

# KANSAS FARMER

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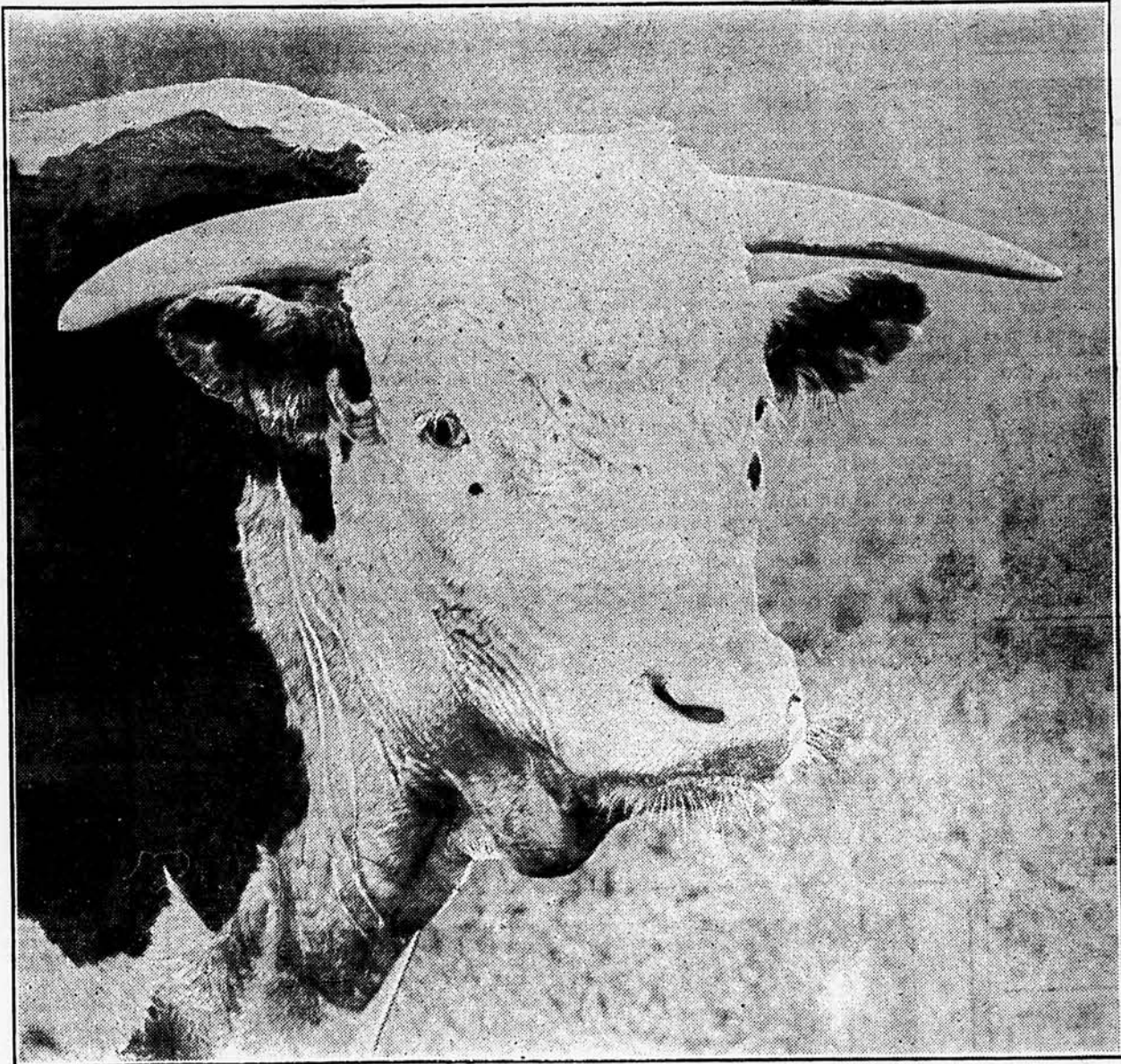


of the Farm and Home

Volume 54, Number 46.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

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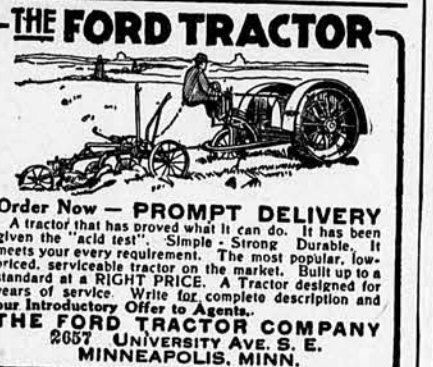
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## Valuable Lesson in Breeding

THERE is no royal road to success in the breeding of pure-bred live stock. It takes years of careful, patient, and intelligent effort to build up a pure-bred herd of outstanding merit. It is a fortunate circumstance in the improvement of live stock when the sons take up and carry on the work started by the father. We have in mind the history of a well known Kansas herd of pure-bred cattle that demonstrates the truth of the above statements.

Twenty-nine years ago the foundation cow of the Tomson herd of Shorthorns was purchased by T. K. Tomson, father of the present owners of this herd. This cow was well chosen and the first calf she produced was taken as the type that has been persistently followed ever since. The following year ten registered females were purchased. Then came the most important step of all—the selection of a herd bull. The choice finally rested on the massive, thick-fleshed, imported bull, Thistletop, bred by Amos Cruickshank, and used for a number of years by that master breeder of Shorthorns, William A. Harris, owner and proprietor of Linwood Farm. Later this bull was used in the herd of T. P. Babst of Wabunsee County. The daughters of this bull developed into large, fleshy cows of uniform type, thus showing his prepotence in transmitting his own valuable characteristics to his offspring.

So well pleased was the founder of this herd with the results following the use of his first herd bull, that he went back to Colonel Harris and bought Gallant Knight as a calf, to use on the daughters of Thistletop. Gallant Knight was a model in form, of rare smoothness, compact, heavy flesh covering, unexcelled quarters, short legs, and a character denoting the great sire he proved to be. He proved the correct nick on the Thistletop females. His calves attracted favorable attention from the first. In the fall of 1900 a few Gallant Knight calves were entered at the American Royal Show and competed with success with the entries from the oldest herds in the country, and from that date for a dozen years the sons and daughters of Gallant Knight were conspicuous winners in the leading shows of the country. As a sire of females he takes a place in the front rank of the great sires.

Following Gallant Knight came Archer, a son of imported Collynie, a bull of larger type, evenly covered, and of vigorous constitution. Bampton Knight, the next herd bull, had made a record as a sire before he was purchased, and his get from Gallant Knight and Archer heifers have been most successfully shown at many of the leading shows, both in the breeding and in the fat classes.

The cows in this herd have also been given careful attention. Only those that conformed to the accepted type have been retained, and when established herds have been purchased as was done in several instances, only those conforming to type were kept as breeders.

In this well established herd the Tomson boys received a rich inheritance from their father. They early learned the important lessons in cattle improvement.

Proper feeding has ever been an important point in handling cattle on this farm. No matter how well an animal may be bred, it must have plenty of grass and other suitable feed or it cannot develop as it should. Silos have been built, pastures enriched and improved, and never has any stock felt the pinch of short rations. The farming methods have been such as any farmer could follow on the average farm.

Continuous effort along one line, coupled with an ever-increasing knowledge of what constitutes good cattle, has been responsible for the success of the Tomsons in establishing this pure-bred herd of such outstanding merit. This example of patient, persistent effort should be an inspiration to the young man who feels led to choose the breeding of pure-bred cattle as his life work.

### Stock Show an Educator

If public interest in the International Live Stock Exposition was ever justified, this is the moment. Not only is commercial live stock production profitable to an unprecedented degree, but the task of rehabilitating the industry must be vigorously prosecuted if the nation is to be assured of an adequate supply of meat.

Improvement of live stock is the need of the hour. As cost of production increases, breeders and feeders cannot achieve maximum results with the inferior and mediocre grades of cattle that constitute too large a percentage of the stuff now reaching market.

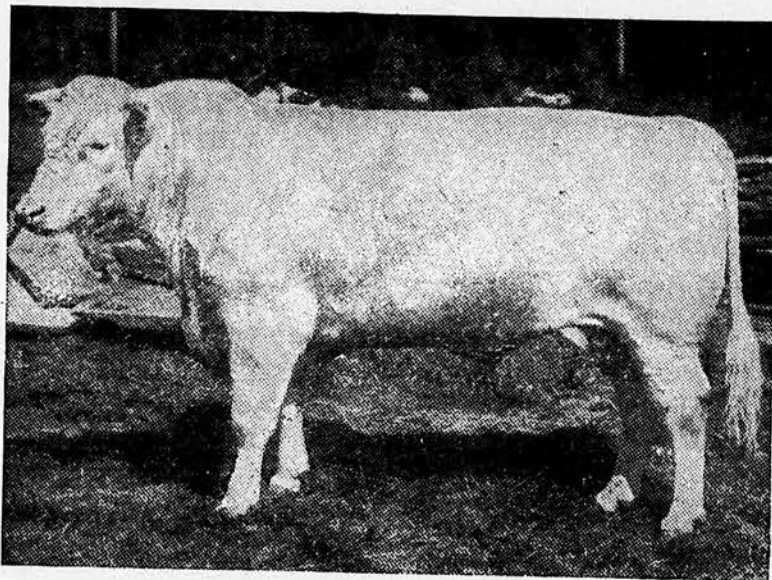
It is an accepted axiom that the profit is in the gain. It corresponds with the motto of transportation specialists that the money is in the straps, meaning passengers who are not furnished seats.

Profit in handling scrub live stock is questionable and possible only during periods of abnormally high prices. If cattle raising is to be placed on a permanently stable basis, the present system must be abandoned.

The management of the International Live Stock Exposition is exploiting an idea that is slowly gaining ground. Education is a proverbially slow process and progress is attained only by persistent endeavor. To insure maximum profits at minimum cost in the sphere of meat production is the mission of the International Live Stock Exposition. That mission is primarily designed to benefit the producer, incidentally it will work to the advantage of the carrier, the manufacturer and the consumer, consequently its success is desirable from many angles.

From a utilitarian standpoint the International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from December 2 to 9, stands in the front rank of the world's educational institutions and no farmer or stockman can afford to stay away.

Successful feeding of dairy cows from an economic standpoint involves the providing of an abundant supply of palatable, nutritious feed, at the minimum cost per unit of feed, and supplying it to the cow in such way as to secure the largest production for feed consumed.



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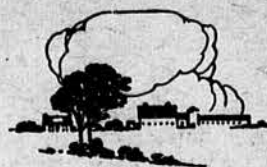
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## KEEP STOCK GROWING

Kansas farmers do not fully realize the climatic advantage we have in handling live stock. In states to the north the winters are long and severe and it takes a lot of feed to keep cattle growing properly through this period. It is more expensive to carry the stock through the winter, both from the standpoint of feed and protection from the weather. A Wisconsin farmer who recently visited the KANSAS FARMER office, expressed himself most enthusiastically over the natural advantages our state possesses for live stock production.

We do have some bad weather, however, and there is perhaps a tendency to take chances on their being serious storms and cold spells resulting in a failure to supply sufficient feed and shelter for the cattle being wintered.

In the western part of our state there is little full-feeding of cattle. The stock being carried through the winter consists almost entirely of calves, yearlings, and the breeding cows. Seldom is it advisable to winter two-year-old steers. The feed will be more economically used and result in greater profit when fed to younger cattle. It is common to speak of "roughing" cattle through the winter, the thought being that they are simply maintained as cheaply as possible. While getting stock through cheaply is a good policy, there should be different degrees of roughing for the different cattle. It seldom pays to carry calves through the winter on mere maintenance rations. The calf that comes out in the spring no heavier than when he went into the winter, has lost money. Mature cows carrying calves cannot profitably be allowed to run down during the winter season. They should make some gain during this period. They can stand a little more exposure than the calves, and in some instances where there are natural wind-breaks or shelter they may not even require sheds. At the Hays Experiment Station young cows have been very successfully wintered out in a pasture. They had the shelter of a timbered creek and were given alfalfa hay and kafir stover. They were wintered at an average feed cost of four and a half cents a day.

It is always important to begin the feeding of cattle early in the season. Heavy feeding during the last month of the winter period cannot make up for meager feeding in November or December. While it is economy to let the stock run on pasture as late as possible, the supplemental feeding of rough feeds should begin as soon as the pasture fails to supply enough to keep the stock growing. In some seasons wheat pasture is a great source of feed for wintering stock cattle. In pasturing wheat, provision should always be made to feed the cattle in the yard when the wheat fields would be injured by the tramping. This is a simple matter where feed is stored in a silo, for stock can be changed from green pasture to silage and back again to pasture with little difficulty. The change to dry feed is less easily made.

The most important point in wintering stock is to give them such care and feed as will bring them through to the pasture season worth more money than when they went into the winter. Unless this is done, the feed and labor put into them has been largely wasted.

## CONFERENCE ON MARKETING

From December 4 to 9, inclusive, the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits will hold its fourth annual meeting in Chicago. At this meeting a critical study will be made of the new Farm Loan Act, taking up the matter of suggestions for its improvement. Title and valuation problems will be considered, also policy as to government land, the turning of unused private lands into farms, and the transforming of tenant-operated lands into farms operated by owners. Under the marketing head much attention will be given to the marketing of live stock, grain, and other farm products, touching especially the co-operative features. Representatives of ranchmen,

farm feeders, commission men, farm buyers, and co-operative live stock shipping associations are invited to confer in the endeavor to obtain better prices for the producer of live stock.

There seems to be a disposition to make this conference most practical. It is getting down to a study of marketing problems at first hand. Kansas should be represented at this meeting. A few from the state were present last year. Further information can be obtained by addressing Charles W. Holman, 230 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

## BIG COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

There is no more important soil problem in Kansas than that pertaining to the organic matter in the soil. Profitable crop production is absolutely dependent on a plentiful supply of decaying vegetation such as straw, leaves, barnyard manure, and other wastes of crop production. The soils of Kansas have lost in thirty years of cropping, a third of the organic matter they originally contained. This condition is more serious in the older sections of the state, but it must be confronted in all parts of Kansas sooner or later.

It is easier to prevent soils from getting into bad condition through lack of organic matter, than to bring them back after they have been continuously cropped for thirty or forty years with no thought of returning the straw, corn stalks, or other wastes to the soil. H. J. Bower of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, has studied this problem as it exists over our state and is presenting at the various farmers' institute meetings the results of his investigations. He says: "Soil fertility is a community problem. We should consider the fertility of the community as a whole and as a unit rather than to think of the separate farms of which it is composed. This part of the program at a farmers' institute meeting offers good opportunity for co-operation in making the community more prosperous by creating sentiment so strong that little, if any, straw, corn stalks, or other crop residues will be burned. The burning of materials that should be returned to the soil is just as destructive to the community welfare as to have a factory lose its buildings by fire."

Soil samples were collected last summer in all the communities where second-year extension schools were to be held this winter. These samples have all been analyzed for organic matter and nitrogen in order to show what has been lost through continuous cropping. Carefully arranged exhibits of these samples have been made for these communities. They are on display in public places and will be used for demonstration purposes while the school is in session.

This work should be of great value in bringing whole communities to a realization of what it means to permit the soil to run down in organic matter.

## ALFALFA FOR BROOD SOWS

The farmers making the most profit from pork production are those using alfalfa most extensively. With corn at a dollar a bushel, the cost of growing and finishing a hog is a most important factor. All along the line the right use of alfalfa brings about economy in pork production. We have in mind now the use of alfalfa hay as a feed for wintering brood sows. A mature sow will eat alfalfa hay like a steer. Those who have never had alfalfa experience in connection with pork production, sometimes consider it a joke to speak of feeding hay to hogs. It is not a joke to the man who has used it in cutting down his winter feed bill. There is no safer or better feed for the mature brood sow during the winter season than fine fourth-cutting alfalfa. It has about the same chemical analysis and nutrient value as has bran, and will be eaten with almost no waste.

