advise Elsie to give her cow all the silage and alfalfa she will eat. A big Holstein cow usually will eat at least 50 pounds daily of silage and about 15 pounds of alfalfa. If the silage is restricted she will eat more hay. This amount of silage and alfalfa does not supply enough material to make 50 pounds of milk, and grain must be fed to make up the balance.

The table given has the nutrients all figured out, and shows a daily feed that will be enough for the 50 pounds of milk. It is a little deficient in fat, but the excess of carbohydrates makes up for this:

	Protein, Lbs.	Carbo-hydrates, Lbs.	Fat, Lbs.
Silage, 50 pounds.....	.55	7.50	.35
Alfalfa hay, 15 pounds.....	1.59	5.85	.135
Corn chop, 6 pounds.....	.414	4.14	.21
Bran, 3 pounds.....	.375	1.25	.09
Cottonseed meal, 1.5 pounds.....	.55	.33	.128
Total.....	3.48	19.07	.913
Maintenance requirements, 1,200-pound cow.....	.84	8.40	.12
Remaining for milk.....	2.64	10.67	.793
Required for 50 pounds 3 per cent milk.....	2.75	9.95	.85

The only change from her present ration is the feeding of 14 pounds of cottonseed meal in place of one pound of corn chop, and feeding more silage and alfalfa. Linseed meal can be fed in place of the cottonseed meal if it costs no more. It is usually better relished by cows than is the cottonseed meal.

### Milk Exhibits at Dairy Show

Prizes consisting of gold and silver medals were offered at the Southwestern Dairy show for both market milk and certified milk. The samples were judged according to the government score card. Both certified and market samples were scored by Prof. J. D. Parvis on the following counts: Bacteria, flavor and odor, visible dirt, fat, solids not fat, acidity, bottle and cap.

In the certified milk class, C. F. Holmes, of Overland Park, Kan., was awarded first prize with a score of 98.55; Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Mo., was second with a score of 95.8.

In the market milk contest, R. W. Barr, Independence, Mo., was awarded first prize with a score of 96.4. C. Z. Williams, of Kansas City, Kan., was second with a score of 95.95. Barr, besides winning the gold medal for market milk, is also the winner of the \$75 gas engine offered by the Witte Engine Works of Kansas City, Mo.

The contest was extremely well contested and many samples were within a few tenths per cent of each other.

There were seventeen samples exhibited and most of them were of exceptionally good quality, scoring, with few exceptions, around 93 per cent, a score which is considered excellent.

The bacteriological work was conducted under the direction of Percy Werner, Jr., dairy bacteriologist for the University of Missouri at Columbia.

### Businesslike Letter

I am sorry I have not sent the sample of milk to Manhattan, but will send a sample right away for this month.

I have made out the feed and milk records for September. The feed and pasture bill was \$3.41, and she gave 768 pounds of milk for the month.

I had a picture taken of my cow and myself today and I will send you a print just as soon as I get them.

Enclosed you will find ten cents for which please send me some tablets to put in the samples of milk which I send to Manhattan.

I do not understand the blanks for the

milk record. Will you please write and tell me how it should be filled out? I understand the heading and how to put down the pounds of milk the cow gives each day, but I do not quite understand the bottom of the blank. I understand the feed record all right because I saw Alice Austin's feed record in KANSAS FARMER of September 23.

I will tell you the reason why I have not sent in the sample of milk. I understood I was to send it in the fifteenth of each month, but I thought I should send blanks and sample of milk at the same time for the same month; but when you wrote me I saw where I was wrong. I should have sent the sample of milk for September on September 15, and the blanks for September should have been sent to you between the first and fifteenth of October. I will do that way after this. I am sorry I did not do that way last month, but mistakes are sometimes made.

My cow's calf is doing pretty well. I give it all the separated milk it can drink and feed it with the other calves which run in the alfalfa patch which we sowed for pasture.—**ERNEST ASBURY**, Leavenworth County.

We have written Ernest setting him straight on the matters about which he asks questions. In the Dairy Club department of KANSAS FARMER of June 3 is a copy of the milk record made out as it should be, and which will be of help to all our members when they are making their records.

The milk and feed records for each month should be in the Kansas Farmer office by the tenth day of the following month, instead of the fifteenth, as Ernest thought. The milk sample should be sent to Manhattan on the fifteenth day of each month. Our members should refer to the Dairy Club department in the May 13 issue of KANSAS FARMER, each month when taking the sample for testing. It is very important that the sample be correct and that the instructions be followed closely, for much depends upon a true sample. An accurate test cannot be made unless the sample has been taken accurately. The test which is received on the sample which Ernest sends to Manhattan October 15 will be used in figuring the amount of butter fat produced by his cow in September.

Skim milk and alfalfa is a splendid feed for calves, but they must be fed some grain to take the place of the butter fat which has been removed from the milk. Calves can be taught to eat grain when two or three weeks old. Do not feed the grain in the milk, however. It should be given in a trough or box after the calf drinks his milk. After the calf has learned to eat grain, it is not necessary to feed it ground. A skim milk calf will do better on shelled corn than on corn chop.

### Winter Shelter

Are you prepared to make your cow comfortable this winter? If not, you cannot expect her to do her best, no matter how well you feed her.

You should have a stall for your cow with a comfortable tie or stanchion and a floor that can be kept clean. It should be warm but must be so arranged as to provide plenty of fresh air and sunlight. If you have a large Holstein cow, plan for a stall three and a half feet wide and five feet long from the tie to the gutter. For small cows like Jerseys, a stall three feet wide and four and a half feet long is about right. If you have a cement floor, use plenty of bedding. Your cow cannot be comfortable if compelled to lie down on bare cement.

### Root Crops for Milk Cows

If you raised any stock beets or sugar beets on your farm this year, arrange to store some so they will not freeze and feed them to your cow in the winter.

Milk cows always do better when they can have some juicy, succulent feed to take the place of the grass they get in summer. It is cheaper to provide this kind of feed by having a silo than to grow root crops, but if you cannot have silage you should try to store some root crops if you can possibly get them.

# What the American Producer Must Face After the War

The importance of the election this year cannot be exaggerated. The world is facing a re-adjustment that must come as soon as the European war is ended. The producers of America will once more have competition. For over two years they have been protected by a wall of war more effectively than they could have been by any protective tariff. When that wall is down there must be a barrier erected, for the flood will come from other countries and bring American standards and American ideals down to the lower levels. This is not a reflection on any country or any people. It is merely a statement of facts.

The Republican party stands for protection and preparedness against the competition that would be unfair to American producers. The Democratic party is against protection and would let this country go into the commercial war which must come, as illy prepared to protect itself as it is for military defense now. This is a question that affects every man, woman and child, and is in the thought of every thinking person.

## Vacillating Foreign Policy

The only argument the Democrats make is that President Wilson "kept us out of war." Who kept Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway out of war? The same influence that kept the United States out of war. The people did not want war if it were possible to prevent it. But none of these countries came so near the verge of war as did ours. The changing attitude of our administration several times brought us close to war, only avoided by a humiliating back-down or by a

refusal of the European powers to antagonize the United States.

In Mexico, we have lost more American lives than we lost during the Spanish-American war. Our fleet attacked and seized Vera Cruz and then came back. Our army is now on Mexican soil. Our National Guard was mobilized on the Rio Grande. All this happened because of the vacillating policy of the President. Mr. Wilson has not kept us out of war in Mexico, but his blunders, if continued, will surely put us in deeper than we are now.

In the meantime we have lost the respect and confidence of our neighbors.

## Cost of Democratic Legislation

Four years ago, the Democratic party had the following plank in its platform:

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation thru the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people."

The following are the total appropriations by Congress for the last six years (Congressional Record September 8, 1916):

1912,	\$1,026,682,881.72.
1913,	\$1,019,412,710.91.
1914,	\$1,098,678,788.40.
1915,	\$1,116,118,138.55.
1916,	\$1,114,937,012.02.
1917,	\$1,626,439,209.63.

The item for "preparedness" may be obtained by taking the difference for Army and Navy for 1915 and 1916. This amounts to \$349,103,590. The balance excess is the additional cost to the coun-

try of Democratic legislation compared with the promise made in the platform. In addition to the figures of appropriations, there have been "authorized" expenditures amounting to \$231,945,275; that much more must be added to the bill.

Has the change been worth the money?

## Over 30,000 Additional Offices

Over thirty thousand additional offices have been created by the last Congress.

Mr. Hughes is an advocate of the budget system, is against pork barrel methods and his record as Governor of New York shows that he will hew to this line no matter where the chips fall.

## For the Principle of Arbitration

The Republican party stands for the principle of arbitration. The Democrats say that the Adamson bill averted a great strike. A compulsory arbitration bill would have averted this strike just as effectively and would have protected for the future. Under the Adamson bill, the trouble is merely postponed. The additional expense to the railroads of millions of dollars every year must be paid in the end by the farmers and shippers. But the principle involved in the Adamson bill of yielding to force and legislating without investigation, is more important than even dollars and cents. Arbitration and not force is to be the method of decision in the future and the party which has yielded to a supposed political advantage is out of tune with the spirit of the American people. Fair play and justice, with a hearing for every one, is fundamental. On this issue, the Republican party makes a confident appeal to the hearts and minds of the American people.