The saving in feed is not by any means the most important advantage in using alfalfa for wintering brood sows. The

pigs farrowed by sows that have had plenty of alfalfa through the winter, will be strong and vigorous. The man who feeds his sows all the alfalfa hay they will eat will not be bothered with litters of puny, squeaky pigs that bring discouragement from the start.

Of course, some grain may be necessary, but if the choicest of the hay is saved for the sows it will not take much to keep them in good condition. It is always dangerous to get brood sows too fat, especially if it is the result of heavy grain feeding, but they should not be allowed to get thin during the gestation period. When given plenty of alfalfa hay, an ear or two of corn a day will be all the grain necessary to keep the sow in good condition.

Plan to save your finest hay for the sow. It can be fed on a clean floor or even on the ground in dry weather, but the best way is to provide a suitable rack. This rack should be made so the sows can get the hay without tramping it.

## BETTER STOCK TO SOUTH

Almost ten thousand square miles of territory were released from quarantine against Texas fever this fall. This released territory is in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and California. The last named state is now on the tick-free list.

This systematic cleaning up of the Texas fever tick infestation of the South is increasing the demand for pure-bred breeding cattle. The South could not expect to make much progress in cattle improvement as long as there was the ever-present danger from Texas fever. No one could afford to take chances on bringing in high-priced breeding cattle from the North. As this danger is being eliminated, good herds of both beef and dairy cattle are being established in these states, and northern breeders are profiting by this increased demand for good stock. Only recently R. J. Goode, Jr., of Alabama, purchased a carload of choice Hereford cattle from J. O. Southard of Morris County, Kansas. Mr. Goode is a member of the state live stock sanitary commission of Alabama, and has been quite influential in bringing about the gradual eradication of the Texas fever in that state. He visited a good many herds in the North with the idea of locating good cattle to supply the needs of the cattle industry in his home state.

Our Kansas breeders should cultivate this new market for improved stock. It is an encouraging feature of the pure-bred live stock business. The time is not far distant when Texas fever will be a thing of the past, and as the tick-free territory widens, the demand for good breeding stock is certain to rapidly increase.

In the death of John MacDonald, Kansans have lost one of their staunchest friends in the work of bettering the educational advantages of the state. Through his monthly publication, the Western School Journal, and through his influence in other ways, he worked untiringly for this worthy cause. The secret of his influence for good, and his estimate of the value of ideals, are found in words written by him in his January, 1912, School Journal, at the time of his aged mother's death. After telling of her life, his tribute closed with these words: "These memories and the firm hope that we shall meet again, I would not exchange for all the wealth, place and power this old world can give or take away."

The population of the United States has increased by 24,000,000 people in the last fifteen years, and the number of beef animals has decreased 6,000,000 and sheep 10,000,000, while hogs have increased only 11,000,000.

It costs more to produce clean milk than dirty milk. The difference in cost is health insurance.

## ALFALFA IN KANSAS.

The above is the title of a report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture that has just come from the press. It is a book of 484 pages and contains 373 illustrations. It is a valuable addition to the literature of this most valuable forage plant.

Kansas now has almost a million acres of alfalfa. No other state has so large an area devoted to this wonderful forage crop.

In the preface it is stated that nowhere are conditions more favorable to the profitable production of alfalfa than in Kansas. The rise in importance of this legume is one of the wonders of our agriculture. Its advent was epochal in the state's history. That it has contributed handsomely to the present-day affluence of the Kansas farmer can not be gainsaid; that it will be more largely depended upon in the future is certain. Appreciating the advantages of alfalfa, the husbandmen of Kansas confidently look forward to broader expansion in the possibilities of our agriculture, to increased per capita wealth and enhanced land values, to better homes and greater comforts.

The value of this book is largely due to the painstaking work done in securing information from prominent alfalfa growers in various parts of the state. Nearly a thousand blanks were sent out, each containing 115 questions. Every phase of alfalfa culture has been covered.

"From the long-continued and extensive experience with alfalfa in Kansas," says Secretary J. C. Mohler in presenting this report, "a vast fund of knowledge with respect to its successful management has accumulated. To make accessible, in a compact and readily understandable form, the essence of such knowledge is the purpose of this report. The book is distinctly a Kansas book, primarily for Kansans, and is the result of experience and experiments by Kansas men, under Kansas conditions, in the field, the feed lot and the laboratory. It has been the endeavor to combine, as a whole, the views and ideas of both the scientific specialist and the practical farmer. The growers themselves, in replying to the questionnaire that was sent them, have been heavy contributors to this work. Their replies, which have been painstakingly analyzed, digested and summarized, represent essentially the point of view of the farmer himself; while the excellent articles by experts represent more especially the scientific point of view. The volume is presented with the sincere hope that it may be of value to all, but particularly to the Kansas farmer."

This report will be sent free on request as long as the supply lasts. Address J. C. Mohler, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

## FARM LOAN PRIMER

The Federal Farm Loan Board has completed its tour of the United States which was for the purpose of determining the best locations for the twelve farm loan banks. It will probably make public its decisions as to the boundaries of the districts and the location of the various banks by the first of the year. After these points are settled, it will not take long for the banks to get ready for business.

Since making this tour of the country the board has been flooded with inquiries about this bill. To meet these many questions, a circular has been prepared entitled "The Farm Loan Primer." The information is given in the form of questions and answers, the questions being those most frequently coming to the board. A careful reading of this booklet will supply full information on how to take advantage of this rural credit act. It can be secured free by addressing the Federal Farm Loan Board, Washington D. C.

The forty-eight states are now spending \$280,000,000 a year on good roads.



# FARM POULTRY HOUSE PLAN

*Comfort in Winter, Plenty of Light and Good Ventilation Important Features*

**L**IGHT from all sides, ventilation in summer as well as winter, and a comfortable house during extremes in temperature, are features of the Missouri poultry house, a new type which has been designed and is being recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture.

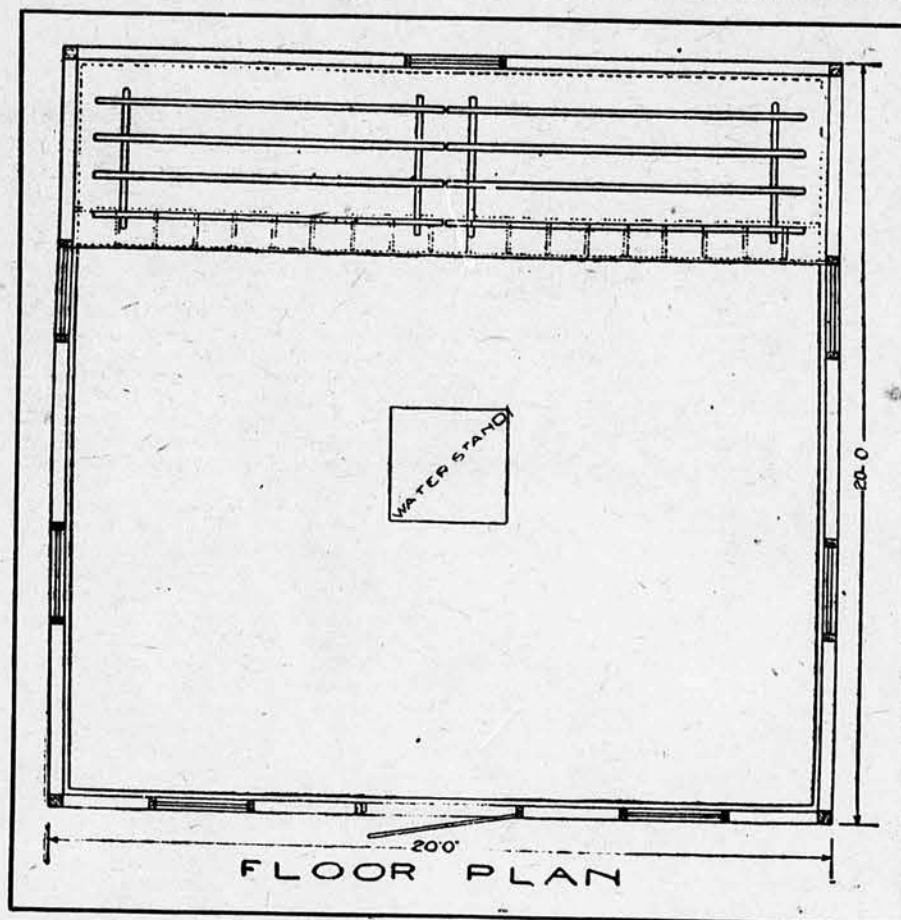
This house was designed by H. L. Kempster of the department of poultry husbandry, to meet the demands for a house of such size as to accommodate the average farm flock. Features of this house are windows on all sides, an arrangement which has advantages because the light is so distributed that the habit of laying eggs on the floor is discouraged and also there is no piling up of the litter in dark corners due to the hen facing the light when she scratches, because there are no dark corners.

Another feature is the excellent summer ventilation which can be easily provided by removing the windows. This permits free circulation of air. Additional comfort in summer is furnished by the use of a straw loft which acts as an insulation, protecting the hens from the extreme heat. This loft of straw also tends to keep the house dry during the winter.

The following is from the circular describing the house:

"Since the average farm poultry flock in Missouri is from 100 to 150 hens, this house is twenty feet square, being the most economical to construct and affording a maximum amount of floor space. The ridge of the roof runs north and south, the roof being of equal spans. The walls are five feet at the eaves. It is eleven feet high at the peak. The south side contains a door in the center and a window 2x3 feet on each side of the door. These windows are placed high enough to afford a thirty-inch opening beneath, one foot above the floor and extending the entire length each side of the door. This opening is covered with wire screen which keeps the hens in and the sparrows out.

On the east and west sides are two windows each two feet high and three feet wide. On the north end next to the floor is a six-light 8x10-inch glass window. An arrangement which admits light from all directions has decided advantages because the light is so distributed that there are no dark corners, thus discouraging the laying of eggs on the floor. Also, when light comes from one direction the hen always faces in that direction when she scratches. In consequence there is gradual movement of the litter toward the back side of the house. When light is evenly distributed this trouble is eliminated. One hen scratches



in one direction and another in another and the litter never piles up on the dark side of the house, because there are no dark sides in such a house.

#### VENTILATION IMPORTANT FEATURE

Another decided advantage in having openings on all sides is the excellent summer ventilation which can be afforded by removing the windows. This is an important point and should not be overlooked in constructing a house under Missouri conditions. Summer ventilation is as important as winter ventilation.

During the winter the success of ventilation of this type depends upon having the east, west, north, and roof entirely air-tight so that wind will drive into the house only a short distance and never back to the roosts which are on the north side. There is a gradual movement of the air from the inside out, thus insuring an abundance of ventilation which has an advantage over all other ventilation because it requires no adjust-

ing, never plugs up, and always works. This type of ventilation will adapt itself to temperature changes without the constant attention of the attendant and in this way reduces to a minimum the labor of caring for the house. It probably meets the requirements of a simple, efficient farm poultry house more nearly than any house that has been previously designed.

The walls are of car siding, running up and down, which forms a tight and attractive wall. The roof is made of shiplap covered with shingles.

#### DIRT FLOOR ECONOMICAL

The floor is made of dirt which is an economical and durable type. Dirt floors are very efficient if properly constructed. In constructing a dirt floor there should be a wall six to eight inches high. A fill of four inches of coarse material, such as cinders, should be made to prevent damp floors from the rise of water. On top of the tamped cinders should be

placed two or three inches of damp clay which should be packed well and then permitted to dry so that it will harden.

On top of the clay should be placed half an inch of loose dirt. The clay prevents the dirt and straw from mixing with the cinders to such an extent as to cause the moisture to rise. A covering of a foot or more of straw will keep the floor dry at all times.

The greatest objections to dirt floors are the possible invasion of rats, the fact that the straw will become dirty quicker than with a concrete floor, and also dust rising, which in many cases has caused throat trouble. However, because of the low cost of construction, the dirt floor can be safely recommended and it will prove very efficient.

The roosts should be level at the back; four feet high, fourteen inches from the wall, twelve inches apart, and made of 2x4's with rounded corners. Poles two inches in diameter, if firmly placed, will serve the purpose nearly as well. Eight inches beneath the roosts is placed a droppings platform, which keeps the floor clean and increases the floor space available for other purposes. Underneath the droppings platform are placed the nests. There should be eight inches of roosting space for each bird and one nest for every six or seven hens.

Joists or collar beams are placed in the house just high enough to afford head room. In order to prevent the birds from roosting on these, they are covered with inch boards four inches wide placed two inches apart. This forms a loft which is filled with straw. The straw acts as a sort of sponge by absorbing both dampness and heat and helping to keep the house drier in the winter time and cooler in the summer time.

Feed should be stored in two boxes with sloping tops hung on the wall. This teaches the hens that the house is the source of their food supply and discourages them from seeking other places for their food.

A slat-bottomed coop should be placed under the eaves for the confinement of any hens which show signs of broodiness. This keeps them out of nests which should be occupied by laying hens and causes them to begin laying again.

Prices vary greatly from place to place, and while such a house can be constructed for \$25 in some sections of Missouri where native lumber is abundant and cheap, in most sections it will probably cost about \$1 a hen or a little less to build such a house. It will accommodate from 120 to 175 hens, depending in part on the breed, and, aside from the painting, will cost about \$120 in most sections of the state.

## Comfortable Floor For Stock

**I**T IS only in recent years that the dairyman, the stock feeder and the breeder have learned that care for the comfort, contentment and general health of their animals is as surely productive of profits as is generous feeding. The result is that the provision of better shelter and improved sanitary conditions have materially aided in the development and increased efficiency of special purpose animals. The time has passed when farm stock, however bountifully fed, are expected to produce satisfactory profits if they are exposed to inclement weather or housed in dark draughty uncomfortable and unsanitary quarters. Light, air, warmth and clean beds are regarded as just as essential as abundant feed and quality or high class individuality in the animals themselves.

Such care and attention is nowhere more productive of good results than in the quarters provided for dairy stock and brood sows. Both the quality and quantity of milk given by a cow improves with every reasonable addition to her comfort, and the expense of providing warm, clean farrowing houses for hogs is quickly repaid in more and better pigs and in the improved condition of the breeding stock. One modern measure that promises to find general adoption among progressive farmers is the sanitary, comfortable floor in dairy barns and hog houses, relieving the ani-

mals from the necessity of standing and lying in wet, cold, unhealthful quarters. For this improvement nothing has been found to excel in effectiveness creosoted yellow pine blocks. The wood blocks not only make an ideal floor for horse stalls and dairy barns, but they are particularly desirable in farrowing houses for hogs. The block floor not only is warmer than earth or concrete, but the preservative used in the wood—creosote—is a powerful disinfectant and insecticide and absolutely eradicates vermin.

Laying a creosoted yellow pine block floor is a comparatively simple process, easily accomplished without the aid of skilled labor. The important points in making a first class job are care and thoroughness. If the barn, stable or

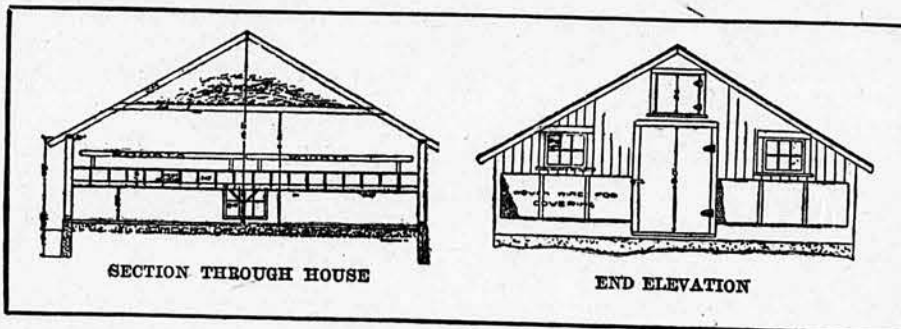
farrowing house has a stiff clay base, no other foundation, except a sand cushion, is needed for the blocks, provided the clay is smooth and tamped evenly with a slight slope for drainage. If the floor base is soft, there should be a foundation of three inches of concrete. This concrete is composed of one part Portland cement, three parts clean sand and six parts gravel or broken rock, sized one-fourth to one and one-half inches. The sand and cement should be thoroughly mixed dry, then sufficient water added to make a thin mortar, after which the broken stone is turned in and well mixed. This should be spread evenly over the earth base, well tamped and smoothed over the surface.