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Try them out in your barn and watch the milk yield jump. They cost but little more than wood; they last ten times as long. They protect the cows from injury and keep them clean.

You won't have to build in order to use them; you can install them in the old barn.

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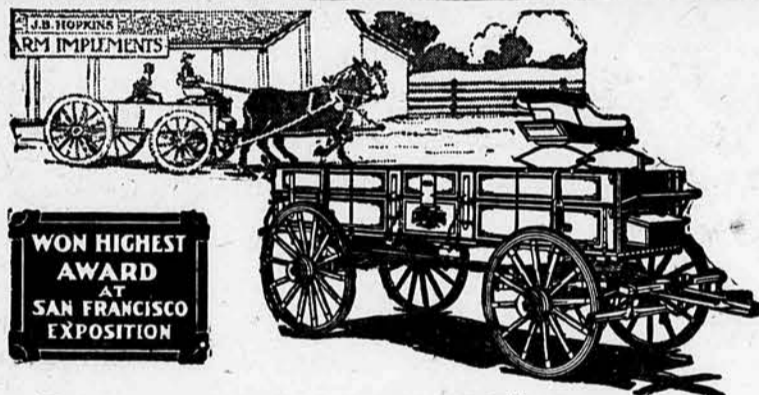
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WON HIGHEST AWARD AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

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When you have these figures you will see at once the advantage of buying a Columbus or Weber wagon. They give you steady service, with no delays. You can get repairs any day you need them. The folding endgate and link end rods make them easy to load and unload. The fifth wheel—an exclusive feature on these wagons—adds years to their life.

When you are ready to buy a new wagon and want the one that costs the least per year of service, drop us a line. We will direct you to the nearest Columbus or Weber wagon dealer and give you information that will make it easy for you to buy one of the best wagons you ever owned.

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.



## WHY GROW LIVE STOCK

THE above subject was assigned to the editor at a farmers' institute which we attended last week. The idea we attempted to present was that keeping live stock of whatever kind was but a means of selling the cheap material produced on every farm in as finished a form as possible. Selling raw material is not a good economic practice. The finished product always takes a minimum of actual material from the farm and permits the selling of skilled labor. We boast of the balance of trade in our favor in our foreign commerce. In one year we sell to Denmark twenty million dollars' worth of products and buy but two millions. This country buys only raw material. We send them enormous quantities of bran and oil cake of various kinds. They sell nothing but butter, bacon and cheese, all highly finished products. During the past twenty-five years they have systematically been following this policy and in that time their acre yields have increased 50 per cent.

President H. J. Waters in an address before the meeting of the Holstein Breeders' Association of Kansas, October 7, showed how the nine and one-third million pounds of butter sold in Kansas in one year represented a saving of almost three million dollars over the return from selling the feed required to produce it. It was simply a case of selling a highly finished product as compared with selling the raw material entering into it.

That cattle in most cases add to the farm income in the corn belt is indicated by the result of a recent investigation conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture as part of a comprehensive study of the meat situation in which its specialists have been engaged for some time. The direct profit from the raising of calves in this section, the averages seem to establish, is usually small, but there are other factors which make the practice more advantageous than would appear at first sight.

Among these advantages are the fact that live stock on the farm provide a home market and a means of utilization of farm roughage, some of which might be wasted if not fed, and the use of pastures which could not be employed profitably in any other way. Live stock also affords a ready home market for certain other crops, which at times would have to be hauled considerable distances to be sold. Finally, the presence of live stock on the farm gives productive employment throughout the year to labor which at certain seasons might otherwise be idle. Live stock also gives some interest on capital invested on equipment, which would produce nothing if not utilized at all seasons. The fertilizing value of manure also must be considered. When these factors are taken into consideration, even though there appears to be little or no profit on the cattle, the farm income is greater because of their cattle having been kept on the farm. The keeping of live stock, therefore, is to be recommended on farms having large quantities of cheap roughage available or having land which can be best utilized as pasture.

The figures of costs cited by the investigators are purely averages based on actual farms and herds investigated. The investigators obtained in 1914 and 1915, 596 records from farms in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. These records dealt with 14,634 cows, 621 bulls, and 12,591 calves produced from them, of which 2,023 were classed as baby beef.

In a state where such feeds as the sorghums are practically sure crops, live stock farming is far more certain year in and year out than grain farming. Even in the area especially adapted to wheat we find more and more interest being taken in live stock production. Perhaps as good an index to this change in farming methods is the number of silos being used. Some of our leading wheat growing counties are also leading in the number of silos.

Our soil specialists tell us that selling grain and other crops removes large quantities of plant food. No soil can

grow crops year after year without sooner or later reaching the point where depletion is felt.

When animals or milk products are sold only a small portion of the plant food of the crop is removed from the farm. The greater part of it is left in the form of barnyard manure, which may be returned to the soil. This is clear when one considers the fact that a ton of milk contains \$2.09 worth of plant food, while a ton of alfalfa contains \$9.50 worth of plant food.

Where live stock farming is followed, a large variety of crops can be profitably grown and utilized. Such crops as alfalfa and clover for hay, corn and sorghums for silage, and rye as a soiling crop may be grown. With these crops it is possible to practice a rotation in which a legume is grown, thus increasing the supply of nitrogen in the soil. This is important, as the failure to include a leguminous crop in the rotation is one of the common causes of soil depletion. The nitrogen content of the soil is also increased when alfalfa is fed and the manure is applied to the land.

Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when the cow tends to become overfat should the quantity of roughage be restricted.

### National Swine Show

The first annual National Swine Show just held at Omaha, Nebraska, goes down in history as an epoch maker in pork production exhibitions. Sixteen hundred hogs, representing nine different breeds, were gathered under one roof and they came from twenty-one states. There were grand champion boars and sows and junior champion boars and sows from most of the leading state fairs in the hog belt. From the Pacific Coast States, from as far east as Massachusetts, from Michigan, and as far south as Texas, there came the best of each breed in the friendly battle for prizes. There was unusual enthusiasm among the adherents of all breeds, but a friendly rivalry between them that whetted their interests and sent them home determined each to do his part to improve his herd and help promote the efficiency of the breed with which he is identified.

The only exhibitors from Kansas were the Poland China breeders, H. B. Walter from Effingham, who won first on get of sire and first on produce of sow, and Fred B. Caldwell of Howard, who won first in class on his senior yearling, Caldwell's Big Bob. In the championship ring this boar was a close contestant for first place and there were those at the ringside who thought he should have been champion Poland China boar of the show. Olivier & Son of Danville, Kansas, also showed Poland Chinas. Charles E. Sutton of Lawrence, Kansas, exhibited Berkshires, and Crow & Son of Hutchinson, Kansas, Duroc Jerseys. Our space is too limited to permit giving awards in full. We print only championships and group winnings.

**Poland Chinas.**  
Aged Herd (seven entries)—1, Fred Slevens, Audubon, Iowa; 2, J. E. Meharry, Tolono, Ill.; 3, J. D. McDonald, North Bend, Wis.; 4, J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.; 5, W. J. Graham, Howard Lake, Minn.; 6, Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb.; 7, W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.  
Young Herd (seven entries)—1, Dawson; 2, Graham; 3, Meese; 4, W. J. Hather, Ord.



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Neb.; 5, F. H. Lacy & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.; 6, McDonald; 7, Becker Bros. Herd Bred by Exhibitor (nine entries)—1 and 3, Meese; 2, Sievers; 4, McDonald; 5, Hather; 6, Graham; 7, Lacy & Son; 8, H. H. Meyer & Son, Fontanelle, Neb. Get of Sire (eleven entries)—1, H. B. Walter & Son; 2, Meese; 3, Sievers; 4, Dawson; 5, Graham; 6, Hather; 7, Meyer & Sons; 8, H. O. Williamson, Nerman, Neb. Produce of Dam (ten entries)—1, Walter & Son; 2, Sievers; 3, Graham; 4, Meese; 5, Hather; 6, Dawson; 7, McDonald; 8, Williamson. Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Sievers on Long Big Bone. Junior Champion Boar—Gillis & Allender, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on G. & A.'s King Joa. Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Sievers on Big Maid 2d. Junior Champion Sow—Dawson on Pana Uhlan.

Spotted Poland Chinas. Old Herd—1, Bock & Shirk, Kempton, Ind.; 2, A. S. Booco, Jefferson, Ohio. Young Herd—1, Booco; 2, Bock & Shirk; 3, Booco. Herd Bred by Exhibitor—1, Bock & Shirk; 2, Booco. Get of Sire—1, Booco; 2, Bock & Shirk; 3, Booco. Produce of Dam—1, Bock & Shirk; 2, Booco; 3, Bock & Shirk; 4, Booco. Silver Cup Special—Bock & Shirk. Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Bock & Shirk on O. K.'s Pride. Junior Champion Boar—Booco on Michigan Boy 14th. Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Bock & Shirk on Queen Bess. Junior Champion Sow—Booco on Perfect Lass 8th.