When the concrete is well hardened—it should be let stand four to eight days

—there is placed on it a half inch of well screened sand and cement, three parts of the former to one of the latter. Immediately before the blocks are laid, sprinkle the sand and cement with a hand sprinkler and on it set the blocks so their surface shall be smooth and the joints close. Level the surface, if necessary, by light tamping. Brush sand over the floor, that minute spaces between the blocks may be filled.

When an entire floor is to be paved with the yellow pine blocks, an expansion joint from half an inch to an inch should be provided for around the four walls by placing a strip of plank against each wall before the blocks are laid. When the blocks are set firmly and brought to an even bearing, remove the strips and fill the spaces with asphalt, cement or paving pitch filler, heated until it runs like water.

It is only recently that it has been possible to obtain creosoted yellow pine blocks and lumber from retail dealers generally, so the farmer has been one of the last to profit by the most effective wood preserving treatments. Creosoting posts and other timbers has been practiced to some extent by farmers, simply dipping the wood, but that method is not nearly so effective as the factory treatment in which the wood is incased in an air-tight receptacle, the air exhausted, and the creosote forced into the wood under heavy pressure.





# FARMING COMPLEX BUSINESS

*Requires Information Covering Wide Range of Subjects*

*By Charles H. Taylor, Agricultural Agent, Atchison County*

**T**HE statement is sometimes made that one does not need to study to be a successful farmer. The facts are that a farmer needs to do as much or even more studying than the man who follows other lines of business. Farming is a complicated business. It has to do with the production of plants and stock and the marketing of this produce.

In the growing of crops, much depends upon soil fertility, work, weather, weeds, insects, and fungi or plant diseases. In the early days soil fertility was not an important question in farming, but today it is getting to be one of the leading questions. The ground is washing very much more and the same efforts will not produce the crops that they did years ago. This is principally due to the loss of organic matter and can be remedied by the use of barnyard manure, green manure, and proper cultivation.

As weeds use up both moisture and plant food, they materially influence the yields of our field crops. The country now has many weeds that were unknown twenty years ago, and every year new weeds are added to this list. The farmer should recognize both the seed and the growing plant of the worst weeds that he has to contend with and should know the easiest and most effective way of getting rid of them. The following is a list of the bad weeds that are common today in this country: Cockle, manroot, smartweed, sunflower, squirrel tail, giant ragweed, catnip, pepper grass, shepherd's purse, burdock, thistle, wild carrot, wild parsnip, water hemlock, velvet weed, bracted plantain, purslane, ragweed, sorrel, bindweed, morning glory, buffalo burr, bull nettle, cheat, cocklebur, crab grass, dandelion, sourdock, daisy flea bane, chicory, dodder, foxtail, iron weed, jimson weed, lamb's quarter, pigweed, wild lettuce, milkweed, mustard, and buckhorn. How many of them do you recognize when you see them growing, and how many of them do you recognize by the seed when you go to buy clover, timothy, wheat, oats, or any other field seeds?

The list of insects, too, is quite formidable and is increasing in length. Some of these insects are our friends; that is, they help us in our farming operations, so should be protected. The aphid lion, dragon fly, praying mantis, ladybug, ichneumon fly, technid fly, and honey bees belong to this class. Most farmers today do not recognize these insects, and the majority of men would destroy the mass of praying mantis eggs if they found it in their orchard.

A list of the worst insects would include the ants, plant lice, apple curculio, plum curculio, flat-headed and round-

headed apple tree borers, peach tree borer, army worm, fruit tree bark beetles, corn billbugs, blister beetles, pear blister mites, thrips, buffalo tree hoppers, codling moth, cabbage looper, cadelle, canker worm, red humped caterpillar, yellow-necked caterpillar, chinch bug, clover hay worm, Colorado potato beetle, corn ear worm, striped cucumber beetle, currant worm, cut-worms, fall army worm, flea beetle, garden web-worms, granary weevil, greater straw worm, grasshoppers, hawk moths, Hessian fly, melon aphid, scale insects, 17-year locust, snowy tree cricket, squash bug, stalk borer, white grub, wire worm. It is important that we know the life history of these insects in order that we may know how they may most easily and most effectively be controlled.

New fungus diseases have been introduced until at present nearly every plant that we grow has some fungus enemies. The more common fungus diseases of field crops are smut in wheat, oats, corn and the sorghum crops; rust of wheat and oats; ergot in the hay. In the orchard and garden they include blister canker, black canker, apple blotch, apple scab, peach scab, black rot, bitter rot, brown rot, leaf spot, anthracnose, potato scab, and dry rot of the potato. These fungi in many cases have gained such a foothold that they prevent the maturing of any marketable fruit in our orchards and reduce the yields of practically every crop that we grow.

In stock raising, the factors involved are care, feed, insects, fungi, and injuries and diseases. The care and feeding of our live stock is much the same that it was years ago except that the

prices of feeding stuffs have changed and new feeding stuffs such as silage, cottonseed meal, tankage, etc., have been introduced. On account of the great increase in the price of grain, it is no longer possible to raise and fatten stock most economically without the use of both leguminous roughages and some of these high priced protein concentrates. However, if these high priced foods are not used properly, we will lose instead of making money by using them.

Some of the insects that cause losses in the live stock business are the corn ear worm, the ox warble, the bot fly, the screw worm, intestinal worms, lung worms, scab of hogs, and lice of horses, cattle and hogs. I have omitted mentioning the parasites of sheep because in this county, and in most sections of Kansas, they are unimportant, there being three times as many dogs as there are sheep.

Some of the worst fungi are the molds that attack the feeds which stock consume. These frequently cause serious trouble. The more common and important diseases affecting cattle are tuberculosis, contagious abortion, impaction of the rumen, and milk fever. Horses have colic, heaves, glanders, colt-ill or shipping fever, lockjaw, bone diseases, poor conformation, collar sores, wire cuts, etc. Cholera, pneumonia, and tuberculosis are the diseases responsible for our greatest losses among hogs. It is important that we understand something about the diseases of stock, not in order to get rid of the services of the veterinarians, but to know when the veterinarian should be called and when he is not needed. Also in order that we

may recognize the contagious diseases and do our part in helping the veterinarian stamp them out. In veterinary work, the same as in human practice, it is often true that as much depends upon the care that the patient receives as upon the medicine given.

It is necessary to make a study of marketing conditions. Today the markets for our standard crops and meat animals are very much better than they were in the "good old days," and the farmer gets very much more for his produce than he used to get. However, the high cost of living, or the cost of high living, is a modern thing, and there is a much greater difference between the price received by the producer and the final price to the consumer than there was in the olden times. The farmer should work his head a little to make his produce net him more and if incidentally the price to the consumer is reduced, the demand for farm produce will be increased. There is room for a great deal of improvement along this line, particularly in the marketing of apples and other perishable products. The same fruit that we sell for 30 and 40 cents a bushel, costs from \$1 to \$4 a bushel at retail in the city.

In this discussion of farming, the things that have been changing more rapidly and with which many farmers are not thoroughly familiar, have been emphasized. Selection and storing of seed, preparation of seed bed, time and rate of seeding, cultivation, time and method of harvesting, and a like number of items concerning the handling of live stock have been omitted entirely. Many of the things mentioned can be controlled by the farmer who is posted, whether his neighbors take care of their problems or not. However, many of the problems can be solved successfully only by community effort, and the larger the community working together, the quicker and more easily will success be attained. Prominent in this latter class are the control of weeds that are spread by the wind or by wild animals, the control of insects that fly or travel considerable distances, the control of many of the fungi, and the control of contagious diseases. In Atchison County 160 prominent farmers who have realized that these things are so, have banded together and secured a man to help them get and spread information and get the organizations to work on the community problems.

Verily, "farming is a profession requiring more shrewdness than law, more technical training than medicine, more uprightness than theology, more brains and resourcefulness than pedagogy."

## Woodson County Children's Fair

**F**OR several years Woodson County has been holding an annual grain and stock show at Yates Center, where buildings and equipment were arranged especially for this purpose. In connection with this final grain and stock show, County Superintendent Elizabeth Spencer has been holding school fairs.

On account of the severe dry weather in that section of the state, it was decided some months ago that the grain and stock show would not be held this year. However, Miss Spencer felt that she must continue her exhibits for the young people, and especially this year, since she had a large number of boys and girls enrolled in the club work. Arrangements were made by her with the people having charge of the grain and stock show, to use the buildings for the exhibit of the children's work.

Some of the business men and other friends of Miss Spencer thought that she would be undertaking too much to try to plan for an exhibit made up wholly of the children's work, but she had faith in her teachers and in the members of her school boards, and plans were made for a school fair and club exhibit to be held October 6.

The corn and pig club boys and the sewing, gardening and canning club boys and girls were all asked to prepare exhibits. Each school district was also

asked to prepare an exhibit of school work, also an exhibit representing farm and home work.

Of the sixty-five school districts in the county, sixty-one prepared exhibits and had them on exhibition. Parents were permitted to help the children in making the school exhibit. Each district was allotted a booth in the stock pavilion and a number of the districts had exhibits equally as good as are seen

at county fairs. One district showed fifty-five varieties of grain, fruits, vegetables, and grasses. The school work was especially good. Most of these exhibits were brought into Yates Center on Thursday and put up by the parents, then on Friday the schools were dismissed and everybody came.

All the club work was put in a special building. It contained corn, fruits, sewing, and canning. Some extra good corn

exhibits were made by the corn club boys, and the sewing work of the girls was unusually good. A special program was arranged for Thursday night and Friday, with a special meeting for the members of school boards. This meeting was addressed by State Superintendent Ross.

In each booth representing the different school districts a book was placed so that each parent and representative from the district could register. Prizes were offered for the district registering the largest number. Another prize was offered to the district whose representatives traveled the greatest number of miles. It was estimated that more than 4,000 people came in Friday to see the exhibits.

The school exhibits were judged by Miss Hattie E. Woods of Garnett and Otis E. Hall of Manhattan. An illustrated lecture on club work was given on Thursday night and on Friday an address on club work was given before the parents, teachers, and members of the school board.

Those people who saw this exhibit felt that it was one of the most successful events ever held in Woodson County and some members of the stock show are saying that hereafter this feature must not be omitted from any of their future programs.



COMMUNITY PICNIC, ARGONIA.—HERE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION IS STRONG



ONE KANSAS CORN CLUB MEMBER "SNAPPED" AT HIS WORK



## Canadian Wheat to Feed the World

The war's fearful devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American continent. The people of the world must be fed and there is an unusual demand for Canadian wheat. Canada's invitation to every industrious American is therefore especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves while helping her to raise immense wheat crops.

**You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and**

Other lands can be bought at remarkably low prices. Think of the money you can make with wheat at its present high prices, where for some time it is liable to continue. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent.

Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government this year is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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### FARM AND HERD.

Tyson Bros. of McAllister, Kansas, owners of the famous Unecda herd of Durocs, write that their herd is doing fine. This is one of the richly-bred herds of Durocs in Kansas and they have the type that makes the profitable feeders. This year they have raised one of the best lots of spring pigs in the history of the herd.

Fred B. Caldwell, of Howard, Kansas, held his annual fall pig sale on November 1 as advertised, and made an average on thirty head of March and April spring pigs of \$58.40. The competition was keen for Big Bob boars and gilts and they made a much higher average. Mr. Caldwell is breeding a fine lot of sows to his great boar, Caldwell's Big Bob, and they will go in his bred sow sale to be held February 20, 1917.

W. J. Strong, of Moran, Kansas, has announced a dispersion sale of Jacks and Jennets to be held November 22. He will catalog his entire herd of mammoth Jacks and Jennets for this sale and the offering will include Jacks from three to six years old, from 14-2 inches to 15-3 inches standard, with eight to nine-inch bone. The Jennets are a very select lot. A number of them are bred to W. D. Gotts' 1,260-pound herd Jack. He will also sell a choice lot of blood mares, mules and cattle.

Phil H. Jones of Nashotah, Wis., a well known breeder of Brown Swiss cattle who recently visited friends in Kansas, believes that on account of the naturally favorable conditions there is a great future for the dairy business in this state. Mr. Jones lives in the heart of Wisconsin's dairy district and ten years ago established a herd of pure-bred Brown Swiss cattle. He now has a herd of thirty head of heavy-producing cows and has found the Brown Swiss very profitable. He has a choice lot of young stock in his herd sired by some of the best sires of the breed and all out of heavy-producing dams.

## LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information which every stock raiser should have, but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we will take; dromy, etc. If you want a copy send us your correct address.

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Send for our special price list before making shipments to any one. Our prices will increase your fur income this season. You don't guess about your prices when getting ours, but get the highest always. When shipping to us you save the middleman's profit. We guarantee entire satisfaction and quick returns, pay express charges, and when so requested hold shipments separate for your approval of returns. Wanted at once, 50,000 Kansas Skunk Skins.

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Makes and Burns Its Own Gas. Gives a brilliant mellow light of 800 candle power. Costs less than one-third of a cent per hour to run. No wick to trim, no chimney to clean, no greasy oil to handle, no smoke, no odor. Nothing to get out of order. Can't spill, can't explode and no danger if tipped over. Still it only once a week. Clean it only once a year. If not on sale at your dealer's write for catalog showing many beautiful styles.

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## Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

### Club Work Instructive

I WAS very glad to receive your last letter, since you answered all of my questions so fully.

I was slow in sending in last month's reports for it took me some time to figure them out and make sure they were right. However, I omitted putting down what my roughage consisted of. It was green corn fodder. I have purchased two tons of alfalfa hay at \$8 a ton, but on account of the recent rain I have been unable to haul it home. I am sure Delphi will do better when I add alfalfa to her ration.

I am feeding the calf eighteen pounds of skim milk a day with a tablespoon of corn meal mush in each feed and one-half pound of corn chop daily. He is now about seven weeks old. Would you advise feeding shelled corn instead of corn chop at this age, and when would you increase the amount? He also runs in a small lot of nice blue-grass and has prairie hay.

The cow and calf are both stabled at night and during stormy weather.

I had some pictures taken but the calf refused to stand still and they are no very good. I will try and have more taken the latter part of this week.

I am getting thirty-two cents a pound for my butter now.

We had our fair and farmers' institute here last week. I took a pound of butter but only received second prize. There was no cash awarded—just ribbons. I was not there to see it judged, but the judge said it was not salty enough but otherwise it was very good. On the program for the first evening the speaker from Manhattan showed lantern slides of labor-saving devices, which pictures he had picked up on his travels over the state, all devices being in actual use on some Kansas farm. One showed a milk house with a large barrel in one corner, the water being pumped into this by a windmill. The overflow from this barrel ran into a cement tank. Below this tank was another shelf on which the crocks and cream cans were kept. Our speaker informed us that by the use of this simple device for cooling the cream, this farmer was able to deliver a good quality of cream even though he lived seven teen miles from the station.

I have learned a great deal from our club work already, and find it very interesting.—THERESA O'MARA, Anderson County.