Duroc Jerseys. Old Herd (eleven entries)—1, Thomas Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; 2, Ira Jackson, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; 3, J. D. Waltemeyer & Son, Melbourne, Iowa; 4, W. R. Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan.; 5, U. S. Indian School, Genoa, Neb.; 6, Johnson; 7, Kern & Taylor, Stanton, Neb.; 8, J. Young Caldwell, Williamsville, Ill. Young Herd (fourteen entries)—1, Jackson; 2, Waltemeyer & Son; 3, Johnson; 4, R. W. Crow & Sons, Genoa, Neb.; 5, Crow & Sons; 6, Johnson; 7, C. J. Swale, Fredericksburg, Iowa.

Herd Bred by Exhibitor (ten entries)—1, Johnson; 2 and 3, Jackson; 4, Waltemeyer & Son; 5, Crow & Sons; 6, U. S. Indian School; 7, W. R. Crow & Sons; 8, Johnson. Get of Sire—1 and 2, Jackson; 3 and 4, Waltemeyer & Son; 5, L. F. Atwater, Bangor, Wis.; 6, U. S. Indian School; 7, Johnson; 8, W. R. Crow & Sons. Produce of Dam—1, Jackson; 2, Johnson; 3, Waltemeyer & Son; 4, Johnson; 5, W. R. Crow & Sons; 6, U. S. Indian School; 7, W. R. Crow & Sons; 8, Crow & Sons. Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Jackson on Orion Cherry Jing Jr. Junior Champion Boar—J. Wellendorf & Son, Algona, Iowa, on Alge's Giant. Senior and Grand Champion Sow—U. S. Indian School on Critic's Perfection. Junior Champion Sow—Jackson on Orion's Willetta 3d.

Berkshires. Old Herd (eight entries)—1, W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ind.; 2, Colt Farm, Bristol, R. I.; 3, Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J.; 4 and 5, Iowa Farms, Davenport, Iowa; 6, Corsa; 7, Silver Birch Farm, Newport, Wash.; 8, Townsend Farms, Gladstone, N. J. Young Herds (eight entries)—1, Jenkins Bros., Orleans, Ind.; 2 and 3, Rogers Bros., Harrodsburg, Ky.; 4, Hamilton Farms; 5, Townsend Farms, New London, Ohio; 6, Silver Birch Farms; 7, Colt Farm; 8, Iowa Farms.

Herd Bred by Exhibitor—1, Corsa; 2, Iowa Farms; 3, Iowa Farms; 4, Jenkins Bros.; 5 and 6, Rogers Bros.; 7, Silver Birch Farms; 8, Townsend Farms.

Get of Sire—1, Iowa Farms; 2, Corsa; 3, Colt Farm; 4, Jenkins Bros.; 5 and 6, Rogers Bros.; 7, Corsa; 8, Townsend Farms.

Produce of Dam—1, Iowa Farms; 2, Corsa; 3, Jenkins Bros.; 4 and 5, Rogers Bros.; 6, Iowa Farms; 7, Silver Birch Farms; 8, Colt Farm.

Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Colt Farm on Longfellow's Double Rival. Junior Champion Boar—C. H. Carter, Westchester, Pa., on Imperial Rival.

Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Hamilton Farms on Duke's Champion Lady 4th.

Junior Champion Sow—Jenkins Bros. on Superior Duchess 11th.

Chester Whites. Old Herd (ten entries)—1, W. T. Barr, Ames, Iowa; 2, J. L. Barber, Harlan, Iowa; 3, M. Armentrout, Boana, Iowa; 4, Thomas F. Kent, Walnut, Iowa; 5, Harry G. Crandall, Cass City, Mich.; 6, J. L. Barber; 7, W. P. Doolittle, Woodland, Maine; 8, W. T. Barr.

Young Herd (ten entries)—1, Barr; 2, Barber; 3, Arthur Tomsen, Wabash, Ind.; 4, W. E. Garvey, Storm Lake, Iowa; 5, Crandall; 6, Barber; 7, John P. Coulson, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Get of Sire (thirteen entries)—1 and 3, Barr; 2 and 5, Barber; 4, Chandall; 6, Kent; 7, Doolittle; 8, A. D. Andrews & Son, Sheffield, Ill.

Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Barr on William A. Junior Champion Boar—Barr on Highland Improver.

Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Barber on Queen Viola. Junior Champion Sow—Barr on Better Goods 2d.

Hampshires. Old Herd (thirteen entries)—1, Wickfield Farm, Cantril, Iowa; 2, Rhode & Lewis, Pine Village, Ind.; 3, C. P. Paulsen, Nora, Neb.; 4, Rhode & Lewis; 5, Wickfield Farm; 6, Vern Patterson, Fairmont, Neb.; 7, R. J. Boles, Ocheyedan, Iowa; 8, R. L. Pemberton, LeGrand, Iowa.

Young Herd (seventeen entries)—1, Wickfield Farm; 2, Rhode & Lewis; 3, Cahill & Sullivan, Newboro, Neb.; 4, Mark Whitaker; 5, Wickfield Farm; 6, T. C. Cole; 7 and 8, R. J. Boles.

Herd Bred by Exhibitor (seventeen entries)—1, Wickfield Farm; 2, Wickfield Farm; 3, Rhode & Lewis; 4, Cahill & Sullivan; 5, Mark Whitaker, Miami, Mo.; 6, Fisher-Parmer Co., Omaha, Neb.; 7, Pemberton; 8, Boles.

Get of Sire (twenty-two entries)—1, Wickfield Farm; 2, Wickfield Farm; 3, Rhode & Lewis; 4, Paulsen; 5, Cahill & Sullivan; 6, Whitaker; 7, Boles; 8, Pemberton.

Produce of Dam (eighteen entries)—1, Wickfield Farm; 2, Rhode & Lewis; 3, Paulsen; 4, Wickfield Farm; 5, Cahill & Sullivan; 6, Whitaker; 7, Pemberton; 8, Fisher-Parmer Co.

Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Wickfield Farm on Lookout Lad. Junior Champion Boar—Cahill & Sullivan on Sticker.

Senior and Grand Champion Sow—R. C. Polard, Mahawka, Neb., on Maud's Best 3d. Junior Champion Sow—C. L. Moore, Tremont, Ill., on Moore's Queen.

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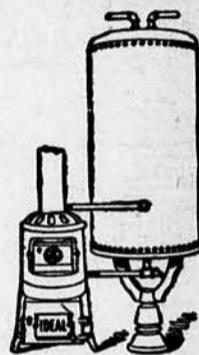
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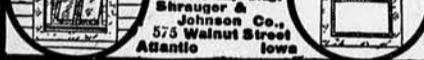
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## POISON THE GRASSHOPPERS

WHILE there has been no general outbreak of grasshoppers this year in Kansas, there have been several local infestations in the western half of the state, and there are now sufficient numbers in several localities to do considerable injury to new wheat and young alfalfa. The grasshopper will come into the wheat and alfalfa from adjacent fields, pastures, and roadsides, and a prompt and vigorous effort should be made to destroy them.

During the last three years the poisoned bran mash flavored with fruit juice has been so thoroughly tested in this state as well as in other states and countries and has been found so effective that the experiment station does not hesitate in recommending it as the most effective and the most practical method of control. The bran mash is made as follows: Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, white arsenic or London purple, 1 pound; syrup, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 3; water, 3½ gallons.

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green, white arsenic or London purple thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, and chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly. The Paris green is preferred to any of the other poisons, but the price of it this year is very high, and thus in some cases it may be well to substitute white arsenic or London purple. When these are substituted, use the same amount and prepare the bait in the same manner as when using Paris green.

The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons was found to be not only more attractive, but was more appetizing, and thus was eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

A close watch should be kept and just as soon as the grasshoppers move into the edge of the wheat or alfalfa field, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be sown broadcast early in the morning along the edge of the crop into which they are moving, or if they have already spread into the fields, it should be sown over the infested portions. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover about five acres with the amount of mash made by using the quantities of ingredients given in the above formula. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, and very thinly, places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barn yard fowls, or live stock to secure a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them.

Inasmuch as the grasshoppers are coming into the wheat and alfalfa from the adjoining fields, it may be necessary to make a second or even a third application of the poisoned mash at intervals of from three to four days. To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of keeping a close watch and beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops, and continuing it vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present.—GEORGE A. DEAN, Entomologist, K. S. A. C.

### How Comfort Came to Father

In labor savers nothing's greater than yonder little radiator, that keeps my shanty warm; while it's on deck the weather agent may bring along his whole blamed pageant—I laugh at wintry storm. When I was young the winter weather made all sit up and road together, so much of grief it brought; day after day we had to rustle, and wear out morals, mind, and muscle, to keep the old house hot. In autumn, when the winds were gusty, we'd polish stoves all red and rusty, and pack them from the shed; and while with stovepipes we were fussing, a mile away you'd hear us cussing enough to raise the dead. Oh, comrade, did you ever teeter around a punk, old-fashioned heater, that ats up elm and oak? And have you ever, gentle reader,

packed in the logs of birch and cedar, until your back was broke? No wonder Daddy was a snarler; the open fireplace in the parlor would make him gasp and cough; when he sat there to thaw his system, a streak of fire flashed out and kissed him, and burned his whiskers off. The rooms wherein no stoves were roaring were colder than the waters pouring down Greenland's frozen hills; one room would roast us to the center, and when the next room we would enter, we'd have attacks of chills. The stovepipes evermore were choking, and then the stoves would do some smoking that drove us out of doors; and we would stand out there a-freezing and saying bitter things and sneezing, and raising frenzied roads. But times have changed, and now the blizzard may whoop until its strains its gizzard, there's comfort in my home; 'twas brought here by that radiator; no more, to feed the "heater's" crater, for cordwood do I roam. No more am I a weary toiler; down cellar there's an ideal boiler, I tend to twice a day; and day and night the house is cheery, there is no room that's cold or dreary, and life is glad and gay.—WALT MASON.