It is not a good plan to feed meal of any kind in the skim milk. Corn meal and other meals contain large amounts of starch. The digestion of starch requires that it be chewed. There are digestive juices in the mouth that must be mixed with the starch in order to have it properly digested. In the real young calf these digestive juices are not present in the mouth and until they are it cannot digest starchy grains. At the age of about three weeks the calf can begin to digest starch, but the grain should be so fed that he cannot swallow it without chewing. In teaching the calf to eat grain, it is usually better to use it in the dry meal form because the meal will stick to his mouth and he will

thus get a taste for it. As soon as the calf has acquired the taste for grain it is better to feed shelled corn instead of corn chop or meal.

If the calf is to be fattened for market, it should be given about all the grain it will clean up. If it is to be developed as a dairy cow, the amount of grain should be limited. A calf seven weeks old could be fed with profit, from three-quarters to a pound of shelled corn daily. It is also a good plan to add some oats if they do not cost more per pound than corn.

It is always better to feed the young calf prairie hay than alfalfa hay. Alfalfa is likely to be too loosening in its effect, and skim milk contains plenty of protein. Alfalfa is very rich in protein and is usually fed when the rest of the ration is lacking in this nutrient.

We are glad to note that this club member is carefully protecting her cow and calf from cold and stormy weather. They cannot do their best unless properly sheltered at such times.

### Reading Milk Scale

Some of our dairy club members do not know how to record the weight of the milk when weighed on a scale graduated in tenths of pounds. We find on some of the records that the weight is recorded in pounds and twentieths. This use of common fractions greatly complicates the addition. On the dial of the scale there are ten spaces between the pounds. Between these graduations are small marks. When the hand of the dial stands halfway between the eighth and ninth long graduations, some have recorded it as seventeen-twentieths, which of course is correct, but the simple way is to write it as a decimal—eighty-five hundredths. In each case the "five" in the second decimal place is equivalent to one-twentieth. Whenever the hand stands halfway between the longer lines on the dial, write the number of the line just passed in the first place after the decimal point, and put "five" in the second or hundredth place. Written in this way, you will have no fractions to bother in adding the column. It is important to see that the decimal point is placed right.

Did you send your October feed and milk records to us in time to reach this office by November 10? This is the date they should be in our hands each month. Will you send your milk sample to Manhattan November 15? When you do not attend to this promptly, it delays the return of all members' tests. If you have been sending your samples and records on time, this is not written for you. If you have not been attending to these matters in a businesslike way, read these lines carefully and often and remember these dates.

All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the total volume of milk. The water supply, therefore, demands the dairyman's most careful attention.

## Please Read This

WE ARE still waiting for answers to several letters written different members of the Dairy Club. Are you one of these? If you are, won't you write to us today and save us the extra trouble of having to write you a second letter to get the information for which we have asked?

We are still holding promises from several of the club members to send us pictures of their cows. We hope you will not forget this promise but will send us a good, clear picture soon. Of course we want you in the picture with your cow—and either put your hat back far enough so your face will be clear, or take your hat off. We and the other members of the club like to know what you look like.

Then, there are just three members who owe us a few cents on milk sample bottles and corrosive sublimate tablets. If you are one of these, won't you please send in the stamps to cover this debt? This is a small matter, but one you should give prompt attention.

If any of these paragraphs mean you, won't you let us hear from you right away?





## —but it wouldn't be a Reo!

Are you one of those who, just because you can't get a Reo on the minute, are thinking of accepting as a substitute a car that is your "second choice?"

Or are you one of those who think perhaps you can get as good value in some automobile of lesser reputation?

If you are in doubt on any point, let us just say this:

Take a Reo, and have it made in any other factory—and it wouldn't be a Reo.

It isn't design alone—there are no radical features of design in Reo cars.

Nor is it factory equipment—all automobile factories have about the same machines. Reo, being a leader, is always a few months ahead of most—but machine tools are practically standard.

Nor could one say that Reo mechanics are all more skilled—others can hire good mechanics too.

That's why we say that if you took Reo design and Reo specifications and had the car made up in some other plant, still it would not be a Reo.

It's the Reo spirit—that indefinable but still tangible thing that pervades the whole Reo organization from General Manager down to the Last Man in the Shops, that gives to this product the quality that has come to be known as Reo.

We like to call it good intent—for after all that is the determining factor.

It is the desire of the Reo Folk to make the best automobiles it is possible to make.

Not the most, but the best. Not quantity, but quality, is the Reo goal.

And every Reo man—from the Chief Engineer to the Final Inspector—is imbued with that spirit, is actuated by that desire to make good, dependable automobiles. Better than others.

Visit the Reo plant. You will be welcome—the doors are always open. Reo Folk, proud of their work, are glad to show you through. Note the atmosphere of the place. Watch the workers—listen to the remarks you'll hear.

No one asks—"How many did we make yesterday?" as you hear in so many factories nowadays.

For that isn't the thought uppermost in the minds of Reo workmen.

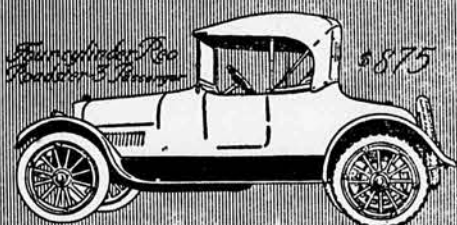
It's how many parts were discarded, turned back by the inspectors—because of some error so slight it would "pass" in most plants.

There's no secret—no necromancy—about Reo quality or how it gets into the product.

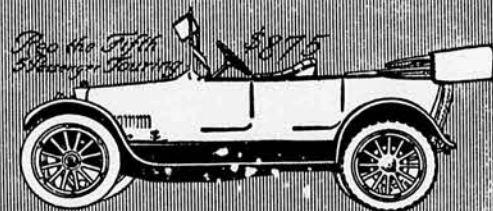
It's the result of that fervent desire of the Reo Folk to make Reo cars excel—and the eternal vigilance that results from that desire—that is responsible for Reo quality, Reo stability, Reo low cost of upkeep, and finally, Reo preference—Reo demand.

Is it any wonder that Reo cars are known as "The Gold Standard of Values?"

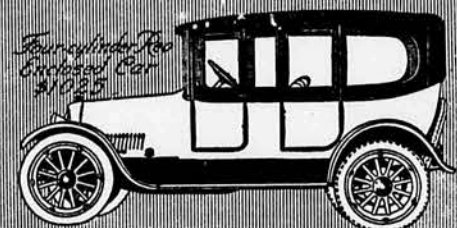
**Reo Motor Car Company**  
Lansing, Michigan



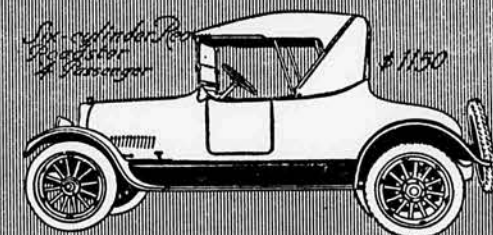
Four-cylinder Reo Roadster 3 Passenger \$875



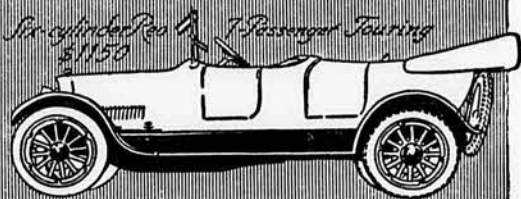
Reo Six Touring \$875



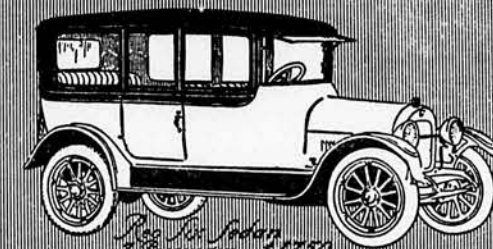
Four-cylinder Reo Enclosed Car \$1025



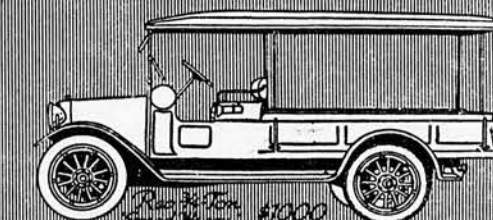
Six-cylinder Reo Roadster 4 Passenger \$1150



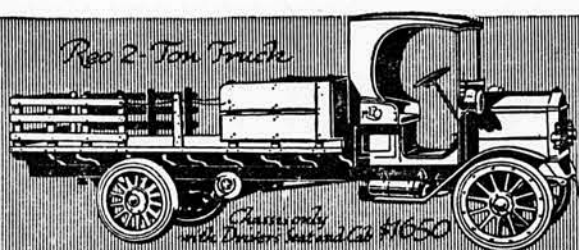
Six-cylinder Reo 7 Passenger Touring \$1150



Reo Six Sedan 7 Passenger \$1750



Reo 2-Ton Special Machine \$1000



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Assembly only with Drivers Seat and Cab \$1650

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169-B





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You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a come-back! It proves out every hour of the day!

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the national joy smoke

will open the doors wide for you to come in on a good time with a jimmy pipe or makin's cigarettes. You'll think the smoke-lid is off for fair, firing up as the smoke-spirit strikes you—without a regret!

All that delight can be yours soon as you lay in a stock

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Reverse side of  
the tidy red tin

Prince Albert can be had everywhere tobacco is sold in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and— that clever poung crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine shape, always!

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Dept. B9, 139 W. 29th St., New York



## Pleasure In Dairy Business

MOST people are interested in getting as much enjoyment out of their work as possible, yet comparatively few can devote all their time to pleasure seeking without thought of financial return. Some wealthy men have constructed beautiful buildings and placed fine cattle on their country places simply for pleasure and with little hope of ultimate profit. Dairy specialists in the Federal Department of Agriculture have called attention recently to the genuine satisfaction that is felt by the truly successful dairyman whose well-bred cows are sheltered by a well-built modern dairy barn of moderate price, and whose business pays a fair profit on every invested dollar.

As population increases, land advances in price, and dairying becomes more popular because the increased demand for milk, cream, cheese, butter and ice cream enables the well-managed dairy farm to pay a profit, even on high-priced land. As in any other productive enterprise, successful dairying depends upon two great principles—economical production and the successful marketing of the products.

Economical production of dairy products depends primarily upon the cow and upon intelligent feeding, care, and management. The unprofitable cow is a burden to the owner. One good cow often brings in more net profit than a dozen poor ones. The herd bull should be from a well-bred sire and a high-production dam, and only well-bred heifer calves should be raised on the modern dairy farm. If a bull of first-class breeding and good individuality costs too much, a number of neighbors may club together and buy a bull of better quality than any one of them alone could afford. In many localities bull associations have been formed to meet just such conditions. Dairying can never become highly profitable until the scrub bull is forever banished from our dairy farms. This includes the registered scrub.

If dairying is to provide either pleasure or profit, the unprofitable cow must be disposed of. The well-bred high producer that takes her place must be properly and economically fed and cared for. Cow-testing associations have demonstrated that the feed of the dairy herd can sometimes be selected, balanced, and distributed among the individual cows in such a way as to decrease feed costs one-third and at the same time increase milk production.

No one should expect to derive either pleasure or profit from a scrub herd kept in a poorly lighted, unclean and fly-infested stable, or from a herd which obtains its chief sustenance from a nearby stack of wheat straw. Fortunately, such conditions are rapidly disappearing and in some localities have entirely disappeared.

Economy of production, however, is only half of the dairyman's problem. The truly efficient manager of a dairy farm must furnish a first-class product, then he must go a step further and get a price that corresponds to the quality of the article produced. High-testing milk should bring a higher price than low-testing milk, and it is not good policy to sell the former at a flat rate per hundred pounds, regardless of quality. High-grade dairy products should always command a price in accordance with their quality.

If a dairyman's business is well conducted it becomes highly interesting and fairly profitable. The successful dairyman drives his business, the business does not drive him; he does not merely keep cows, but makes the cows keep him. Such a dairyman may be expected to manage his farm so that he and his family can get both pleasure and profit therefrom.

### Junior Four-Year-Old Record

Queen Piebe Mercedes, a heifer owned and bred by E. C. Schroeder of Minnesota, now holds the world's record as a junior four-year-old. Her year's production is 30,230.2 pounds of milk and 1,111.56 pounds of fat, equivalent to 1,389.45 pounds of 80 per cent butter. In no month of the year did she fall below 2,000 pounds milk or below 100 pounds

butter. Her average fat test for the whole year was 3.68 per cent. Besides holding the world's record for both milk and butter in the junior four-year-old class, she is the only heifer in the world with 30,000 pounds milk to her credit. Only one other heifer has equalled her butter record.

Queen Piebe Mercedes was under strict official supervision eighty-two days, or nearly one-fourth of the full time of her test. Her year's work was begun in July, 1913, in one of the hottest streaks of weather ever experienced in the Middle West, and no special fuss was made over her during the whole of the year. Her feeding arrangements were carried out by Carl Gockerell, who also fed the famous Guernsey cow, Murne Cowan, while she was making her record. The total cost of feed was \$190, and allowing 4 cents a quart for her milk, the income amounted to \$563.20. This gave Mr. Schroeder approximately \$373.20, in addition to a very valuable calf, dropped just prior to the test, which, together with the magnificent honors gained by the cow and the glory thus secured to her owner, is indeed a very satisfactory showing as the result of an ordinary year's work of this new four-year-old champion, which is due to freshen again January 28, 1917.

### Dairy Possibilities

Forty-five years ago a young man started life down in Labette County with no other asset than a willingness to work. He was for many years known as one of the best workers in the vicinity of Oswego. He was much sought by cattle raisers who hired men by the month. After working twenty-five years for other men, he had less than \$600 to show for his toil.

About that time he was offered a sixty-acre farm for a very small payment down. With a determination to try working for himself, he purchased a few good milk cows and moved onto the farm. His wife made butter, which was marketed in Oswego.

Gradually, as his herd grew, he seeded his farm down for pasture until his entire place was in grass. Each year the best heifers were saved for milkers and the poorer cows were sold. In a few years the culls from his herd were recognized as superior to ordinary cows and were in demand at good prices.

Such a system of farming requires work and plenty of it, yet at the end of twenty years this man sold out for \$20,000 and has his farm left. A profit of \$1,000 a year above a living is much more than the average man is able to realize and could hardly be expected from any line of farming other than dairying.

### Dairy Hand Book

We have just been looking over a copy of the DeLaval Dairy Handbook and find it filled with good, practical information and advice to cow owners from cover to cover.

The book evidences a great deal of care in its preparation, and while the various phases of dairying are discussed by the best and highest authorities, the book is not technical but is written in plain, every-day language.

The first article is a very able discussion of the growth and importance of the dairying industry by Dean Davenport, director of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. This is followed by the story of how an Ohio farmer started out with practically nothing and built up a fine dairy herd and achieved big success.

Dean Vivian, of the Ohio College of Agriculture, has contributed a splendid article, "The Farm that Won't Wear Out," showing that where cows are kept on the farm and the fertility is returned to the soil, the land improves instead of deteriorates. Professor Eckles of Missouri, an authority whose advice is well worth heeding, has a splendid article on the importance of the proper feeding of cows at various seasons of the year.

Some of the other interesting articles are "Dairy Cattle Improvement Associations," by Fred W. Merrill; "Ventilation of Dairy Barns," "The Care of Cream on





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**F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.**  
Milwaukee, Wis.

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Here is the first real, practical idea for a perfect home-made concrete mixer ever yet produced. Endorsed by all farm papers, by concrete engineers and by hundreds of users. You make it with a few 2x6's, an oak barrel and a few castings. Send your name and get full instructions and

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**PLANS FREE**

It will mix 3½ cu. ft. at a batch, has self-tilting dump, runs by hand or 1 h.p. engine. Will keep from 2 to 6 men busy. Does finest work, equal to any \$200 machine—and costs you almost nothing in comparison. Just drop me your name on a post-card today. Full instructions and blue print plans will come at once. **FREE.**

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**Man, O Man** Why not put that shocked corn in an **AMERICAN TILE** \$1.07. Increased value will pay for silo first year. Silo **FREE** forever after. Build high and get the pressure.

10x40, 71 tons, \$183  
12x40, 115 tons, \$206  
14x40, 138 tons, \$232

Any size you want, however. Blocks Curved and Vitrified. Agents wanted. Write today.

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210 Traders Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## A \$45 SADDLE for \$36 Cash

Fourteen-inch swell front, 27-inch wool-lined skirt, 8-inch stirrup leather, guaranteed, solid steel fork.

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## FREE

Write today for 20 pgs. Art Post Cards to sell at 10¢ per pgs. When sold send \$2.00 and get your choice of presents.

**PEERLESS WATCH CO., DEPT. 902 CHICAGO, ILL.**

Joseph Baxter of Clay Center, Kansas, one of the successful breeders of pure-bred Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle, writes that his herd is doing well. Mr. Baxter now has forty head of cows and helpers of breeding age. They are a very choice lot and represent the best blood lines of the breed. His herd is headed by Select Knight, one of the best bulls now in service.

F. H. Bock of Bock's Dairy, Wichita, Kansas, owns one of the heavy-producing herds of Holsteins in this state. He has both registered and high-grade Holsteins and the production records of his herd for a number of years show that he has consistent profit-producers year after year, regardless of conditions.

the Farm," by J. D. Jarvis; "The Care of Freshening Cows," by F. H. Scribner, well known Wisconsin breeder; "Testing Dairy Cows," by Professor Benken-dorf; "How to Judge a Dairy Cow," by Hugh Van Pelt; "Buttermaking on the Farm," by S. E. Barnes; "Legumes for the Dairy," by Prof. C. W. Burkett, and numerous tables and other information of practical value to every cow owner. In fact, the whole booklet is a collection of valuable dairy facts and figures.

The DeLaval Separator Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, advises that they will be glad to send this handbook, free, to any of our readers who write for it.

With the increasing cost of farm operations and keener competition in selling, success in farming is coming more and more to mean the application of business principles. The use of the Babcock test and scales enables the farmer to keep an accurate account of what each cow in the herd is producing, thus making it possible for him to weed out his poor cows intelligently, and build up a strong producing herd. This method is simple, easy to understand, and requires but little labor.

M. H. Gardner, superintendent of advanced registry in the Holstein-Friesian Association, writes that the Holstein-Friesian cow Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna 161646 has broken the record for fat production in the senior four-year class of the yearly division, by producing in strictly official test for 327 days 23,845.1 pounds of milk containing 950.25 pounds of fat, with 38 days of her test yet to run. She freshened at the age of 4 years, 10 months, 20 days. Her sire is King Beauty Pietertje De Kol 50758; her dam is Cornucopia Plum Johanna 90522. She was bred by C. A. Pratt, of Le Raysville, Pa.; and she is now owned by George E. Stevenson, of Waverly, Pa. In the senior four-year class of the yearly division she displaces Lucille Jolie Pontiac 144478, whose semi-official record, for 365 days, is 23,830.2 pounds of milk containing 938.52 pounds fat. Eleven supervisors have been employed thus far in the conduct of this test. Computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter produced would amount to 1,187.81 pounds.

## Boy Wins First on Kafir

The first prize on kafir at the Oak Grange fair, held the last two days in September, was awarded Dennis Myers. We wrote Dennis, asking him to tell us his method of growing this kafir, and the following is his reply:

"The ground was plowed in April and harrowed, and then planted with furrow openers. The field was again harrowed and cultivated three times during the season.

"This field contained four acres and the yield will average twenty-five bushels an acre. There was a wet spot in the field and on this the kafir did not mature.

"My father and I picked the seed. We picked the good, plump heads and the largest seed.

"I intend to plant some more kafir next year."

This is a good kafir record for this season. We wonder how many farmers in the state can report an annual yield of twenty-five bushels of kafir this year?

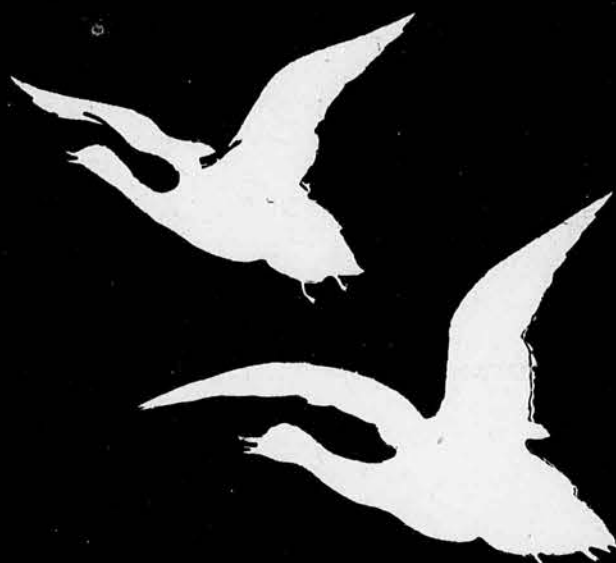
## Trapshooting

It is surprising to note the hundreds of sportsmen in all parts of the country who are resorting to the handtrap to get their quota of the pleasure and thrills which this great American sport affords.

Time was when the shotgun enthusiast was dependent upon the trapshooting club for this recreation and was lucky indeed if he did not have to journey many miles to indulge in the sport.

Today, however, the problem is solved in the handtrap, a portable device which may be laid on the floor of an automobile beside the gun case, taken on the train or on the yacht. It is always ready for business and never loses its energy. It is to be found on the country estate and on the farm. The clerk in the city office becomes as independent as his employer, for while the latter may do his shooting at the country club or over the traps of the gun club in the city, the clerk with the handtrap, gun shells and fifty or one hundred targets, may board a street car with his companions and in a very short time be experiencing all of the delights that go with the sport.—**GEORGE PEECE.**

# WINCHESTER



## Shotgun Shells

### "LEADER" AND "REPEATER"

For the high flyers, or the low flyers, "Leader" and "Repeater" shells have the reach, spread and penetration. Their great sale is due to these qualities, which insure a full bag. Use them in your gun. To be sure to get them

**ASK FOR THE W BRAND**

## Farmers!—Save \$212,000,000 Now Lost Each Year

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says "the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately \$212,000,000." The indirect losses—lost time, stunted growth, decreased production, due to stock being half-sick—cannot be estimated.

Prevent this waste. First, put your horses, cattle, sheep and swine in perfect health by using

## Pratts Animal Regulator

It sharpens the appetite—improves digestion—expels worms—keeps bowels and liver in normal condition—strengthens and tones up the entire system—makes rich, red blood. A natural tonic and conditioner used by successful stockmen for nearly 50 years. Then protect them. Use

## Pratts Dip and Disinfectant

to kill all comfort-destroying, disease-bearing lice and ticks and keep the stables and pens clean, sanitary and free from disease germs.

Vigorous stock in sanitary quarters is almost sure to escape disease, and health and comfort mean more rapid growth, greater strength and heavy production. You will save and make money by following this plan.

Our dealer in your town has instructions to supply you with Pratts Preparations under our square-deal guarantee—"Your money back if YOU are not satisfied"—the guarantee that has stood for nearly 50 years.

Write for 64 page Stock Book—FREE.

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

**WANT MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON** farm by the month, year around, with house etc. furnished. Geo. Molby, Barnes, Kansas.

**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.

**SUITS \$3.75, PANTS \$1.00, MADE TO** measure. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 530, Chicago, Ill.

**FARMERS WANTED—\$75 MONTH, MEN** and women. U. S. Government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. R. 82, Rochester, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR SALE—TILE DITCHER, GRADER,** road plow. P. J. Murta, Cuba, Mo.

**WARHORSE GAMES, HANDSOME AS A** picture. Game to the core. J. A. Pope, Harleton, Texas.

**SMOKING TOBACCO—NATURAL LEAF,** five pounds, \$1.00, postpaid. B. Parker, Hickory, Ky.

**GARRETT SOLD TWENTY-NINE SPRAY** pump auto washers in three days. Profit, two dollars each. Get Square Deal-B. Rusler Mfg. Co., Johnston, Ohio.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SOME-**thing similar, Red Raven 374126 and 9675 D. S. Polled Durham, four years old, first class in every respect. Joseph Seal, Route 5, Wakefield, Kansas.

**ONE HUNDRED CHRISTMAS NOVELTY** assortment of post cards, folders, tags, seals, stickers, gift cards, together with our money-saving magazine club catalog, 10c. Hahne Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## DOGS.

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

**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.

## 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.

## HORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE—SPOTTED SHETLAND PON-**ies. J. H. French, 115 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kansas.

## HONEY.

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

**PURE HONEY—TWO 60-POUND CANS,** \$9.50, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colorado. W. P. Morley.

**BULK COMB HONEY, \$11.50 FOR TWO** 58-pound cans. Single cans, \$6. R. A. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

## CATTLE.

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

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED JER-**sey bulls, best strains. Will trade for others. L. E. Pendleton, Dodge City, 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—ONE HOLSTEIN BULL** calf 23 months old. Paper will be furnished with this calf. Mr. H. A. Prachej, Jennings, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT REGIS-**tered Shorthorn bull, of serviceable age. Red in color. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kansas.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—TWELVE HIGH** grade cows, some in milk, some fresh soon. One registered 2-year-old bull. Write for information. Geo. N. Balnum, Ft. Scott, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR** sale. Eleven cows, all young; thirty yearlings, twenty-one colors. All high grade and priced to sell. Write for prices. Gurt A. Nelson, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

**HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES,** either sex, 16-18ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

**YOUR CHANCE TO START IN REGIS-**tered Ayrshire cattle. My herd bull, Gen. Argyle, and two females coming three years old; two high grade heifers and three high grade Holstein springers at a bargain. J. A. Corkhill, Goodland, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, LADY'S** Time 118653, calved June 9, 1913. Bred by Chester Thomas, St. Lambert and Golden Fern breeding. Guaranteed a breeder. Price \$100. A sweepstakes bull. G. F. Keesecker, Washington, Kansas.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS** PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

## POULTRY.

**FINE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS,** Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kansas.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1** each. J. W. Warner, La Crosse, Kansas.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, DARK RED,** white wings and tail. Hens, \$3 to \$5; toms, \$5 and \$6. J. W. Warner, La Crosse, Kan.

**ROSE AND S. C. R. I. REDS AND** Golden Wyandotte cockerels, two to four dollars. Eva McCauley, Genoa, Neb.

**FOR SALE—BUFF WYANDOTTE COCK-**erels, price \$1, and also White Pekin ducks and drakes, price \$1. Address Gus Sauer, Belvue, Kansas.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PRICED** reasonably. Chas. Kolterman, Route 6, Onaga, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR PURE-**bred white pullets at \$1 each. Mrs. J. L. Yordy, Tescott, Kansas.

**BIG SNOW WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,** \$1.50 each while they last. Excellent show record. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kansas.

**BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.25.** Free from black or white. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kansas.

**FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2 each. Mary E. Price, Route 7, Manhattan, Kansas.

**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.

**BIG BONED BARRED ROCK COCKER-**els, fancy breeding, \$2 each. Bred to lay strain. C. D. Swaim, Geuda Springs, Kan.

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

**GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS,** \$1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

**FINE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels and pullets, \$1 and \$1.50 each. I. S. Myers, Beatrice, Neb., Route 2.

**BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH,** three for \$4. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

**BARGAINS—ALL VARIETIES CHICK-**ens, bantams, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas and eggs. Bare Poultry Co., Box 921, Hampton, Iowa.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—**Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kansas.

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

**GESE, EMBDEN, TOULOUSE, CHINA;** turkeys, ducks. All leading breeds of poultry. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

**QUALITY SINGLE COMB REDS—BAR-**gains if ordered soon. Mrs. Elmer Nicholson, Route 5, Wellington, Kansas.

**NICE YOUNG M. B. TURKEYS, Sired** by Panama-Pacific Exposition winner. Hens \$4 and \$5, toms \$6 up. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

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

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** from prize winning stock. Farm raised. \$1.50 each before January 1. Mrs. H. B. Buchanan, Abilene, Kansas.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKER-**els—Grand breeding birds, large and well marked. Dams have trap nest record 225 eggs in year. \$3 each, two \$5.50, four \$10. Ike Hudnall, Milan, Mo.

**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.

**GUINEAS WANTED—BROILERS, \$4;** old, \$3 dozen. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kansas.

**THANKSGIVING TURKEYS, GEESE,** ducks, guineas and chickens wanted. Coops loaned and price lists free. The Copes, Topeka.

## WANTED—TO BUY.

**WANTED—TO BUY EWES. F. U. DUT-**ton, Penalsosa, Kansas.

**WANTED—WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ PUP-**ples about six weeks old. James Brockway, Baldwin, Kansas.

**WANTED, FOR SEED—SUDAN GRASS,** cane, kafir, milo maize, feterita, millet and sweet corn. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

**SUDAN GRASS AND CANE SEED** wanted. Will buy any quantity. Send sample, stating quantity you have and price wanted f. o. b. your station. Address B. Ellis, Hico, Texas.

## FARMS WANTED.

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

# RURAL COMMUNITY DRAMA

By Osceola Hall, Department of Rural Social Life

**T**HE presentation of a drama in the rural district affords one of the best means of social expression. The little child is always playing the game of "make believe." This desire on the part of children is a natural one, and develops as they grow toward maturity. This tendency to play a make believe personality is a desirable characteristic and is found in all of us, but we are not all capable of expressing it wisely.

Our country young folks attempt to bring into their lives larger experiences by putting on plays. Not only do they live the lives of the characters they represent, but they get much enjoyment from the social feature of the rehearsals. They love the excitement of the drama, and the only way they can experience it is by actually presenting one. The country young folk seldom get to see a good drama, for even the cheapest stock companies do not come to the country community. Even in the towns they can see only the cheaper types of dramatic expression. They return to their own communities with the idea of acting—but not with the idea of presenting a worthy character.

Be careful in selecting the play or drama to be presented. Remember the story and the lives of the characters depicted will be put on in your church or school house by the people that are available in the neighborhood. Select a play that can be put on under these conditions, one that will be pleasing to your friends and neighbors, one that will get the stamp of approval of the best people in the district. Don't bring in a type of life in your play that the people will not understand or appreciate. The play will be heard by the young people as well as the older ones in the community, and for this reason it is necessary that you select a play that has a good moral tone to it. It is not necessary that the play be strictly religious, or even educational. It may be extremely humorous, but let it be clean humor.

One essential in preparing to present a play is choosing a place for rehearsals. It would be found preferable to have some older person sponsor for the movement—a minister, a respected farmer, or a farmer's wife should meet with the young people at each rehearsal. If possible, engage a trainer for a few days or a week. Let each individual understand beforehand that the play means business. Whoever goes into it at the start must be present at every practice, and see the thing through. No matter what might come up at rehearsals to cause misunderstandings, don't be a quitter. See the public performance given at any cost.

Put the play on for some good cause—church, school, agricultural club, grange, farmers' union, farmers' institute or farm bureau. The people that are interested in the organization for which the play is given will be attracted to it, and will work up interest in the neighborhood.

The advertising feature for such an occasion should not be overlooked. Write to all the county papers. Put a notice

in the correspondence column, also put a paid notice on the front page. A large number of persons who have not the time to read the regular correspondence items will glance over the first page and, seeing the notice of a drama to be presented in your community, be very likely to read the article, and if they know someone in your community, they will probably keep that date open for the occasion. It would be unfair to ask for a front page notice without remuneration on your part. Another effective way to advertise is to write a large number of post cards to the families in the district. Three or four of the young people can take the responsibility of writing and sending these cards. The telephone system in the country enables one to reach a large number easily and quickly. In a few communities the poster is found to be a good means of advertising. The local leaders can decide as to the advisability of this extra expense.