### Trapshooting

He was a brand new game warden and had in no sense been spoiled by the little touch of rural politics which had punctuated his spotless career. He had heard of the grafter and his methods, but when Fate directed his steps to this honorable position, it directed wisely, for its choice was an honest man who would do his duty.

And so, when he heard the report of a shotgun one day in early July, his jaw set firmly and he turned his head quickly to get the direction. Again and again he heard the report and finally located the source beyond a lonely hill. Stealthily he took the trail of the miscreant and shortly came upon two of them standing beside an automobile, one with the telltale gun in his hand and the other holding a piece of machinery, undoubtedly a part of the automobile. He would remain in seclusion for a bit and perhaps catch this hunter in the very act of breaking the law.

Then, much to his astonishment, the man placed the gun to his shoulder, said pull, and instantly a black object was projected from the machine which the other man carried. With a quick aim the gunner fired at the flying object and a puff of black dust showed that his gun was accurate and he had centered the charge. As a game warden, he was wise in his generation for he did not disclose his identity. On the other hand, appearing as a curious bystander, he soon learned that the greatest thrill-producing combination for the outdoor man is a handtrap and a shotgun.—GEORGE PECK.

### Handling Feeding Lambs

Those who purchase and ship lambs to their farms for fall feeding not infrequently suffer heavy loss after shipment, a loss that is at least partially due to sudden change of feed.

It is well to allow the lambs plenty of pasture when they arrive. If they are to be turned into a corn field, they should have their appetites well curbed before turning them into the field each day, at the start. It would be well to have a grass pasture available and also have alfalfa in racks. A little alfalfa hay where western lambs can have access to it at all times is a splendid and economical means of starting them on their winter feed.



### Grinds oats, too

The David Bradley Feed Grinder is an all round utility machine. It's a wonder for corn-and-cob meal. And it will grind oats fine and fast. See page 1440 in our big new General Catalog.  
Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

## High Quality Farm Land In the South

GOOD, fertile land that will grow all the crops you are familiar with in the North, and many more besides. Here is a wonderful opportunity to get away from the bitter winters, the short growing season and the frequent droughts of northern states. We offer you a new home in a mild climate of generous rainfall, where live stock thrives and vegetable growth continues the year 'round. Well drained, gently rolling upland, in the "Ozone Belt" of the southwestern Louisiana Highlands, "the land of perpetual growth."

## \$22 An Acre Until November 2 Easy Terms

After that date the price will be \$25 per acre. Climate, soil, shipping facilities, market—all combine here to make this the ideal locality for dairying, cattle feeding, hog and sheep raising. All-the-year pasturage; two and three crops a year on the same ground. Beef, pork and mutton can be produced far more cheaply than in any northern state. You can grow

Corn.....40 to 70 bu. per acre.  
Oats.....40 to 50 bu. per acre.  
Corn Silage.....12 to 20 tons per acre.  
Cane.....10 to 20 tons per acre.

Send for our big sixty-four page illustrated book—"Where Soil and Climate are Never Idle." It's free, absolutely without obligation. With it comes a map of Louisiana in full colors; plat of land; and our latest Bulletin—all free to you. Send today and learn about the wonderful development now going on in this region. A postcard brings it.



Directly affiliated with The Long-Bell Lumber Co.  
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Write us first. Get our price list and shipping tags—and out for yourself that we pay highest prices for furs. We buy any quantity—every kind—give your furs a liberal grading and remit cash in full the same day your shipment is received. Write at once.  
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Write today for 20 pages Art Post Cards to sell at 10c per pkg. When sold send \$2.00 and get your choice of presents.  
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Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kaffir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartridge,

Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,  
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Solve the drainage problem. Write for free book and letters from hundreds of farmers telling what they do with the Martin.

**THE Martin**

Farm Ditcher and Road Grader

Cuts ditches, throws up terraces, levels bumps, fills gulches, makes levees, builds roads. All-steel, adjustable and reversible for wide and narrow cutting. 10 days' trial. Money back guarantee.

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## Don't Burn Your STRAW

Learn how to change your straw pile into Gold; how spreading straw, like spread-manure, is the most paying thing a straw owner can do. Increase your crop profits \$5 or more an acre. My Free Book—

### "Spreading Straw Pays"

tells all about my new improved PERFECTION Straw Spreader. Always a good machine, but now after three years of success, better than ever. Sold on 60 days' trial. Fully guaranteed. A postal brings my Book. C. E. WARNER, Pres., THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, 810 Union Street, Ottawa, Kansas.



## Letz Alfalfa Grinder

The Letz Alfalfa Grinder, built especially for roughage crops, is the one grinder that will grind alfalfa fine as meal in one grinding.

### MAKES FINE FEED

Grind your own Alfalfa, Clover, Pea Vines, Cow Peas, Cottonseed or any other roughage crop.

Make your own appetizing stock foods and save 50 per cent waste in feeding roughage.

Equally satisfactory for Snapped or Shredded Corn, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Screenings, Millet, etc. 10 days free trial. A valuable Feeding Book sent free upon request.

LETZ MFG. COMPANY  
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Complete house and barn patterns, shipped direct to you from mill, at big money-saving prices. Send me your list for estimate and I will make you very low prices. Address

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Stock for Sale.  
HEAVY EGG PRODUCERS.  
Prices, \$1.00 and up.

EARL MARTIN - RULO, NEBRASKA

## Money To Loan on Farms

Low Rates. Quick Action. Agents Wanted.  
FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,  
Tenth and Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## POULTRY

Now is the time to cull the poultry. It will not pay to keep a large number of birds that are non-producers, through the winter.

Pullets that were hatched late and are not well developed will probably not lay before April or May. Better dispose of them now while the prices are high.

Do not try to hold over too many hens. There is no condition more likely to cause disease than crowded roosting quarters. Each hen should have eight inches of roosting space. Less than this is very likely to cause colds which quickly run into roup.

Catch all the large, well developed pullets and put them in the hen house. Be sure they are free from colds. Sell all the others. You will lose money every day you keep the culls.

Plan to have plenty of shed room for the hens this winter. Nothing will check laying in the winter more quickly than to permit hens to run out in the snow. A dry shed open to the sun in which they can scratch during bad weather will help to keep them laying when eggs are scarce and high in price.

Capons are now bringing 17 and 18 cents on the local markets. Last year they were worth from 14 to 16 cents. It certainly pays better to sell capons at this price than staggy cockerels at 12 to 14 cents. The operation is easy and the demand for large, fat capons is increasing.

Turkeys are splendid in quality this fall, but the supply is small owing to so much rain and practically no sunshine early in the season. If more ducks and geese are not raised we shall soon have to rely on the hen and the capon for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners.

With the present high prices wheat is out of the question as a poultry feed. Corn, kafir, etc., will have to form the bulk of the ration. To overcome the fat-producing tendencies of such grains, more bran and shorts must be supplied. With eggs at the present high prices, beef scrap even at four cents a pound is economical, and a liberal supply should be mixed with the bran and shorts. Even where plenty of milk is fed, some beef scrap should be used during the winter months.

### Poultry at Beloit Fair

The poultry exhibit at Beloit was one of the largest and best at any of the county fairs. There were nearly 500 birds entered in the competition. Not only was it a splendid showing in numbers, but the quality was such as to elicit favorable comment from the judge who placed the ribbons. Nearly all the commercially important varieties of poultry were represented in this show. The American and English classes were largest and seemed to be the favorites. Of the entire display less than a dozen birds were disqualified, and taken as a whole the quality would have been a credit to the winter poultry shows.

### Care of Pullets

Pullets furnish most of the winter eggs. It is necessary to handle them with care when they start to lay.

Pullets of the heavier breeds that were hatched between the first of April and the middle of May are pretty well matured by the first of October and usually start laying between then and the first of November.

This is a critical time for handling such birds. Special care in preparing their winter quarters will be more than paid for in winter eggs. Sudden changes are to be avoided. Birds housed too closely after being used to free range are likely to molt and quit laying. Keep the house open, and try to minimize drastic changes in feed and housing.

It is hard on young fowls to house them closely direct from the range. It is a complete revolution in their method of living. If you fail to keep them busy there is certain to be an unfavorable reaction. Give them as much run as you possibly can afford and make it gradually less. Above all things keep them digging for dear life in clean bright litter if you are compelled to keep them closely confined on account of weather or lack of space. The hen that is kept busy is likely to be healthy and profitable.