It is just as necessary to see that everything is left in perfect condition after the presentation of the play as it is to see that everything is in readiness the night of the performance. Community strife has been caused by the failure to return some article that was borrowed for use in the drama. Care should be taken that all such property be returned in good condition, so that on future occasions there will be no question of articles being lost or injured, making it difficult to obtain such assistance from the people in the neighborhood. After the play has been presented in your own community, it is best to forget it. It is unwise for the group to go from place to place, presenting the play. If this is done, then your group becomes a troop of untrained and unacceptable performers. While the mistakes and sometimes crude productions of home folks are admired and praised by your community, yet they become ludicrous to strangers who do not understand and appreciate the home feature of the event. Give your play in your community and your community only. It is not necessary that you keep the group together as a dramatic club or an organization at all. Such organizations die easily, and the responsibility usually falls on two or three, and the interest lags. Then when the community wishes another play, it is impossible to get an enthusiastic response. This registers another failure in the social life of the neighborhood. After the play let the group disband. Then when you want to present another public performance, get together that group or another group—it is better to use new ones from time to time—and you will again have enthusiastic interest in your community dramatics.

Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast. "You do not doubt a trained swimmer could do that, do you James?"

"No, sir," answered Jimmie; "but I wondered why he didn't make it four and get back to the side his clothes were on."



THE FIRST FEW LESSONS ARE STRENUOUS EXERCISE FOR BOTH CALF AND BOY





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.

"Success, my boy, is the aim of all, But to live that joy to the full, You want to get there through the gate marked 'push' And not through the gate marked 'pull'."

That cause in which we have an active part is the one from which we derive the greatest benefit.

Too often we criticize the teacher's methods without knowing her motives. A visit to the school-room where we can see the teacher at her work, and a talk with her, might cause us to commend instead of criticize.

#### Baked Bean Sandwiches

Mash cold baked beans, mix to a paste with salad dressing, and spread between thin slices of bread and butter.

#### Simple Fruit Cake

- 1 cupful brown or white sugar
- 1/2 cupful butter, or butter and lard
- 1 cupful sour milk
- 1 level teaspoonful soda
- 2 cupfuls flour
- 1 teaspoonful baking powder
- 1 cupful raisins
- 1 cupful chopped nuts
- Spices to suit taste (No eggs)

Stir soda into milk, baking powder into flour. Stir up with spoon and bake immediately.

Is the children's school lunch made up of food that is appetizing and nourishing, or is the ease of packing all that is considered? There is a close relation between the noonday lunch and the kind of work done in the school-room.

Think of Christmas early—remember the needy.

#### FASHION DEPARTMENT—ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

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



No. 8046—Ladies' Dressing Sacque: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Keeping pace with fashion's fancies, the designer planned to make the new collar the "star feature" of this dainty dressing sacque. The garment is cut in becoming length, quite full and drawn in at the waistline on an elastic. Ribbon at the neck and waist fasten the sacque. No. 8045—Child's Dress: Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A plain but pretty little dress, blending light and dark color goods effectively and with novelty in the collar. A facing is stitched underneath the front where the frock laces after slipping on over the head. A belt brings the fullness of the skirt section into graceful folds. No. 8024—Ladies' Blouse: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. For practical purposes this is a waist that will give full measure of satisfaction. Contrasting goods is used to face the fronts that roll back to form "point revers" and the broad collar is in matching tone. The full length sleeves are gathered into band cuffs. No. 7846—Ladies' Apron: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. In every way worthy of your approval, this apron has a very full body and skirt section, the closing being at front with loops and buttons. Contrasting goods contribute the collar, cuffs and belt, as well as a pocket of generous size in each side of the front. No. 7624—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. This skirt has three gores, with closing in the center of the front. It fits neatly at the top and widens at the lower edge to 2 1/2 yards in the medium size. At the top there is a fancy belt, with long side tabs, but this may be omitted. No. 7535—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. In this design the sleeves and body are cut in one, with center back seam and side front closing. The neck may be high or low, with or without the collar. The sleeves are full length, gathered into the band cuffs. The skirt is cut in four gores, with a slightly circular flare at the lower edge.

#### APPLE CHARLOTTE

- 1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
- 1 cup cooked apple pulp
- Whites of three eggs
- 1 cup sugar

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, and when dissolved, add lemon juice. Strain, cool slightly and add apple pulp. When mixture begins to stiffen, beat using wire whisk, until light; then add whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, and beat thoroughly. Turn into mold that has been dipped in cold water and if desired line mold with lady fingers or sponge cake. One pint whipped cream may be used in place of whites of eggs—and canned fruits may be used in place of apples.

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#### Real Estate For Sale

##### DAIRY FARM

Forty Acres, one mile out; all alfalfa land, large buildings. A bargain if sold soon. Write for list of farms and ranches. T. B. GODSEY - EMPORIA, KANSAS

##### BEAUTIFUL SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS

160-acre farm near Topeka, only \$60. Easy terms. Can fit you out in any size farm desired. J. E. THOMPSON (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kansas.

##### FOR SALE

130 Acres on state road, one mile from Weedsport; three railways, trolley, creamery, alfalfa land, running water, large barns, silo, ten-room house, furnace, city water in house and barns, stock and tools. ELMER S. FAATZ - WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

##### 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.

216 ACRES of highly improved farm, 3 miles from Nevada, Mo. Will trade for rental property or merchandise. W. C. BRYANT - ELK CITY, KANSAS

160 ACRES, 4 1/2 miles railroad station, good community; 6-room house, fair barn, silo, 20 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, remainder cultivation, watered by well and cistern. Owner wishes to sell before January 1. Write for full particulars, price and location. Do it now. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

##### FOR SALE

1,240-Acre Farm, 8 miles from good town in Norton County, Kansas. 500 acres of good farm land in cultivation, the balance fenced to pasture; small improvements, good water. Price, \$20,000. Terms reasonable. Other bargains. McAULEY & ELDRED, LOGAN, KANSAS

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1103 East 15th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

#### FARM AND HERD.

H. L. Cornell of Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Lincoln, Nebraska, announces November 15 as the date of his fourth annual sale of Holstein cattle. The offering will consist of sixty head of choice cows from three to six years old and ninety head of heifers from calves to two-year-olds, all tuberculin tested. A lot of the cows are bred to a high priced bull whose dam at two years of age made a record of 16.54 pounds butter and 345 pounds milk in seven days and a record of 700.32 pounds butter and 15,042 pounds milk in one year. The dam of this sire held the world's record for two years.

Catalogs are out for Tomson Bros. Short-horn calf sale to be held at their farm near Wakarusa, Kansas, November 22. They have cataloged thirty-four heifers and ten bulls for this sale. The offering was sired by such bulls as Maxwalton Rosedale, Prince Valentine 4th, Dale's Cumberland, and Crusader. A number of the heifers are bred to Village Marshall, champion futurity winner at the Royal as a calf and a winner of several grand championships as a yearling in 1916.

L. C. Walbridge, the well known Poland China breeder of Russell, Kansas, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Walbridge has one of the big herds in this state and has the type that is profitable. He has decided to reduce his herd of sows, which is one of the best in the state.



## OVERLAND RED

A Romance of The Moonstone Canon Trail

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

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

(Chapter XX, "The Led Horse"—Continued.)  
"I GUESS not, Dick. You're on the wrong trail. What do you think I am?"

"Same as I always thought."  
"Then you want to change your opinion of me," said Collie, relinquishing the tie-ropes. "I ain't breaking the law, but you are going to hear more about this."

"I'll risk that. You can ride right along, pronto."

"And you keep Sarko? I guess not! I'll stick."

"You can't throw no bluff this morning," said Tenlow, irritated by the youth's persistence. "I guess you know what I mean."

"You got the horse, but I don't leave here without him," said Collie stubbornly. And there was an underlying assurance about Collie's attitude that perplexed the deputy, who was satisfied that the led horse was for Overland Red's use.

Saunders, hiding back in the brush, cursed Tenlow's stupidity. To have let Collie go on and have followed him under cover would have been the only sensible plan. Rapidly approximating the outcome of this muddle, Saunders untied his pony and rode back toward the ranch, taking an unused and densely covered bridle-trail.

From up in the canon came the thunder of the racing-car. Far above them Tenlow and Collie could see it creeping round a turn in the road. It disappeared in a dip, to reappear almost instantly, gliding swiftly down the long slant toward the valley. The staccato drumming of the exhaust echoed along the hillside. Overland's silk hat shone bravely in the sun. Beside the outlaw was the figure of a woman. Tenlow foresaw complications and muttered profanely.

Down the next ditch rolled the car, rocking to the unevenness of the mountain road. Overland opened the throttle, the machine shot forward, and in a few seconds drew up abreast of the deputy.

"Thank you so much, Mr. Summers," said Louise, stepping from the car. "How are you, Mr. Tenlow?"

"Good-bye, Mr. Summers. I enjoyed the ride very much."

"Just a minute—" began the deputy. "Where's my pony, Collie? He didn't get away, did he?"

"No, ma'am. Mr. Tenlow 'requisitioned' him. Thought I'd wait till you came along so I could explain."

"Requisitioned my pony! What do you mean?"

"It's this way, Miss Lacharme. That man there in the machine is wanted. He—"

"What has that to do with my pony, please?"

"I guess you know who he is. I figured he was layin' to get away on that pony."

"You want to go back to school, pardner, and learn to figure correct," said Overland, his foot on the accelerator pedal of the throbbing car. "One minus one is nothin'."

"Hold on there!" cried Tenlow, striding forward. Louise stood between the deputy and the car.

"My horse, please," she said quietly. As she spoke the car roared, jumped forward, and shot down the smooth grade of the valley road.

"Now, Mr. Tenlow, I wish you would explain this to me. And then to Uncle Walter. I sent one of our men with a horse. He was to wait for me here. What right have you to interfere with him?"

"I guess I got as much right as you have to interfere with me," said Tenlow sullenly. "Hold on there!" cried Collie, jumping forward.

"Collie, I'll talk with him."

"Take my horse, Miss Louise," said Collie, flushing.

"No, indeed, I'll ride Sarko."

"I'll get him," said Collie.

"No. Mr. Tenlow will get him, I am sure."

"A woman can make any deal look smooth—if she is interested," said Tenlow, turning toward the brush. He came out leading the pony.

"Thank you, Collie, you may get the mail, please."

Collie stood watching her as she rode away. Then with much deliberation he tied his own pony Apache to a clump of greasewood. He unbuckled his belt and flung it, with gun and holster, to the ground.

"Now," he said, his face blazing white with suppressed anger. "I'm going to make you eat that speech about any woman making things look smooth—if she's interested."

"You go on home or I'll break you in two," said Tenlow.

Collie's reply was a snail-like blow between Tenlow's eyes. The deputy staggered, gritted his teeth, and flung himself at the younger man. The fight was unequal from the beginning. Apache snorted and circled as the bushes crashed and crackled.

A few minutes later, Tenlow strode from the bushes leading his pony. He wiped the

blood and sweat from his face and spat viciously.

Louise, riding homeward slowly, heard a horse coming behind her. She reined Sarko and waited. Collie saw no way out of it, so he rode up, grinning from a bruised and battered face.

"Why, Collie?"

The young man grinned again. His lips were swollen and one eye was nearly closed.

Dismounting, Louise stepped to the ford. "Oh, I'm sorry!" she cried. "your face is terribly bruised. And your eye—"

She could not help smiling at Collie's ludicrous appearance.

"I took a fall," he mumbled blandly. "Apache here is tricky at times."

Louise's gaze was direct and reproachful. "Here, let me bathe your face. Sloop down, like that. You don't look so badly, now that the dirt is off. Surely you didn't fall on your eye?"

Collie tried to laugh, but the effort was not very successful.

Tenderly she bathed his bruised face. Her nearness, her touch, made him forget the pain. Suddenly he seized her hand and kissed it, leaving a stain of blood where his lips had touched. She was thrilled with a mingled feeling of pride and shame—pride in that he had fought because of her, as she knew well enough, and shame at the bru-

ality of the affair which she understood as clearly as though she had witnessed it. She was too honest to make herself believe she was not flattered, in a way, but she made Collie think otherwise.

He evaded her direct questioning stubbornly. Finally she asked whether Mr. Tenlow "had taken a fall," or not.

"Sure he did!" replied Collie. "A couple or three years ago—tryin' to outride Overland Red. Don't you remember?"

"Collie, you're a regular hypocrite."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And you look—frightful."

"Yes, ma'am."

"You're not a bit ashamed."

"Yes, ma'am, I am."

"Don't say, Yes, ma'am' all the time. You don't seem to be ashamed. Why should you be, though. Because you were fighting?"

"No, Miss Louise. Because I got licked."

Louise mounted Sarko and rode beside Collie silently. Presently she touched his arm. "But did you?" she asked, her eyes grave and her tone conveying a subtle question above the mere letter.

"No! By thunder!" he exclaimed. "Not in a hundred years!"

"Well, get some raw meat from the cook. I'll give your explanation to Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, for you will have to be ready for the trip tomorrow. You will have to think of a better explanation for the boys."

While riding homeward, Louise dropped her glove. Collie was about instantly and picked it up. "Can I keep it?" he said.

The girl looked curiously at him for a moment. "No, I think not, Collie," she said gently.

Collie rode up to the corrals that afternoon whistling as blithely as he could considering his injuries. He continued to whistle as he unsaddled Apache.

At the bunk-house Brand Williams looked at him once, and bent double with silent laughter. The boys badgered him unmercifully. "Fell off a horse!—Go tell that to the chink!—Who stepped on your face, kid?—Been ridin' on your map, eh?—Where was the wreck?—Who sewed up your eye?"

"S-s-h-h, fellas," said Miguel, grinning. "If you make all that noise, how you going to hear the tune he is whistling, hey?"

Collie glanced at Saunders, who had said nothing. "Got anything to offer on the subject, Silent?" he asked.

"Nope. I take mine out in thinkin'."

"You're going to have a chance to do a whole lot more of it before long," said Collie; and he said it with a suggestiveness that did not escape the astute foreman, Brand Williams.

CHAPTER XXI.  
BORROWED PLUMES.

He speaks of a pretty round sum," said Walter Stone, returning the letter that Collie had asked him to read. "I don't know but that the land you speak of is a good investment. You were thinking of raising stock—horses?"

"Yes, sir. The Oro people are making

good at it. The land north of you is good grazing-land and good water. Of course, I got to wait for a while. Red says in the letter that my share of the claim so far is five thousand. That wouldn't go far on that piece of land, but I've saved some, too."

"You might make a payment to hold the land," said Stone.

"I don't like that way. I want to buy it all at once."

Walter Stone smiled. Collie was ambitious, and rather inexperienced. "So you think you will leave us and go to mining until you have made enough more to buy it outright?"

"Yes, sir. I don't want you to think I ain't satisfied here. I like it here."

"I know you do, Collie. Well, think it over. Prospecting is gambling. It is sometimes/magnificent gambling. Miss Lacharme's father was a prospector. We have never heard from him since he went out on the desert. But that has nothing to do with it. If I didn't believe you'd make a first-rate citizen, I shouldn't hesitate a minute about your going. I'd rather see you ranching it. We need solid men here in California. There are so many remittance-men, invalids, idlers, speculators, and unbalanced enthusiasts that do more harm than good, that we need a few new landmarks. We need a few new cornerstones and keystone to stiffen the structure that is building so fast. I realize that we must build from the ground up—not hang out tents from the trees. That day is past."

"It's a big thing—to be stuck on California more than getting rich," said Collie.

"Yes. The state of California is a bank—a new bank. The more depositors we have, the stronger we shall be—provided our depositors have faith in us. We have their good will now. We need solid, two-handed men who can take hold and prove that investment in our state is profitable."

"You bet!" exclaimed Collie, catching some of the older man's enthusiasm. Then he added with less enthusiasm: "But how about such things as the Jap ranchers dumping carloads of onions in the rivers and melons in the ocean, by the ton, and every one cut so it can't be used by poor folks? If Eastern people got on to that they would shy off pretty quick."

"Yes," said the rancher, frowning. "It's true enough that such things do happen. I've known of boatloads of fish being dumped back in the ocean because the middlemen wouldn't give the fishermen a living price. In western Canada thousands of bushels of grain have been burned on the ground because the Eastern market was down and the railroads would not make a rate that would allow a profit to the farmer. Such things are not local to California. California is in the limelight just now and such things are naturally prominent."

[To be continued.]

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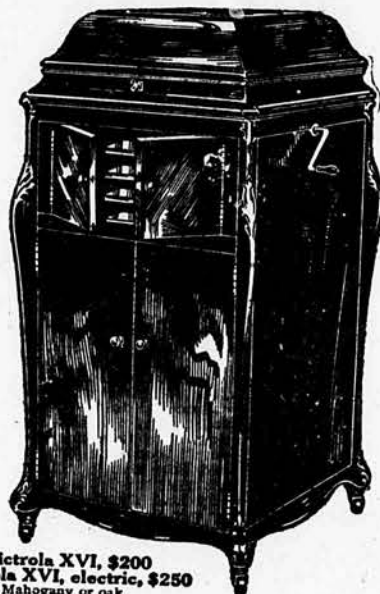
The instrument which plays the greatest music is the instrument you want in your home! The Victrola is supreme. Its supremacy is founded on a basis of great things actually accomplished. It is in millions of homes the world over because it takes into these homes all that is best in every branch of music and entertainment.

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Victrola XVI, electric, \$250  
Mahogany or oak



## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## Shorthorn Bulls

## For Sale, Ten Shorthorns

Eight months to two years old. Reds and roans. Large rugged fellows from heavy milking families of Shorthorn cows. Will offer these bulls at farmer prices. Come and see them. They are priced to sell.

H. W. Estes, Sitka, Kan.

## PEARL SHORTHORN HERD

Pearl, Dickinson County, Kans.

For Sale—Twenty bulls, 8 to 10 months old, red, white and roan. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe. Come and see my herd. Address

C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, KANSAS

## Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

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

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

## RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Prince Valentine 4th 242179. Families represented, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauty and Violets.

H. H. HOLMES, Route 1, Great Bend, Kan.

## CEDAR WILD POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Cedar Wild Knight, a two-year-old Shorthorn bull that will look well at the head of a pure-bred herd. Also five Polled and Shorthorn bull calves.

JOS. BAXTER & SON, Clay Center, Kansas

Grotheer's Shorthorns—Lavender Model by Choice Goods Model heads herd. Young bulls and heifers. Few cows for sale.

H. C. GROTHEER, Route 7, Pittsburg, Kansas.

## LOWMONT SHORTHORNS.

Brawith Heir 351408 heads herd. Inspection invited.

E. E. HEACOCK & SON, Hartford, Kan.

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SHORTHORNS.  
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.  
RED POLLED CATTLE.  
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.  
HOLSTEINS.  
C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.  
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For sale, 65 head March pigs, either sex. Two fall yearling boars, sired by Wilcox's White Giant. Prices reasonable. Write today.

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O. I. C. BOARS, all ages; big boned, long bodied, growthy fellows. Prices reasonable.

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Age two weeks to two years, priced to move quickly at \$40 to \$80. Worth double. Bred for high production. All pure-bred and sure to get high producing heifers. Herd of nearly a hundred, established in 1906, located at Linwood, Kansas, near Kansas City. Tuberculin tested yearly, never found a reactor. Milk test over 4 per cent.

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## RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—Twelve cows and heifers.

I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

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

AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

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## Live Stock and Farm Auctioneer

Write or wire for date. I can please you.

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Experienced Auctioneer, wants your sale.

Write or wire. Hutchinson, Kansas.

## HOGS.

POLAND CHINAS—SIX READY TO wean pigs, \$35; eight weaned shoats, \$55; 100-pound boars, \$15. Two herd boars. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

## FARM AND HERD.

Catalogs are out for the Shorthorn sale to be held by H. C. Lqokabaugh at Watonga, Okla., November 23. Forty head of richly-bred cattle have been cataloged for this sale. The offering consists of thirty females and ten bulls, including some of this season's importations from Scotland. The females are all bred to the great bulls, Fair Acres' Sultan, Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.

B. M. Lyne of Oak Hill, Kansas, has decided to reduce his herd of valuable Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and claims December 28 as the date of his sale. Owing to railroad conveniences, the sale will be held at Abilene, Dickinson County, in a comfortable sale barn. Thirty head of cows, heifers and bulls, breeding cattle from the milking strain of Shorthorns, will be cataloged. The herd is headed by Violet Search, a splendid son of Searchlight, and is said by good judges of Shorthorn cattle to be one of the best sons of Searchlight. The Poland Chinas will be twenty-five large smooth sons and gilts bred for March litters. They are the big, medium kind, and are bred to a son of Big Bob Wonder, a boar that has made Poland China history.

The two days' Hereford sale held by W. I. Bowman of Ness City, Kansas, was one of the good sales of the season. Sixty bulls sold for an average of \$351.42 per head, and sixty-six females sold for an average of \$298.03 per head. The average on 125 head was \$316.09. The top of the sale was \$1,200. Most of the offering was taken by Kansas buyers.

C. W. Taylor, the well-known Shorthorn breeder of Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas, is the owner of one of the best herds of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle in Kansas. Mr. Taylor has always grown his cat-

tle in a way that they make good as breeding stock. He has developed a herd of milking Shorthorns and a cow that will not give milk enough to raise a good calf is not kept on the farm, but shipped to the market for beef. This year he has raised about fifty extra good calves and a feature of his herd is a fine lot of young bulls coming yearlings that are real farmer bulls and a number of them are good herd header prospects. Mr. Taylor's farm near Pearl, Kansas, consists of 1,800 acres and is very productive. A large herd of cattle has been kept on this farm for the past twenty-five years. The grain yields have always been large. Three to four cuttings of alfalfa are not unusual. The corn and wheat yields have always been profitable.

B. L. Bean of Mapleton, Kansas, one of the successful Holstein breeders of this state, reports his herd doing well this year. During the many years that he has been in the business he has been breeding for heavy producers and as a result has a very profitable herd. A feature at this time is the choice lot of yearling heifers, all of them raised on Mr. Bean's farm.

Dr. F. S. Schoenleber of Manhattan, owner of one of the best herds of Ayrshire cattle in the West, reports his herd making a good record this year. The Ayrshire herd on Doctor Schoenleber's farm near Linwood, Kansas, was established in 1896 and now numbers 100 head, and is one of the heavy producing herds at this time. A feature of the herd is the choice lot of young bulls that are backed by a long line of records for heavy production.

T. T. Langford & Sons of Jamesport, Mo., owners of one of the great herds of Spotted Polands, report a heavy demand for herd material. Their sales this year have been the heaviest in the history of their herd. Their recent sales included foundation stock for several new herds.

H. C. Grotheer of Pittsburg, Kansas, is one of the successful breeders of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle in Kansas and is a consistent worker for improved stock on Kansas farms. He owns one of the richly-bred herds of Shorthorns and this year has raised a choice lot of Scotch-topped calves that are good prospects for herd material.

## DISPERSION SALE OF JACKS

AT MORAN, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 22.

## JACKS, JENNETS, BROOD MARES, MULES AND CATTLE

Imported Belgian stallion, Voltigeur 7537 (81820); 1,900 pounds, six years. Thirteen mammoth black jacks and jennets. Four jacks, three to six years, 14-2 inches to 15-3 inches standard, 8 to 9-inch cannon bone (bring your tape line). Prompt and sure. Mon-ster three years, black, light points, prompt and sure. Will make 1,200-pound herd jack. Nine jennets, six months to six years; six safe in foal to good jacks, three of them to W. D. Gots's 1,260-pound herd jack. Thirteen mules and mares, mostly coming three years. Moran is 100 miles south of Kansas City, twelve miles east of Iola, thirty miles west of Fort Scott, on M. K. & T. and Missouri Pacific railroads. Fifteen passenger trains daily.

Send for catalog. W. J. STRONG, MORAN, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS.

TOMSON BROS. SHORTHORN CALF SALE  
Wednesday, Nov. 22, at Farm at Wakarusa, Kan.

Masquerader and Color Bearer, Prize-Winning Sons of Maxwalton Rosedale. Both in the Sale.

Thirty-four heifers and ten bulls, the choice of our 1915 and 1916 calf crop, an offering of outstanding worth, based on the pedigrees and individual excellence. The most fashionable families are represented, including the Augusta, Mayflower, Marigold, Clara, Lavender, Fancy, Mysie, Victoria, Nonpareil, Clipper, Bloom, and others of similar popularity.

Sixteen heifers and two bulls by Maxwalton Rosedale that are choice, including five members of our show herd. Three of these are extra good show prospects for 1917—a roan Augusta bull calf is a real herd bull prospect. Maxwalton Rosedale is out of the same dam as Pride of Albion, twice champion at the American Royal and full brother to Whitehall Rosedale, for several years a champion winner, and Maxwalton Pride, sire of the grand champion female at the 1916 Royal. These things by Maxwalton Rosedale combine the most sought after blood lines and an individuality that commends them to the most discriminating buyers.

Ten heifers and four bulls are by the Cruickshank Secret bull, Prince Valentine 4th, himself a champion winner, a bull of most remarkable constitution and fleshing quality and one of the leading western sires. One of the best show things we had out in 1915 and 1916 is the senior yearling Augusta heifer by Prince Valentine 4th. The four bulls by him, three reds and one roan, are great herd bull prospects.

Four heifers and one bull are by Dale's Cumberland, he by Cumberland's Last, probably the most noted of the Cumberland bulls and out of a dam by Avondale, the greatest breeding son of Whitehall Sultan. These are promising young things.

Four heifers by CRUSADER by Barmpton Knight include two members of our show herd, one of them being the junior champion FANCY 20TH.

Several heifers in the offering are bred to VILLAGE MARSHAL, champion futurity winner at the Royal as a calf, and winner of several grand championships as a yearling in 1916.

We are assured by those in position to know that our offering ranks with the best of the year, both in point of blood lines and the uniform high merit. We invite Shorthorn breeders generally to come to the sale and inspect both the offering and the breeding herd and draw their own conclusions.

Write for catalog. Address

## TOMSON BROS., CARBONDALE or DOVER, KAN.

Auctioneers—Jones, Reppert and Brady.

Bellows Bros.' Shorthorn sale will occur at Maryville, Mo., on Tuesday, November 21. Special train and Pullman service has been provided for after the Bellows sale.



## POLAND CHINAS

## ELKMORE FARM POLANDS

WORLD'S CHAMPION SENIOR YEARLING, CALDWELL'S BIG BOB

The sensation of the National Swine Show and grand champion Poland China boar at the Topeka Free Fair. Fifteen spring boars ready for service, priced to sell. Write at once. Mention Kansas Farmer.

FRED B. CALDWELL

HOWARD, KANSAS

## DEAN'S MASTODON POLANDS

Big high-quality spring boars, sired by Big Bone Model by Long Big Bone, champion Iowa State Fair. Others by Smooth Black Bone by Smooth Big Bone, also champion Iowa State Fair. Dams of offering all by noted big-type sires. All have great size and quality. If you want size and high quality, I have them. All immune.

CLARENCE DEAN

WESTON, MISSOURI



## Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

We are not the originator, but the preserver of the old original big-boned Spotted Poland. The oldest and largest herd on earth. Every hog recorded in the recognized records. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

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## Herd Boars and Sows

Have a surplus of Poland China herd boars and sows. Wish to move them at prices you can afford. They are as good as grow. Let us tell you about them.

## L. C. WALBRIDGE

RUSSELL - KANSAS

## Poland China Boars and Gilts

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

WM. WATT &amp; SON - GREEN CITY, MO.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars, one extra good yearling boar by Faulkner's Spotted Chief and one of my herd boars, Spotted Duke, an 800-pound hog. Summer pigs, either sex.

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## Sullivan Bros.' Polands

Outstanding February and March boars and gilts, good length, plenty of bone and high quality. Priced to sell.

SULLIVAN BROS. - NORAN, KANSAS

## OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Choice spring boars and 10-week-old fall pigs, priced to sell. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

## DUROC JERSEYS.

## W. R. CROW &amp; SON'S

## DUROCS

We offer foundation material, herd boars and show stock of the large, smooth type. Our herd won more first premiums and grand championships than any Duroc herd shown in 1916.

W. R. CROW &amp; SONS, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

## Maplewood Durocs

We have a fine lot of pure-bred Duroc boars ready for service, and some choice spring gilts open, ready for December breeding. Price on boars, \$25; gilts, \$30. Send us your order.

Mott &amp; Seaborn, Herington, Kansas

## A HERD BOAR

We offer the splendid herd boar, Gold Medal 176231, also spring boars by him and the great boar, Country Gentleman 132541. All double immune. Prices reasonable.

W. R. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

## PATTERSON'S DUROCS

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

ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

## TWENTY FIVE SPRING BOARS

Sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., first prize boar at Topeka Fair, 1916, and G. M.'s Crimson Wonder. Big rugged fellows ready for service. Immune and priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD - LYONS, KANSAS

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For Sale—Fifteen spring boars, two fall yearlings, sired by Wonder of Kansas. All are large and smooth. Priced right and satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants.

K. HAGUE - NEWTON, KANSAS

## UNEEDA HERD

Choice early and late spring boars. Weight 150 to 250 pounds. Not fat. Choice breeding. All rich red, good backs, bone and feet; quality kind; real herd improvers at right prices. Tell us your wants.

TYSON BROS. - McALLISTER, KANSAS

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Duroc boars with size, bone and stretch. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay.

F. C. CROCKER, Box K, Filley, Nebraska

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Ten choice spring boars, real herd leaders, the tops from forty head. Thirty-five spring gilts. Priced to sell.

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## PURE-BRED DUROC BOARS

Best breeding, choice individuals, priced right. W. J. Harrison, Silver Lake, Kansas.

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## AT REDUCED PRICES

On account of severe drought and having to buy high priced feed, I have reduced prices on my Perfection Spotted Poland. Boars ready for fall service; bred gilts; spring pigs and some brood sows at sacrifice prices for quick sale. Free circular.

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## Palmer's Immune Polands

Immune Poland China boars for sale. Two fall boars and ten spring boars, sired by Big Bob Wonder 71999, Caldwell's Big Bob 76436 and Sir Dudley, junior champion Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, 1916.

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150 choice spring pigs left, sired by seven of the very best boars of the East and West. Priced right. Write your wants to the CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

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## ARKELL'S POLANDS

Big high quality March and April boars, sired by Chief Big Bone, Longfellow Again and the champion Big Timm. These boars are out of big high quality sows and are fine prospects.

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Will be at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and Muskogee fairs. Over two hundred April and May pigs that will suit breeders wanting big high quality Polands.

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April boars, fancy individuals. Priced for quick sale. Sires, Lafayette's Last, Bader's Golden Model 2d, McWonder and Big Ex Wonder.

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Twenty-five choice spring boars sired by the half ton A Wonderful King, the first prize aged boar at Topeka fair and first and grand champion at Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, 1916. Write for prices.

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Boars—Serviceable age, guaranteed to please. Breeding stock, both sexes.

T. T. LANGFORD &amp; SONS, Jamesport, Mo.

## FITZSIMMONS' POLANDS

Spring boars sired by Blue Hadley and Geo. Garnett, out of choice big-type dams.