**It Pays to Help Your Moulting Hens**

**Moulting**  
is a weakening process. Hens are out of sorts. It takes all their strength and energy to grow new feathers. Give your hens help. Hurry the weakening, do-nothing period along and get it over quickly as possible, so hens will start laying again.

**Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**  
**Hurries Moulting Along**  
because it conditions and makes hens feel well. It has just the tonic properties chickens need and it is a blood purifier, blood builder. Use it to whet the poor appetites, to help digestion, to increase the vitality and strength.

**My Guarantee**  
So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy, help them through the moult, start your hens and pullets laying, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

**Send for free book on poultry**  
**Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, O.**

**Dr. Hess Stock Tonic**  
A conditioner and worm expeller. Just what your animals need when they are taken off pasture and put on dry feed. It supplies the laxatives and gets the worms.

**Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer**  
Kills lice on poultry and all farm animals. Dust or sprinkle in dust bath, inclosures, roosts, etc. Dust in feathers, in hair of animals. Destroys bugs on cucumber vines, cabbage worms, slugs on roses, in handy sifting-top cans. 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.00 (except in Canada). Guaranteed.

Costs 1 Cent a Day for 30 Fowls

1 1/2 lbs., 25c

5 lbs., 60c

12 lbs., \$1.25

25-lb. pail, \$2.50  
(except in Canada and the far West)



Atlanta, 2 1/2 in.  
Whitby, 1 1/2 in.

## ARROW COLLARS

The exquisite finish given by the domestic laundry which is found in Arrow Collars is made possible by the evenness and fineness of the fabric

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## "I Had to Stop the Leaks—"

because my profits were getting away in many little losses. Close checking of my produce required the installation of a

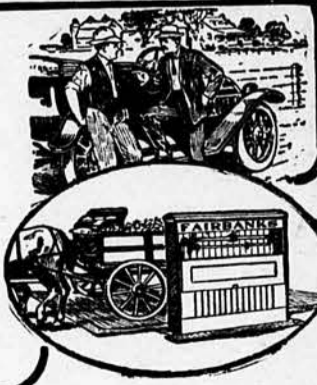
## Fairbanks Scale

Every careful farmer should have one of these scales to help bring profits up to where they should be. They are simple, long lived scales that tell the truth about weights.

**Fairbanks, Morse & Co.**

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**GOVERNMENT FARMERS NEEDED**—Big salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write Oment, 44 F., St. Louis, Mo.

**AGENTS TO SELL MEN'S HATS DIRECT** from factory. Send for Catalog 30. S. & G. Hat Manufacturing Co., Morristown, N. J.

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

**THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS** open to farmers, men and women. \$85 to \$150 month. Common education sufficient. Write for list positions easily obtained. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-82, Rochester, New York.

**YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A** tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 421, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles, and a wonderful offer.

**WANTED — MEN, RAILWAY TRAIN** service means big money and steady work. Let us help you get on any road you wish. Hundreds placed. No experience necessary. Great opportunity now. Inter Railway, Dept. 122, Indianapolis, Ind.

## REAL ESTATE.

**TRADES EVERYWHERE — EXCHANGE** book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

**DAIRY FARM—FORTY ACRES, 1 MILE** out; all alfalfa land, large buildings. A bargain if sold soon. Write for list of farms and ranches. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**320 ACRES, ALL TILLABLE BLACK** loam, good wheat land; 60 acres winter wheat goes with place. Only \$9 per acre. Booklet on snaps free. Y. Ziegler Realty Co., Oakley, Kansas.

## POULTRY.

**WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY,** priced reasonable. Write G. M. Kretz, Clinton, Kansas.

**R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** for sale cheap before winter. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kansas.

**PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN** cockerels, twelve for \$10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

**PAWN-WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, R. C.** W. Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each, six for \$5. Mrs. McCurdy, Diller, Neb.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** hens, pullets; also Italian and Homer pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kansas.

**GAME FIGHTING FOWLS, ILLUSTRATED** calendar. Circular free. Alfred Graham, Moultrie, Ga.

**HEAVY BONED FANCY AND UTILITY** R. C. Reds, guaranteed satisfactory. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

**COCKERELS FOR SALE—ANCONA, \$1;** Blue Andalusian, \$1.25. Mrs. John F. Smutny, Irving, Kansas.

**R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$10—per** dozen if taken soon. Mrs. Griswold, Tecumseh, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels for sale. Mrs. Fred Schupbach, Downing, Missouri.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn pullets, yearling hens, cockerels \$1.00. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kansas.

**BIG BONED BARRED ROCK COCKER-**els, fancy breeding, \$2 each. C. D. Swaim, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

**BIG BONED, FARM RAISED WHITE** Rock cockerels from silver cup winners, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. Buy now and save money. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kansas.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE** early hatched, \$2 each. Exhibition males, \$5. Best blood lines. M. E. Lane, Clinton, Missouri.

**MY BEAUTIFUL BUFF ORPINGTONS** for sale cheap. Winning cockerels, pullets, hens. Buy the best now. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—CHOOSE COCK-**erels now for next year's breeding, from one of best strains in state. \$1.25 each. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kansas.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels from prize winners and winter layers, \$1 each and up. John W. Moore, Hendrickson, Mo.

**BARRED ROCKS — LAYING STRAIN.** Pen averaged 160 eggs since January 1. Cockerels for sale cheap. J. P. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

**COCKERELS, \$1.00 EACH. EARLY-**hatched Rose Comb Reds, Black Langshans and Fawn and White Runner Drakes. Earl Summa, Gentry, Missouri.

**SPLendid RINGLET BARRED ROCK** yearling cocks, \$3 each. Goldbank Mammoth Bronze turkeys, big-boned lusty young toms, \$5 up. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansas.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS** in lots of twelve or more at a special low price. From greatest layers, none better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. C. Boudoux, Carona, Kansas.

## POULTRY WANTED.

**WE PAY FOR POULTRY, PRICES PUBLISHED** in Daily Capital. Copy free. Coops loaned without cost. Address The Copes, Topeka.

## NURSERY STOCK.

**PLANT THIS FALL. BUY DIRECT AND** save agents' commission and middlemen's profits. Fruit book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kansas, Box K. F.

## CATTLE.

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

**HOLSTEIN BULL KING LYONS WAYNE,** exceptionally fine animal, priced right. Dr. T. M. Thomsen, Dannebrog, Neb.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES, HIGH GRADES,** either sex. Kansas express prepaid, \$22.50. L. D. Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

**FOR SALE—TEN CHOICE GRADE HOL-**stein heifers, springing. Also six cows due soon. Lincoln Holmes, Garnett, Kansas.

**HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BROWN** Swiss cattle for sale, both male and female, at reduced prices. Write or call. Dahlem & Schmidt, R. R. 2, El Dorado, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS: ONE** extra good white yearling and a three-year-old roan, both Scotch. R. H. Hanson, Route No. 3, Jamestown, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEARLING** Jersey bull. Dam by Financial Count, 45-pound cow. Never dry. Also few cows, heifers and bull calves. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kan.

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

## WANTED—TO BUY.

**DESIRE 20 TO 100 CHOICE GRADE** Holsteins, tick free and tuberculin tested. Only those having reasonably priced cattle need apply. K. L. Wickett, Roff, Okla.

## ENGINES.

**FOR SALE—ONE 15-HORSEPOWER IN-**ternational portable engine, good running order, built-in magneto, circulating cooling system. Cheap for cash. Ray Brinkman, Stillwell, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DAIRYMEN — DR. CLARK PURITY** Milk Strainer will remove muck, hair, dandruff, fine manure and all other sediment from milk, and no other strainer will. Write for particulars. Purity Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**FOR SALE—LATEST PLAT BOOK OF** Shawnee County, 44 pages, size 14 x 19 inches. Shows each township in the county, with name of each property owner on his land, also rural routes, school houses, railroads and complete alphabetical list of taxpayers in county outside Topeka and Oakland. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cloth binding, \$5.00. To close out remaining Bristol board binding will sell a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Plat Book for only \$1.50. Last previous county map sold for \$10. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## DOGS.

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

**TRAIL HOUNDS FOR SALE — WILL** trail any wild animals. James Montgomery, Route 6, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

## HORSES AND MULES.

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

## FARMS WANTED.

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

## HONEY.

**HONEY—TWO 5-GALLON CANS COMB,** \$12. Two cans extracted, fine flavored, \$10. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**ONE 60-POUND CAN CLOVER, \$6.25;** case of two cans, \$12.00; two \$11.75; five, \$11.50. Light amber, one 60-pound can, \$5.25; two, \$10.00, f. o. b. Center Junction, Iowa. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. S. Pangburn.

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

## PET STOCK.

**FERRETS — BREEDER OF ENGLISH** and Fitch Ferrets. Write for prices. H. G. Hardy, Wellington, Ohio.

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

## SHEEP

**GOOD NATIVE EWES, ONE TO FOUR** years old, \$10.00. Geo. Pratt, Wakarusa, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED** Shropshire rams, also 25 high-grade lambs, fifteen-sixteenths. C. D. Wood & Sons, Elmdale, Kansas.

Please Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.



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.