O. H. FITZSIMMONS - WILSEY, KANSAS

## BIG-TYPE POLANDS.

Spring boars and gilts, fifteen to twenty dollars. Edgar Hartman, Great Bend, Kan.

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## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

COLEMAN &amp; 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.

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Chester Whites or O. I. C's. Big, growthy spring boars and gilts. Some by Izzy O. K. Wonder. KANSAS HERD OF CHESTER WHITES, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## CHOICE CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Mature Stock at farmers' prices.

Joseph Morin - Orleans, Nebraska

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## Herefords and Percherons

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

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150 Head in Herd. A few cows and heifers for sale. Also a lot of farm and range bulls. Priced reasonable.

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For Sale—Twenty-five bulls from 6 to 36 months old. Anxiety breeding, choice ones. Herd bulls, Beau D 37645; Albion 44 458-303; Lewis Fairfax 522709.

J. C. DARR &amp; SON, PLYMOUTH, KANSAS

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## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

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Pure-Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789. Special offering of choice young pure-bred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE pure-bred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 pounds butter in seven days.

## BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to pure-bred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves, \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD &amp; ROBISON -- -- TOWANDA, KANSAS



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as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member?

Write W. H. MOTT, SEC'Y, HERINGTON, KANSAS



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## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The preliminary report of tests covering the period since 1909, and just published by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, states that the average of records made by first generation heifers by a pure-bred Holstein sire, shows an increase of 71 per cent milk and 42 per cent fat, at an average age of 3 1/2 years, over the record of their scrub dams at an average age of 6 years. These dependable reports show very plainly that the introduction of a pure-bred Holstein bull to a herd of common cows will materially increase production and profits. There's big money in the big "Black and White" Holsteins.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets.

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## HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Will sell 20 head choice high-grade yearling Holstein heifers. All good individuals. Seven-eighths white and showing good udders. They are priced to sell.

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## HOLSTEIN COWS

For Sale—Holstein springers, fresh cows and two-year-old springers. All bred to registered bull. Also some registered females and bulls.

BOCK'S DAIRY, Route 9, Wichita, Kansas

## Butter Bred Holsteins

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

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## HOLSTEIN BULL, King Lyons Wayne.

Exceptionally fine animal. Priced right.

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## Dairymen! —The Truth

You may be prejudiced against the Jersey because you don't know her. Look her up. She's the Money Cow.

Get This Book—a history of the breed and full of very interesting tests and facts. It proves conclusively that for pure dairy type, economy of production, richness of milk, long life and adaptability to feeds and climates—all these combined—she stands way above them all. This book "About Jersey Cattle" is free. Get your copy now. You'll find it mighty good reading.

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## Fairview Farm Jerseys

Attractive prices on heifers in milk and cows from two to six years old. All bred to my great herd bull, Cretesia's Interested Owl 114512, whose sister holds the Jersey milk record. His granddam won the A. J. C. Club gold medal this year. They will interest any one wanting good Jerseys. Inspection invited.

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## LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit, Estab. 1878. If interested in getting the best blood of the Jersey breed, write me for descriptive list. Most attractive pedigrees.

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## Jersey Cows and Heifers

140 head to select from, pure-bred and grade. 20 heavy springers, bred on farm.

J. W. BERRY &amp; SON, Jewell City, Kansas

## REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and heifers of same breeding. Write.

REDMAN &amp; SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

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

## IN MISSOURI

Price Segis Walker Pieterje 123955 heads herd. Dam 30.13 lbs. butter in 7 days, milk testing 5.07 per cent. A. R. O. of dam, granddam and ten nearest dams of sire, 29.75 lbs. Six of these are 30-lb. cows. His five nearest dams all test over 4 per cent. Bulls 2 to 8 months old, \$150 to \$350. Always have cows and bred heifers for sale. Everything registered Holsteins. Tuberculin tested.

S. W. COOKE &amp; SON, MAYSVILLE, MO.

## Bonnie Brae Holsteins

A fine bunch of high grade two-year-old heifers coming fresh. Also a few young cows and one well-bred registered bull old enough for light service.

IRA ROMIG, Station B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

## 23-HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS-23

Best of sires. A. R. C. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.3 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.

Breeder for Thirty Years.

McKAY BROS., Waterloo, Iowa

## Holstein and Jersey Cows

Two high-grade Holstein cows, four heifers, two bulls, three heifer calves. Also two high-grade Jersey cows, two heifers, one bull calf. Three heifer calves reasonable for quick disposal. Write.

DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kansas

## REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.

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

## CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

## HOLSTEIN COWS

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

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

## GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

## HOLSTEIN CALVES

Registered and high grade Holsteins. High grade heifer calves two to four weeks old, \$20, delivered. We can supply you with anything in Holsteins.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Whitewater - Wisconsin

## FOUR BULLS

Two of serviceable age. Priced very reasonable. Pictures and description on application. A Tredico bull will improve your herd.

TREDICO FARM, Route 2, Kingman, Kan.

## THE CEDAR LANE HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by a 29.4-pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Bull calves, nearly ready for service, sired by above bull, for sale at reasonable prices. Also a limited number of bred cows.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

## CORYDALE FARM HERD

Herd sire, Jewel Paul Butter Boy No. 94245, who's eight nearest dams average A. R. O. 25.95. Eight bull calves for sale from 2 to 8 months old.

L. F. CORY &amp; SON - Belleville, Kansas

## HOLSTEINS BACKED BY RECORDS

Registered bull calves, also a few choice heifers. All modern bred with good butter fat inheritance.

GEORGE C. PRITCHARD

Route 2 - Topeka, Kansas

## HOLSTEIN CALVES—Ten heifers and two bulls.

15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, 5 weeks old, from heavy milkers, \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Write EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Four females to spare before stabling time. Always A. R. O. bull calves.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.



## E. S. ENGLE & SONS' FIFTH ANNUAL SALE of TRIED AND TESTED HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1916



Scene on farm of E. S. Engle, Dickinson Count.—Here Dairy Cows Have Been Money Makers.

At Farm Four and One-Half Miles West of Abilene, Kansas,  
Four and One-Half Miles East of Solomon, Kansas,  
on the Golden Belt

### FORTY HEAD OF CHOICE COWS AND HEIFERS

Go into this sale, and consist of:

Ten 3-year-old heifers in milk with first calves.

Ten 4-year-old cows with butter records between 300 and 400 pounds annually.

Fifteen cows with an annual production of more than 400 pounds

And also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to freshen in a few months. This stock tuberculin tested. They are healthy and vigorous and every cow has dropped a living calf at last freshening date. Not a blemished quarter in the entire offering.

This is a choice selection from our two herds, including 170 females, over 50 per cent of which we raised ourselves. This stock will make a creditable addition to any man's dairy herd or a splendid opportunity to get foundation stock.

Catalogs on Application **E. S. ENGLE & SONS**

Auctioneers—J. T. McCollough, J. G. Engle, E. L. Huffman

## VIOLETT'S HOLSTEIN SALE

At Farm, Six Miles East of Fredonia, Kansas

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1916

Forty Head of Registered and High Grade Holsteins, registered cows with high records and backed by good A. R. O. records. Six Head of Registered Bulls, sired by Johanna Segis Beauty Barbetta 100161 by Flint Prilly Segis 59430, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters and one proven son, sired by Old King Segis 36168, sire of 87 A. R. O. daughters and 80 proven sons. The high grades consist of some fresh cows; others milking and bred; bred heifers; heavy springers, heifer calves and bull calves. All young. The cows are persistent milkers and right in every way. All guaranteed as represented or your money back. Transportation from Fredonia or Altoona on morning of sale.

**E. R. VIOLETT & SONS**

### 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, Chariton, Iowa**  
Above Kansas City.

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

### 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, Chariton, 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.**

# Lookabaugh's Outstanding Shorthorn Offering

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1916

WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

**40 HEAD HIGH BRED, HIGH CLASS, PURE SCOTCH CATTLE 40**

Including part of this season's importation from Scotland; also the sensational Isabella, grand champion over the four beef breeds at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1914; and the noted grand champion and producing cow, Charming Rose 3d.

TEN BULLS, EVERY ONE A HERD HEADER, and every one a marvel of smoothness and character.

THIRTY FEMALES, practically all showing in calf to his three great herd bulls, FAIR ACRE'S SULTAN, whose get was undefeated in 1914, and most of the cows are safe in calf to him. Others, to AVONDALE'S CHOICE, whose get is outstanding, and was undefeated in this season's shows, and WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT, who needs no introduction to breeders of the Southwest.

This entire offering was selected with a view of making money for the purchaser, and making customers for our regular annual sale. They are the best values ever offered in the Southwest. This offering stands out as my best efforts. Write for beautiful illustrated catalog containing actual pictures of most of the animals in the sale. Watch for full page display ad in next issue.

**H. C. LOOKABAUGH**

WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

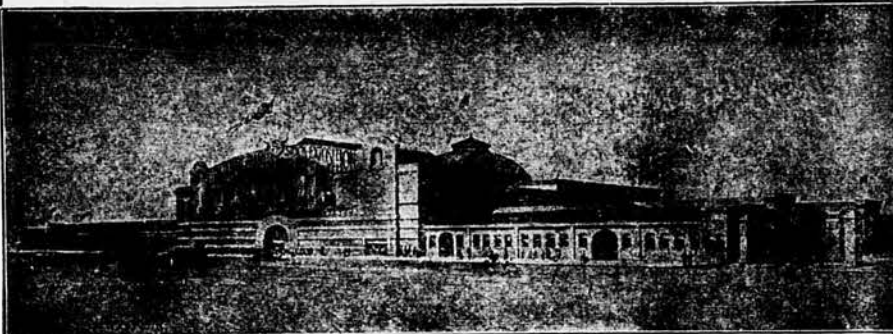
Auctioneers—Jones, Herriff and Hurt.

## Now for the International

Greatest and Best LIVE STOCK SHOW of the Year

December 2 to 9

At Union Stock Yards, Chicago



### DAILY SALES OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

#### Clydesdale Sale

Tuesday, December 5, 1:00 p. m.  
For particulars write J. A. H. Johnstone, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

50 - Selected Shorthorns - 50  
Thursday, December 7, 1:00 p. m.  
For catalog write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

50 - High-Class Angus - 50  
Wednesday, December 6, 1:00 p. m.  
For catalog write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

50 - Choice Herefords - 50  
Friday, December 8, 1:00 p. m.  
For catalog write R. J. Kinzer, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Sheep and Swine Sales Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday  
Many new improvements, new features. Thirty National Conventions.

Dairy sales of all breeds, etc., etc., etc.  
A season of learning, entertainment, brilliant evening shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO. Lowest rates on all railroads.

## WANTED

PURE-BRED REGISTERED PERCHERONS  
From weanlings to mature ages, either sex.  
Give description and prices. Address  
**W. S. B., IN CARE OF KANSAS FARMER.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS,  
MENTION KANSAS FARMER

### BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

## "BRYN-COED"

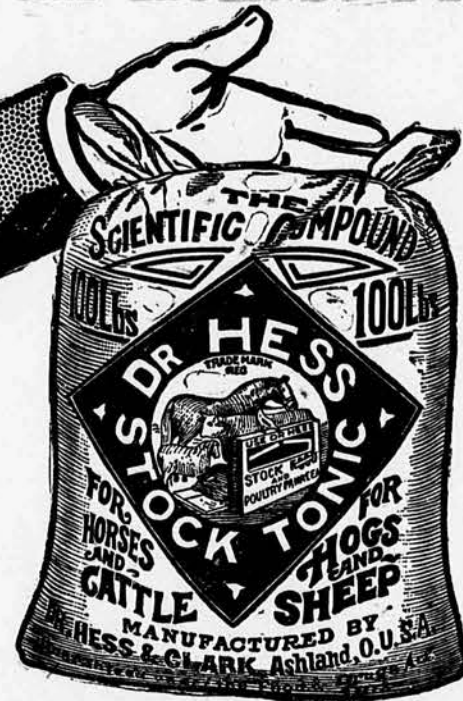
Ten choice young bulls by well selected sires and highly-bred heavy-producing dams. Prices reasonable.

**PHIL H. JONES - NASHOTAH, WIS.**





## You Buy DR. HESS STOCK TONIC at an Honest Price



25-lb. Pail  
**\$2.00**

100-lb. Drum  
**\$6.50**

Smaller packages  
as low as 50 cents  
(except in Canada  
and the far West  
and the South).

### Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

Now, Mr. Farmer, here is another point that I want to emphasize: That is, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is highly concentrated. It goes further, as the small dose quantity proves.

Twenty-eight thousand dealers sell my Stock Tonic all over the United States and Canada. Remember, I have no peddler's wagon and horses' expenses to pay: that's why I can sell you my Stock Tonic through a local dealer in your town—a man with whom you trade every week—at rock-bottom prices.

Here are some of the ingredients that compose Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, just as I used them in my years and years of veterinary practice:

Nux Vomica, Nerve Tonic, aids digestion.  
Quassia, Appetizer, Worm Expeller.  
Iron, Blood Builder, Worm Expeller.  
Sulphate of Soda, Laxative, acts on the Liver.

Sulphate of Magnesia, Increases secretion.  
Nitrate of Potash, Acts on the Kidneys.  
Charcoal, Prevents unhealthy fermentation.

**NOW LISTEN!** So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your animals in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel worms, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your stock, and if it does not do as I claim return the empty packages and my dealer will refund your money.

## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

Not only a dip, but a powerful disinfectant as well, that you can use in dozens of ways.

**Price \$1.00 in Gallon Cans**

In barrels a little less (except in Canada and the Far West)

Use it as a disinfectant in the barn, to keep the horse stalls pure and healthful, to keep the cow stalls sweet smelling, the pig pen pure and free from disease, and in the poultry house to drive out the cholera germs, the roup germs and to kill the lice and mites. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is death to practically all parasites that infest livestock, such as hog lice, sheep ticks and scab, lice on horses and cattle, ordinary mange, scratches, grease heel and all parasitic skin diseases. Use as a disinfectant in the home, in closets, sinks, cesspools, etc.

**FOR HOGS—Kill Hog Lice.** It's natural for a hog to wallow. Provide a wallow close to the feeding grounds, to which add Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. Hogs will be constantly passing back and forth from the wallow to the feed trough; while the **DIP** will kill the lice and cleanse the skin, the **DRIP** will destroy the germs of disease and the worms that pollute the ground.

Always uniform. One gallon makes 70 to 100 gallons of solution, ready to use. My Dip, being both a dip and disinfectant, saves you the expense of buying two preparations.

### Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

A Tonic—Not a Stimulant. Hastens the Moulting Period. Tones up the Dormant Egg Organs. Helps Make Eggs Lay.

Right now is the time to feed your hens this excellent tonic to help them through the moult. The moulting period is a trying time. Hens are weak, are feeling out of sorts. It takes most of their energy to force out the old quills and to grow new feathers. It's the "off season" for laying. The nerve tonics, blood builders, appetizers and internal antiseptics in Pan-a-ce-a will condition and give your hens strength and hurry along the moulting, so they will get promptly back to egg laying. Feed regularly and tone up the sluggish and dormant egg organs, make them active and keep hens laying at their best all winter. Sold everywhere on money-back guarantee. Prices: 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West).

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, calves and colts. The summer season is drawing to a close. Your hens will soon go into winter quarters. Make sure that they are free from lice and that they remain that way, because hens can't lay eggs and fight lice at the same time. Provide your fowls with a dust bath, to which add Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer occasionally and your hens will do the rest. They will dust it into their feathers, carry it to the nests, roosts, everywhere. Then they will be lice-free and contented, profitable layers throughout the fall and winter. Prices: 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c (except in Canada).

**I'll Save Your Veterinary Bills**  
When you have a sick or injured animal, write me, telling symptoms. Enclose 2c stamp for reply and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**