## When Mother Sings

There are times when I pause on the har-  
rassing round  
Of the day in a reverent hush,  
To be folded in melody rare as the sound  
Of the note of a sky-hermit thrush.  
She is singing old hymns when she thinks  
no one hears.  
Out of tune and off-pitch, it is true,  
But I feel all my worries dissolving in tears  
When she quavers, "I'm praying for you."  
From the country of youth she has jour-  
neyed afar;  
She is turning away and wan;  
And they rest by the way who with hope  
for a star  
Were her mates in the roseate dawn.  
I can fancy, at moments, a strong, tender  
face,  
And some golden heads flashing at play  
Intermingled with thoughts of the heavenly  
grace,  
While she sings "Happy Day, Happy Day."

Of "The Home Over There" she is thinking  
most now.  
Are its portals of pearl swinging near?  
There is light, not of sun, on her pale,  
placid brow,  
And it may be her loved ones can hear;  
They may troop through the gateway to  
press near their own;  
They may smooth her soft, silvery hair  
As she sings—dear old mother—in wistfullest  
tone,  
"I shall soon be at home over there."  
—Margaret Perkins.

## To Tell a Person's Age

This clever mathematical trick, by which you can tell the month and year of a person's birth will startle many of your friends. Tell your friend to put down the number of the month in which he was born, multiply it by two, then add five, multiply by fifty, add his age, subtract three hundred and sixty-five and then add one hundred and fifteen. The two figures on the right will tell you his age, the remainder will be the number of the month of his birth. For example, if the total is six fifteen, he is fifteen years old and was born in June. —The American Boy.

## How to Cook Tough Beef

If you have not been successful in making the tough cuts of beef palatable, try the following suggestion offered by the North Dakota Experiment Station:

Select a thick cut of the lower round or any other portion that is without bone. This should be three or four inches thick. Pound flour into the meat on both sides—about one and one-half cups of flour can be pounded into a three- or four-pound piece. The pounding breaks up the fiber and the flour retains the juices. Sear the meat all over and place in a roaster. Pour a can of tomatoes over the meat. Onions and other seasonings may be added, according to taste. Cook slowly. This makes a tender roast and excellent gravy. It also is very good when sliced cold.

## Home Training

One of the greatest and most workable assets for the young person is good home training. There is nothing he can use oftener or that will bring surer returns. By his home training, or because of the lack of it, he is judged many times every day. From his earliest years, on through life, it has a large part in making friends or enemies for him. It is pitiful to see a child who is only tolerated by those with whom he mingles, instead of loved, especially when the cause for the difference between him and other children is home training—that virtue of inestimable value and yet which is within the reach of all. Without this foundation, all through his life he will be barred from associates and from places that would help him to enrich his life and make it of most use.

To the overworked mother whose household duties seem to grow every day, there seems to be little time to carefully study the specific training required for each child—no two natures are exactly alike and each must be dealt with differently—and yet we wonder if many times less important work does not have the preference. We can think of two types of mothers—the one who when the children come with their puzzling questions, problems, grievances, or joys, tells them to "run along and play

as Mother is too busy to stop now," and the other mother who, no matter what the task in hand, takes the time to reason with the child over the puzzling question, or show him wherein he is wrong in the quarrel. This mother not only has time to think of the necessary training for her child, but it is easier for her to accomplish it, for the reason that she and the child understand each other and suggestions from her carry more weight than would commands in the other case.

The child almost unconsciously acquires good habits when he sees them constantly practiced by older members of the family. But if he is told to do things differently than he sees others doing them, the telling will probably have little weight.

The responsibility of training the child properly is a big one and endless, but the accomplishment is a priceless reward.

## Winter Caré of Roses

Cut-flower roses in the northern half of the country need winter protection. This may be provided by coarse manure, straw or leaves applied after the preparatory pruning described below. Evergreen boughs, or even branches from deciduous plants, are often helpful in holding the other materials in place, besides being a protection in themselves. Individual specimens are often wrapped in straw or straw and burlap. There is some danger of trouble from mice in the use of straw and straw manure, especially during hard winters. This is minimized by banking earth about the plants before mulching. This banking of earth is also a most effective preventive of injury from cold. Earth banked up about the plants to a height of a foot or more makes an excellent protection, especially if covered well with manure after the ground first freezes. The earth cover must be promptly removed in early spring, as soon as danger from freezing is past. In some sections it is advisable to protect cut-flower rose plants from strong winds by shrubby borders, evergreens, vine-covered fences, or other windbreaks.

A special type of pruning should be practiced in fall in sections where winter protection is necessary. Under such circumstances it is desirable to cut back the tops in the fall to within thirty inches of the ground, to allow of more easily covering the bushes. This should be followed in the spring by the regular pruning. The long stems left in this fall pruning help hold the winter mulch from blowing away and from packing too closely. They are also long enough to allow considerable winter-killing and yet have sufficient eyes left to insure ample growth for the next season's bloom.

Throughout large sections of the country it is unnecessary to protect climbing roses in winter. In the northern sections, where roses are apt to winter-kill, however, some sort of protection is necessary. Wrapping the bushes in straw is effective where the cold is not too great, but is somewhat unsightly. It permits keeping the vines more nearly in their summer position. A surer method is to lay the vines down, covering them with earth, and after that is frozen adding a layer of straw or manure. This covering must be removed promptly in the spring as soon as freezing is over. —Federal Department of Agriculture Weekly News Letter.

## What to Do for Cockroaches

The life of the housewife whose kitchen is infested with cockroaches, is made miserable, for nowhere can she turn that she is not reminded of their presence and her work is almost doubled in an effort to keep things out of their reach. It is almost impossible to accomplish this and she lives in horror of them.

Prof. George A. Dean, entomologist at the Kansas Agricultural College, offers this remedy for cockroaches:

At night place a foul, damp dishrag in a large pan or deep jar—the deeper the better. Set up sticks or laths on an easy slant from the floor to the pan or jar. The roaches will run up these laths or sticks and be attracted to the damp dishrag, for they congregate in such places.

Place this trap in the pantry or kitchen, or wherever the roaches are found, and leave it over night, as roaches hide and are quiet during the day and come out from their hiding places at night. The first thing in the morning, pour boiling water over the rag to kill the roaches hiding in it, for they will surely be there if they are in the house.

Roaches breed and hibernate in damp, musty places, and for this reason care should be taken not to furnish them such inducements. They are not apt to come if the house is kept dry and clean. Regarding the damage done by cock-roaches, Professor Dean says:

"The damage done by these insects is extensive. They will eat almost anything. Their mouths are well adapted for biting and gnawing. Besides eating all kinds of foods, they will cut clothing, cloth and leather bindings of books, leather goods, and the like. They do not actually destroy as much food as they render odious and unfit for use. They leave a nauseous odor about everything with which they come in contact, and this can be removed only by a thor-

ough washing with soap and scalding water. Foods they once crawl over are absolutely beyond redemption."

#### Cream Spice Cake

- 2 cupfuls brown sugar
- 1 cupful sour cream or milk — cream preferable
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful butter or  $\frac{1}{4}$  cupful if cream is thick
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk or cream
- 1 teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon
- 1 small nutmeg
- 2 cupfuls flour, measured after sifting, or a little more, according to size of eggs

Bake in moderate oven, either as layers or loaf.

#### Scalloped Salmon

- 1 can salmon
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful milk
- 2 eggs

Pick out the bones from the salmon, saving the oil. Rub into the salmon the melted butter, beaten eggs, bread crumbs, milk, salt and pepper. Put buttered paper in bottom of pan and steam for one hour. Turn out on hot platter and pour the following sauce over:

- 1 cupful boiling milk
- Chopped parsley
- 1 tablespoonful corn starch
- 1 egg

Beat the egg and chopped parsley into the oil from the salmon, stir in the milk and thicken with corn starch.

### FASHION DEPARTMENT — ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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No. 7876—Ladies' Waist: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. A blouse you will like, made up in the figured and flowered effects that are so summery and so popular; flowered Japanese crepe, figured voile, flowered or dotted lawn or muslin, etc. The open neck is graced with a collar in plain material, daintily outlined with edging. No. 7881—Children's Rompers: Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A little variation of the ever popular rompers is this one in the picture, because it has the front of the drawers and the waist in one piece. A facing of the material on the drawers band is finished with buttonholes for buttoning to the lower edge of the waist. No. 7912—Ladies' Corset Cover or Brassiere: Cut in sizes 26 to 44 inches bust measure. A particularly well cut and good fitting brassiere is this one, seamed down the center back, with darts either side running from the waist to armhole; similarly at the front a dart is made either side of the center where the garment closes with buttons. No. 7869—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. The stylish and youthful overblouse is cleverly suggested in this design, which has the collar and vest in one piece and in contrasting color. The fronts are gathered at the shoulder seams and stitched to the vest color. The fronts are gathered at the shoulder seams and stitched to the vest color. The fronts are gathered at the shoulder seams and stitched to the vest color. No. 7883—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. Serge or linen can be used to make this skirt. It may be cut in either four or five gores, as preferred. The closing is at the left side of the front and there is a pocket in each side of the front. No. 7896—Ladies' Apron: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Style is well represented in this apron, which has the body and sleeve sections in one. The fastening is at the front with buttons where the braid is repeated, binding the right front from neck edge to hem. The figured effects are well in the lead this season and will be well chosen for duplicating this design.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MRS. G. Eisele has taken up on her premises one mile east of Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas, and posted before the undersigned Justice of the peace, one red cow with white spots on each flank, supposed to be seven years old, valued at thirty dollars, giving milk. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1916. J. F. Piper, Justice of the Peace, Lawrence, Kansas.

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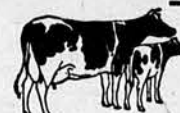
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SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

247-ACRE STOCK FARM BARGAIN

Nearly all bottom and alfalfa land; 110 a. cultivated, 40 a. pasture, 80 a. meadow; 5-room house, basement, barn 32x72 with large hay mow; abundance water. This is a snap. Worth \$75, price \$50.

M. T. SPONG - FREDONIA, KANSAS

300 ACRES, all smooth, fine laying land, 15 acres timber, 6-room house, good barn, stock scales, double corn crib, well and cistern; No. 1 stock and grain farm. Special price for immediate sale. Write for full description and list of farm bargains.

MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

160 Acres, 2 1/2 miles from city high school; 80 acres cultivation; 10 acres alfalfa, 15 acres hog pasture, 40 acres grass, balance pasture; 6-room house, cellar, cistern and well; barn for 8 head with loft, corn crib, coal house, hen house. Phone and R. F. D. Price, \$45 per acre. \$3,200 to run five years at 6 per cent.

RENTSTROM'S AGENCY, Osage City, Kan.

161 1/2 ACRES, 65 a. bottom and in meadow; 20 a. in alfalfa, fenced with wire, fair improvements, watered creek and 4 springs, 8 miles south of Mansfield, Mo., 1 mile to school and church. A bargain at \$3,000. Terms.

AVERY & STEPHENS, MANSFIELD, MO.

### UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Get use of 160 acres in Shawnee County, one mile from town, by buying one eighty and renting other for long term with privilege of purchase. Will furnish stock. Write 1318 BUCHANAN STREET, TOPEKA

### STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

600 Acres, 180 acres cultivated; 60 acres alfalfa, well watered, good grass, well improved, well located. Good terms. Price, \$35,000. Will take smaller farm in exchange. Address: Bardwell & Bardwell, Manhattan, Kansas.

## FARM AND HERD.

J. B. Porter & Son of Mayetta report their Jersey herd doing fine. This firm has succeeded in building up a herd of richly bred Jerseys that are profit producers. A feature of their herd is the fine lot of young stock.

George C. Pritchard of Topeka, owner of one of the good Holstein herds in this state, reports his herd doing well. From the foundation of his herd Mr. Pritchard has built for production. The result is one of the very profitable herds that pay dividends, regardless of conditions.

Dr. J. H. Lomax of St. Joseph, Missouri, reports his Jersey herd making a fine record this year. Doctor Lomax is one of the consistent workers for improved live stock on every farm. His fine stock farm near Leona, Kansas, is the home of good herds of Jersey cattle and big-type Poland China hogs. His Jersey herd is noted for its heavy producers and a feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including some outstanding bulls by imported Sultan's Trinity King and out of richly-bred heavy-producing dams.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate that the Poland China sale to be held by Fred B. Caldwell of Howard, Kansas, November 1, will be one of the sale events of the season in Poland China circles. The attention of breeders throughout the corn belt has been attracted to the sensational prize winning boar, Caldwell's Big Bob. This great 1,040-pound yearling was first in class at Topeka State Fair and also at the National Swine Show at Omaha, where he was a strong contestant for the grand championship. A large part of the offering cataloged for this sale was sired by this boar.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate unusual interest among Shorthorn breeders in the sale to be held by W. A. Forsythe & Sons, October 26. It was originally planned to hold this sale at the farm near Greenwood, Mo., but the plans have been changed and the sale will be held at the Stock Yards Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.

The Hereford sale held by J. O. Southard of Comiskey, Kansas, October 7, was well attended and the offering was one of the good ones sold this year. The seventy-nine head offered by Mr. Southard sold for an average of \$444.81 per head. Sixteen bulls averaged \$768.44 and sixty-eight females averaged \$362.22. J. R. Goodman of White City, Kansas, topped the sale with the purchase of a senior yearling son of Monarch at \$2,500.

Harris Bros. of Great Bend, Kansas, have announced November 15 as the date of their annual sale of registered Percherons. They have cataloged forty head for this sale. The offering will include thirty-four mares and six young stallions. This firm has been breeding Percherons for many years and has succeeded in building up one of the good herds now in the West. Inquiries for catalogs indicate a widespread interest among horsemen in this sale.

F. J. Bannister, owner of the famous LaCima Farm herd of Jersey cattle, announces a public sale of Jersey cattle to be held October 30, 1916. Seventy head of richly bred Jerseys have been cataloged for this sale and the offering will include two show herds. The LaCima herd is noted as the highest testing herd in the West and the sale will be one of unusual interest in Jersey circles.

H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kansas, recently purchased from E. D. Frazier the great boar, Wonder King 71068. This boar was sired by Long King's Equal. His dam was Wonder Jumbo 4th by A Wonder. This boar has made a great record as a breeder and Mr. Walter will mate him with his fine lot of gilts by his famous boar, Big Bob.

J. S. Kennedy of Blockton, Iowa, owner of Cedardale herd of Chester White hogs, writes that his herd is doing fine. Mr. Kennedy keeps his herd immune at all times and always has a healthy herd. He reports the demand for high class breeding stock good and has sold a number of boars to head herds that are among the best of the breed. He also reports sales of gilts in lots for foundation stock. Cedardale herd is one of the noted Chester White herds in Iowa and has furnished foundation stock and herd headers for many of the best Chester White herds now in existence.

At a sale of Guernsey cattle held at North Easton, Mass., October 10, seventy-five head sold for a total of \$80,625, an average of \$1,075 per head. Fifty-four females averaged \$1,300 per head. The highest priced cow sold for \$6,150.

"Origin and History of the O. I. C." is the title of a booklet recently issued by the O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association. The booklet contains interesting and valuable history of the O. I. C. breed, by-laws, membership, rules for recording, and other information of interest to O. I. C. breeders.

Salt is required by all animals. The dairy cow requires an ounce or more a day, and while she should be given all she needs she should not be forced to take more than she wants. It is best, therefore, to give only a small quantity on the feed and to place rock salt in boxes in the yard where she can lick it at will.



On page 1461

of our new big General Catalog we show a complete feed grinding outfit for \$52.95. It includes 2 1/2-horse power Economy Engine, Little Wonder Feed Grinder and 20-foot belt.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

# Shorthorn Sale

At Sale Pavilion, Ottawa, Kans.

Thursday, November 1

I am leaving the farm and will sell my entire herd of thirty head of cows and heifers. One herd bull. Several cows have calves at foot and are bred again to my herd bull, Searchlight Bloom by Searchlight. My cattle are not fat, but are regular producers and will make money for anyone who will care for them. Sale at Ottawa. For folder write

F. W. WILSON, Wellsville, Kan.

## LA CIMA FARM DISPERSAL SALE

OCTOBER 30, 1916

SEVENTY PURE-BRED REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE

Including two show herds. Highest testing herd in the West. Take car at Forty-seventh and Troost, Kansas City, Mo., to Swope Park, or take Frisco train from Union Station, 9 a. m., to Holmes, Mo. Autos will meet cars and train.

F. J. BANNISTER, OWNER  
811 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Both Phones, Main 1084

WRITE FOR CATALOG  
TOM DEMPSEY  
Sale Manager  
Westerville - Ohio

COL. D. L. PERRY, AUCTIONEER

Attend Longview Farm Horse Sale Near By, October 31

### HORSES AND MULES.

### HORSES AND MULES.



## DEIERLING STOCK FARMS

Have fifteen large, heavy boned, black, registered jacks, 15 to 16 hands high, good heads and ears, good style, good breeders. I have a number of jacks sired by the champion, Pride of Missouri, also several other good herd prospects. In my 1914 sale I sold the champion of Kansas State Fair, 1915, Eastern Lightning, also Demonstrator, first prize aged jack Missouri State Fair. Reference, People's Bank. Written guarantee with each animal. Have a number of Percheron stallions for sale also saddle stallions. Barn in town. Wabash Railroad. WM. DEIERLING, QUEEN CITY, MISSOURI.

## PIONEER STUD FARM

Established 1870

FIFTY REGISTERED STALLIONS AND MARES

If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion or mare, now is the time. We can show you more bone, size, action and conformation than you will see elsewhere. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & SON

SALINA, KANSAS



## JACKS AND JENNETS

15 Large Mammoth-Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for fall and winter sales. Fifteen good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Home-Bred Draft Stallions, your choice \$500 with the exception of two. Also mares for sale. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.



REGISTERED PERCHERONS. 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds, 41 yearlings. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Sires and dams from France and Belgium.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa  
Above Kansas City.

## OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

## O. I. C. PIGS

For sale, 65 head March pigs, either sex. Two fall yearling boars, sired by Wilcox's White Giant. Prices reasonable. Write today. DAN WILCOX, CAMERON, MO.

O. I. C. PIGS Pure-bred, ready to wean, \$10.00 each. JOE FOX - GREELEY, KANSAS

## Breeders' Directory

ANGUS CATTLE.  
Geo. A. Deltich, Carbondale, Kan.  
D. J. White, Clements, Kan.  
SHORTHORNS.  
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.  
RED POLLED CATTLE.  
Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.  
HOLSTEINS.  
C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.  
DORSET-HORN SHEEP.  
H. C. LaTourrette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.  
JERSEY CATTLE.  
J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

For Sale—Spring boars and gilts from state fair winners.

COLEMAN & CRUM  
Danville - Kansas

## CEDARDALE CHESTER WHITES

Extra good fall yearlings by Milligan 24457, first prize big Missouri State Fair 1912. Choice spring pigs by Milligan, Wonder Chief and W. P. Sweepstakes. All immune.

J. S. KENNEDY - BLOCKTON, IOWA

## SHEEP.



SHROPSHIRE RAMS.

Chandler's aged ram won first prize and championship at Iowa State Fair, 1916. Weight and wool always win. One hundred yearling rams and ewes for sale. C. W. Chandler, Kellerton, Iowa



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

HOWARD CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa

## RAMBOUILLETT SHEEP

A lifetime experience proves the Rambouillet is easily the best sheep for Kansas conditions. We offer choice individuals, either sex, with good bone, size, form and fleeced. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

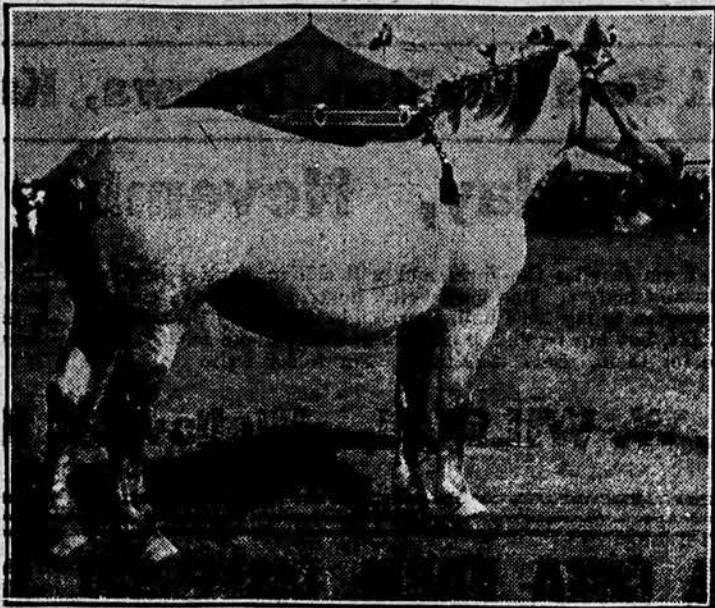
## Polled Durham Cattle

HOME OF THE CHAMPION TRUE SULTAN. SEE MY SHOW HERD AT THE LEADING STATE FAIRS

Ed. Stegell

STRAIGHT CREEK - KANSAS

# First Annual Registered Percheron Sale



At Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas  
Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1916

**40-Registered Percherons-40**

Sixteen mares four years old and over, all safe in foal to our herd stallion, Algarve 54595, weighing more than a ton. Eighteen mares under three years old. Two 2-year-old stallions, both prize winners this year and one made grand champion at our Barton County Fair this year. Four yearling stallions and a few weanling stud colts. All that are under three years old are sired by Algarve 54595 and are real show-type Percherons. This is a clean lot and will be sold absolutely sound and all right in every day. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer. Sale starts at 10:30 a. m. at the farmer feed barn.

Auctioneers: Col. Snyder, Col. Bales, Col. Keenan

**HARRIS BROTHERS, - - - Great Bend, Kansas**

## Webb's Poland China Sale

At Hiawatha, Kansas

**Tues. October 31, 1916**

FIFTY HEAD OF CHOICE BIG-TYPE POLANDS, TWENTY-FIVE SPRING BOARS, TWENTY-THREE SPRING GILTS, AND THREE TRIED SOWS THAT ARE PROVEN PRODUCERS.

This entire offering was sired by boars that are noted big-type sires, including Big Price Jr., a son of the \$1,000 Big Price; Big Bone Standard, Big Bob Wonder, Mc's Big Joe, King Wonder, Columbus Defender, Big Superbia 2d, and other great boars. The dams of the offering are strictly big-type with great size and quality. This offering will interest breeders wanting strictly high-class herd material. The sale will be held at the farm just at the edge of town. Send at once for catalog, as I am revising my mailing list and may miss you.

**W. R. WEBB, Hiawatha, Kansas**

## PUBLIC SALE

OF OUR REGISTER OF MERIT HERD

**SATURDAY, OCT. 28**

For fifteen years we have been breeding Jerseys for production and beauty. We believe we have as good a producing herd as there is in America. The herd has been located in Missouri but one full year, yet we hold three Missouri state records for milk and butter production. We are the only private herd holding more than one state record (the State College holding two). Our R. of M. work during the past year is as follows: Seven cows over 5 years old, 10,383 pounds milk, 580 pounds butter; three cows 4 years old average 9,574 pounds milk, 579 pounds butter; seven cows 2 years old, 6,908 pounds milk, 445 pounds butter. Total, seventeen cows average 8,791 pounds milk, 524 pounds butter in one year.

These cows without doubt will sell at very reasonable prices, as there are few Island cows in the sale and the rich man will not be attracted. They are too large to be used as playthings. Financial Countess Lad weighs 1,800 pounds. His daughters in Register of Merit average 492 pounds butter as two-year-olds. Every one is very high in butter fat test. We breed for size of frame, udders, teats and production.

Don't miss this sale if you need a bull backed for generations by large producing cows with large teats, or cows that will increase your cream check. Write for catalogue.

**J. E. JONES, Liberty, Mo. Formerly of Nowata, Okla.**

On Electric Line from Kansas City, Missouri. Eleven Miles Out. Cars Every Hour.  
**B. C. SETTLES, SALE MANAGER, PALMYRA, MISSOURI**

## MODERN HEREFORDS

ROBERT H. HAZLETT

HAZFORD PLACE, EL DORADO, KANSAS

World's Largest Herd of Direct Descendants of Beau Brummel, Anxiety 4th and Don Carlos.

WILLIAM CONDELL, Herdsman.

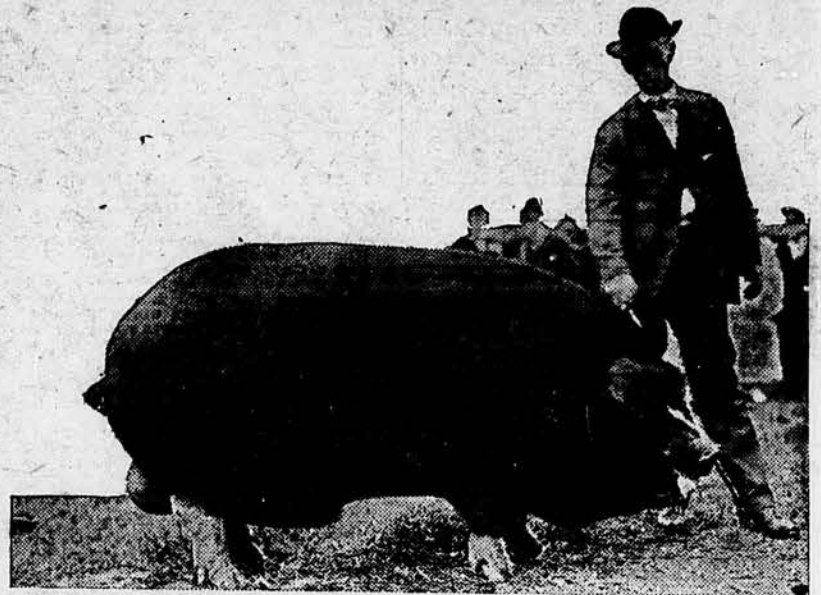
## Poland China Sale

At Farm Near Howard, Kansas

**Wednesday, November 1, 1916**

**THIRTY BOARS, SOWS AND GILTS**

SEVENTEEN BOARS ARE BY CALDWELL'S BIG BOB, THE SENSATIONAL 1,040-POUND YEARLING



Grand champion boar at Topeka's Great Fair and first in class at the National Swine Show at Omaha, October 2 to 7.

FIVE CHOICE GILTS BY CALDWELL'S BIG BOB

and

FIVE TRIED SOWS SOLD WITH A BREEDING-PRIVILEGE TO CALDWELL'S BIG BOB.

They are some of my best sows and should be attractions to breeders. My catalog is ready to mail. Please send for one and arrange to attend my sale. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale.

**Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kans.**



## EVERMAN'S FAMOUS BIG Boned Spotted Polands

SALE OCTOBER 24

Sixty head of sows, the tops of 237 head. Orders taken NOW for spring boars at \$25, to be shipped at once. Write for catalog.

EVERMAN POULTRY FARM, R. 1, GALLATIN, MO.

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS