

# KANSAS FARMER

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## FRANCE SACRIFICES FOR ARMY

### Agriculture at Low Ebb Due to Labor and Machinery Shortage

By FRED B. PITNEY

**H**OW many times I have heard soldiers on leave from the front say, "I would rather have our bread at the front than your bread here in Paris." The same thing was true of coffee. Soldiers would say, "What do you call this stuff? We get real coffee at the front."

At the rear the civilians drank a compound of chicory, for the coffee supply was short, while the real coffee was reserved for the army. In like manner the soldiers get a purer wheat flour than do the civilians. The wheat supply being so much curtailed, two measures have been necessary to try to increase the amount of flour.

A law has been passed requiring the mixture of 30 per cent of other grains with wheat in making flour, while another law raised the percentage of extraction permitted in the manufacture of flour. Before the war this percentage was 70; it has been raised successively to 74, 77, 80 and 85. Seventy-seven is the extreme limit of nutritive extraction. After that the flour becomes permeated with particles indigestible for human beings.

The result of mixing grains and high extraction has been a flour that is often not only unpalatable but indigestible and it has caused not a little sickness, particularly gastric troubles among the children. Adults frequently throw away the soft inside of the bread and eat only the hard-baked crust. Very often I have found this "war bread" an unpleasant dark brown in color with a soggy, glutinous inside. It is no one's fault. It is the best that can be done under the circumstances.

#### ALL GRAINS SHORT

Another problem enters with the authorization to mix other grains with wheat in making flour. It is the shortage of the other grains. For it is not only wheat that is short in France, but all cereals. We can have recourse once more to the official figures.

The annual consumption of barley in France before the war equalled approximately 1,250,000 tons, of which about 15 per cent was imported. The production has fallen off to such an extent that nearly one-third of the barley had to be imported last year. This year, owing to special reasons, the production will be slightly higher, but there will still be a deficit far above the normal. Furthermore, the deficit in barley must be considered not only in relation to the normal consumption, but with regard to the fact that it must be used very largely to supplement and replace wheat.

With rye the normal consumption was about the same as for barley, with imports of about 8 per cent of the requirements. In 1915 the production was about 400,000 tons under the normal consumption and in 1916 it was about 350,000 tons under the consumption, while in both of those years there were practically no imports. Thus there was less rye than was needed and rye could only help out wheat by reducing still further the amount given to its normal uses.

The annual consumption of corn averaged 1,150,000 tons, about one-half being imported. The proportion of imports in 1916 had risen to two-thirds.

The annual consumption of oats before

the war was 5,500,000 tons, of which 500,000 tons were imported. In 1916 the imports rose to over 1,000,000 tons and the stock was still short 500,000 tons.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOR SHORTAGE

When one travels over France, one speedily learns the reason for the shortage in the grain crops. It is because there is not the labor to do the farm work. Cultivation has to be left to the old men, the women and the children. All others have been taken for the armies and the defense of the country.

In crossing and recrossing the French agricultural regions it has been a continual source of wonder to me how the few workers in the fields have been able to produce the crops they have achieved. One sees plows with the handles held by women and the horses led by small boys, women stooping among the long rows of corn, cultivating the ground, groups of women slowly crossing the fields, creeping on their knees, painfully tending the newly-planted crops. Occasionally one sees a white-bearded patriarch among the women. I should say that the proportion is roughly one man to six women. This, however, is by no means an official figure. It is only my own rough guess.

There is no wonder that with this tremendous shortage in labor, fields are left bare, while those that can be cultivated produce less than the normal amount per acre. What would our western farmers think of turning the land in the spring with long-bladed hoes? Yet I have seen this very thing being done in many parts of France because of the dearth of agricultural machinery.

Most of the farm implements of France before the war were of American make. One saw the American mark on the plows and harrows, the rakes and reapers and binders and threshers all over France. Since the war much of this machinery has deteriorated sadly and a great part of it is entirely unfit for use, because there are not the mechanics to keep it in repair, and there has not been the importation of new machines and parts to replace the old and worn-out pieces.

France is a country at war, very really and terribly at war. The invader is on her soil. Her mines and furnaces and factories are in German hands. Her richest manufacturing provinces are held by the enemy. Her men must go to the trenches to defend their country and drive back the hordes from across the Rhine. And those men of the armies must be fed and have the means to fight. Above all, they must have arms and munitions, big guns and shells.

#### RESOURCES HAVE SUFFERED

Every thought of France for three long years of a bloody and sacrificial war has been given to "les braves" at the front. Little has remained for the civilians at the rear, who have borne their trials in stoic calm for the sake of the soldiers in the trenches. And in those years the resources of France have suffered, especially the farm resources, for imports have had to be directed to the army. The steel brought in has been for shells, the machinery to make more shells and guns. The plowshare has been beaten into a sword, while the reaper has rotted

idle in the fields with only the hands of women and children to tend it.

Now, France needs grain. She must have grain to make bread both for soldiers and civilians. And only America can supply it. The burden of victory lies as heavily on our western farmers as on the soldiers on the battlefields of France.

#### Surface Drainage

Every farm presents its own drainage problems. The black alluvial soils in the river valleys of Kansas are generally conceded to be the most fertile in the state, yet such land often is unproductive because of poor drainage. That owners of flat, heavy land should remember that the first step in draining these black, waxy, gumbo soils is to secure adequate surface drainage, is the suggestion of H. B. Walker, drainage and irrigation engineer.

The fall season is the best time of the year to plan drainage work. The troubles of the past season are fresh in mind and measures can be taken to overcome them the following year.

Gumbo soils are finely divided and more or less compact, consequently they offer considerable resistance to the free percolation of water downward. When no provision is made for the removal of storm water by adequate open ditches, crop losses are of frequent occurrence.

Professor Walker points out that tile drainage, although beneficial, is not adequate as a complete drainage outlet for both surface and soil water, and it is questionable if underdrainage should be attempted at all unless good surface drainage has been previously provided.

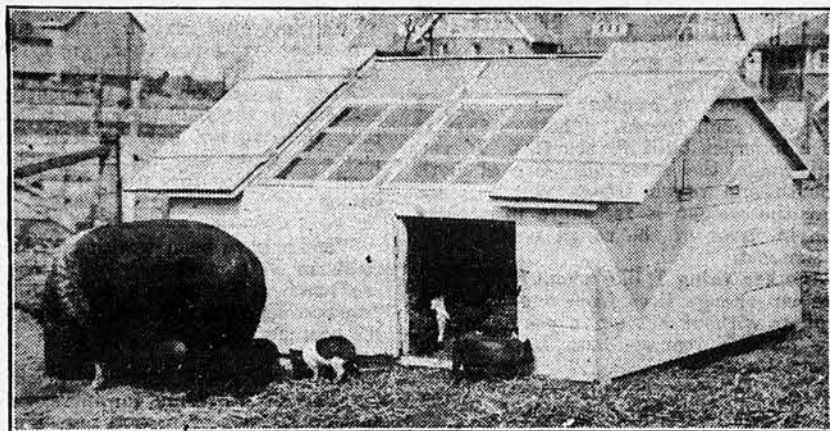
While a good system of surface drains well located and properly graded is essential as the initial step in reclaiming these heavy soils, correct methods of cultivation will aid materially in securing more effective drainage. Such land should be farmed in the direction of the greatest natural slope by plowing with head lands and dead furrows. In some localities this method is known as bedding or ridging.

The bedding need not be pronounced but should be just sufficient to afford a natural drainage tendency laterally from the head lands to the dead furrows. The dead furrows, in turn, must be used as lateral surface ditches, and these must be kept open at their lower ends into larger surface ditches leading into some natural depression or stream. If the dead furrows are not kept open, all of the advantages of the bedding system are lost.

The practice of plowing flat or level land around the field is not satisfactory where gumbo soils are encountered, since this method of cultivation does not afford any simple system of surface drainage.

Forward looking farmers are making necessary repairs on their machinery before putting it away for the winter.

Farm boys should lay in plenty of nuts and popcorn. It's going to be patriotic to eat it instead of candy this winter.



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FOR helping out in the hauling of farm products, the trailer is getting to be a very satisfactory means. George Brown, in The County Agent, has the following to say about this means of reducing hauling expense:

"We farmers are largely dependent on the railways for getting our products to a market, or we were until the internal combustion motor brought more power and speed to our farms. War is taking 100,000 motor trucks and their production was limited before war orders were given. The railroads to meet governmental demands to supply thirty-two new cities of at least in each, 40,000 hearty eaters, in training in those army cantonments, have reduced their passenger service by 25,000,000 miles per annum, to augment freight movement. On the steel rails economy obtains to a high degree, and yet, from the sources of production for food and raiment, although plethoric bank accounts prevail, ancient haulage methods rule.

"There are over 4,000,000 automobiles in the United States and it is estimated that over 40 per cent of them are owned by farmers, power on the farm, for haulage. The external appearance of the car counts for little for that purpose, but the chassis should be additionally equipped with a few necessary parts, such as frictionally acting shock absorbers to prevent jolts and jars, and then power is at hand and always ready to hitch to a trailer which should be equipped with a coupling to pull the trailer perfectly in any direction over roads as they are, and with no strain on the motor car in starting, stopping or turning. The hitch should couple to the body or springs of the car and not to the rear axle.

"With your own car, plus gasoline, you have power, at a great saving of time and money, to haul loads to market on the trailer at a cost, for the latter, of from \$125 and up, according to capacity. It is practical haulage economy and the user will be performing a patriotic duty in these strenuous times of war, curtailed transportation and high cost of existence for man or beast."

### Non-Skids in Front

Most of the automobiles that you see nowadays have smooth tires in front and rough treads on the rear wheels. One of the reasons given is that the rough tires do not require chains in winter and so save a lot of bother.

I have been using a car for a couple of years, and it gets winter weather and mud as much as summer weather and good roads. I have decided that it pays to have the rough treads all around.

Though there is no traction on the front wheels, there is the tendency to slip in the mud that means a good deal when you are trying to stay either in or out of a track. And it is about as hard to get out of a muddy track or rut as anything else. The non-skids will catch on the edge of the rut and help themselves out a good deal quicker than the smooth tires.

Then there is another reason why I like the rough treads. I believe that it pays in miles built in the tire. If you will weigh the same size tire of both smooth and rough treads you will see that the weight is far more in proportion in favor of the rough treads than is the cost.

Another thing I like about it is that you can change tires from one wheel to another without having to use a smooth tire on the rear.—EARL RODGERS, in Power Farming.

### Keep Tractor in Order

The tractor is as responsive to good treatment as an animal or any other machine, says E. R. Gross, of the Colorado Agricultural College. In the case of a great many machines the response to good treatment is not so noticeable. This is true because the tractor is a power-furnishing machine while the average farm machine consumes power. If the tractor is not just right in every way, it falls short in the production of power. This is sure to be very noticeable, as it is usually pulling a full load and only a small loss in power cuts down the amount of work done.

In the case of the power-driven machine, any disorder calls for greater power to operate it. The horses or the machine furnishing the power work harder and approximately the same results are accomplished. Hence it is much easier to overlook a slight indisposition on the part of a power consuming machine than on the part of the power producer.

If any part through which power is transmitted is loose, it may cause a reduction of power. The tractor operator should examine his machine thoroughly every week or ten days to prevent such loss. A bolt in the crank case is loose, oil is lost. The adjustment on a valve stem loosens, the valve is out of proper time and the cylinder does not give full power. Similar leaks may develop in the fuel system and the ignition system. Any of these cause heavy drains on the power. Usually they can be quickly repaired if attended to early. Left too long, they may result in a breakdown involving a large repair bill and loss of much valuable time.

The throb and rhythm of the tractor should be a part of the operator so that he detects the trouble in its earliest stage.

### How to Use Hammer

Care in the use of the machinist's hammer, which forms a part of the tool equipment of every automobile, is one of the first things the amateur automobile repair man must learn when working around the engine, says a writer in the current issue of American Motorist. With this hammer he can do more damage in a moment than a good man can repair in a week. His first inclination is to use this form of persuasion on any and every refractory part, and this is a desire which should be overcome.

Not only should the hammer itself not be used on any metal parts without the intervention of a block of wood to protect the surface, but care must be exercised to avoid hitting the other parts through the inaccuracy of aim that distinguishes the unskilled wielder of this tool.

A poorly aimed blow that misses its target and lands on one of the valve push rods or similarly vulnerable parts with any degree of force is apt to cause trouble of an expensive nature.

It is a good thing for the novice to be sparing in the use of his hammer as a cure-all. Do not resort to it unnecessarily, and do not use a sledge-hammer blow where a light tap will do the work.

### Protection Aids Machinery

The price of farm machinery has been advancing for some time. The cost can be reduced by making each machine last longer. Much farm machinery wears out too soon because it is not given proper care and attention. More machinery is put out of commission each year by rust and weather than by service. The life of any machine may be lengthened by protection from weather, good lubrication, and prompt attention to repairs.

Farm machinery is frequently left standing in the field throughout the winter. Housing not only protects the implements from rust but leaves them in good condition for use the following season.

Women have been working in the hay fields of Wilson County while the men are busy with the silo filling and the preparation of wheat ground because of the scarcity of labor.

Considered as an economic question, as a means of providing for increased production and larger profits per acre, it is not difficult to see the place which fertilizers have in present day farming operations. The use of fertilizers, the use of tractors, cream separators, Babcock testers, and silos must all be understood and appreciated by the farmer who wishes to take his place in the foremost rank of farming today.

Thirty-five calves were vaccinated for blackleg by the farmers in one community in Leavenworth County in a half day in vaccination demonstrations given by I. N. Chapman, county agricultural agent and F. S. Turner, his assistant.



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# KANSAS FARMER

## THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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### FARMERS DISCUSS WHEAT PRICES

The 200 or more farmers who met in Kansas City, Kansas, last Thursday at the call of Maurice McAuliffe, president of the State Farmers' Union, took the stand that the Government had not been fair in fixing the price on the 1917 crop of wheat in that the producers were not taken into consultation. Dr. H. J. Waters, one of the speakers at the convention and a member of the price fixing commission, made it clear that he and other members of the commission representing the producers, had done all in their power to get as good a price as possible.

The one point around which most of the protest centered was the fact that while the price of wheat was now arbitrarily fixed, the saving was not being passed on to the consumers as promised, and products which the farmers must buy continued to soar in price without any apparent regulation. In other words, the farmer's war profit on wheat had been cut and the amount of this cut was being pocketed by someone between the producer and the consumer. The producers present insisted that all they asked was a square deal with the price of such industrial products as entered into the cost of growing wheat controlled and regulated in the same ratio as the price placed on wheat.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed over the operation of new grain grading regulations. It would seem that dealers have been taking unfair advantage of producers in buying wheat under the new law. Doctor Waters assured the men of the conference that he, as food administrator for Kansas, was hot after the federal authorities both by letter and telegram regarding this point. The Department of Agriculture had been urged to send an absolutely open-minded man out into the field to study at first hand the operation of the new rules.

After a good deal of talk and discussion, some resolutions were passed, one of which called for the appointment of a committee to go to Washington and present to the President and to Mr. Hoover the grievances voiced in this meeting. A strong resolution pledging the loyalty of the various farmers' organizations represented was also passed. We believe the resolution asking that the wheat price question be opened was ill advised. The demand that prices on all industrial products come under the same regulations and control as the price of wheat, which was embodied in one of the resolutions, is clearly in the interest of fair play. A collection of \$140 was taken for the purpose of paying expenses of the committee to Washington. This, however, is but a drop in the bucket, and if such a committee is sent the organizations represented will have to take money from the treasuries to pay the necessary expense.

### WINTER COLLEGE TERM

The old winter term idea is to be revived this year as a wartime measure at the Kansas Agricultural College. Students who stayed at home this fall to help in the putting in of crops and performing other necessary farm work are to have a chance to go on with their college work. A special semester or term has been adopted in the interests of these patriotic young men who remained at home in order that there might be no falling down in crop production as a result of labor shortage. This term will open November 12, closing March 30, and more than a hundred courses will be offered. At the close of this semester students who are able to remain the rest of the year will be permitted if they wish to take courses that will give them a half term's credit in addition. Students can thus enter in November and during the present academic year make credits amounting to three-fourths of an entire year's work.

A large number of the students who left college last spring and stayed at home this fall in order to help out with the planting and harvesting of spring crops and the putting out of wheat, will

welcome this opportunity to continue their college work. Practically every department of the college is offering courses in this special semester. It means a great deal of extra work for the instructors, since they will necessarily be giving duplicate courses. This special term should not be confused with the regular ten weeks' short course which begins in January, and is open to young men direct from the grade schools.

### SHOOT AS YOU SHOUT

Some of our city papers are accusing farmers as a class of lacking in loyalty, of being slackers, and of profiteering. Farmers naturally resent this charge, for we know that no class of our citizenship is more loyal. We were told early in the war that the Middle West was not awake, while the East was on fire with patriotism. When the time came for the raising of armies, the enlistment records of the West as compared with those of New York and other eastern cities gave the lie to such charges.

Farmers may not have done so much shouting from the platforms, but their loyalty has been proved by the enlistment records of the strictly agricultural states and by the fact that farmers have worked early and late to raise the larg-

est crops on record. No one has ever caught a farmer leaning on his plow or fork handle waiting for the clock to strike eight before beginning his day's toil. He probably has been an eight-hour man, but it has been eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon.

Theodore Roosevelt in making a speech in New York City before an audience which was unusually noisy, told them that the thing to do is to "shoot as you shout," which epigrammatic statement might well be taken to heart by some of our people who are making a lot more noise than the farmer.

### THE FOOD SITUATION IN FRANCE

In this issue we print the second of three articles by Fred B. Pitney on the food situation in France. Mr. Pitney is a well known foreign correspondent who writes from personal experience and first-hand information of the conditions existing in that war-torn country. We are glad to be able to give our readers this information. He maintains that it is a mistaken idea of statesmen and politicians that they are the only ones wise enough and strong-hearted enough to face the whole truth. Therefore when the nation is hard-pressed and its man power and food supplies at a low ebb,

## Save Food and Win War Quickly

THE United States has undertaken the biggest job that as a nation we have ever tackled. Since the beginning of our national history there has been an irreconcilable conflict between our fundamental ideas of government and those fostered and upheld by the central powers of Europe. Three years ago these powers decided that the time had come to begin their program of bringing the whole world to their ideas of government. We have not been drawn into this conflict to avenge the insults to our flag, but because it was necessary to again fight for human liberty just as truly as our forefathers fought in 1776.

A million and a quarter of our finest young men are now mobilized in training camps. Other millions will follow, and by sheer force of man power we can look forward to ultimate victory, but at terrible cost. The billions in money, and the many sacrifices of comforts which we at home must make, cannot for a single moment be weighed against the sacrifices made by these boys from our homes who gladly go to the front to uphold the side of humanity in this great struggle.

By holding back and raising what now should be considered petty questions, we are increasing the necessary sacrifice of blood. We can win the war in time because of our great reserve of man power, but we can win it more quickly and with less bloodshed by fighting the war as a nation with every man, woman and child as truly enlisted in the cause for which we stand as our boys in uniform who offer their lives in support of our ideals of government and the universal brotherhood of man.

It takes money, munitions, and food, to make our armies efficient. Soon we will be maintaining on a battle front three thousand miles away these boys from our homes who will need a continual stream of these necessary supplies to make them efficient. Lack of united support from home will increase the bloodshed and prolong the suffering. We can "muddle through" and win by sheer force of numbers, or we can hasten the end and save the lives of many of our boys by doing everything in our power to make for their efficiency.

The Food Administration is now endeavoring to get every family in the land to definitely pledge to do its part in carrying out the program of food economy to the end that there may be no lack in keeping our armies and those of our allies properly rationed. The food pledge week originally set for October 21 to 28 has been carried forward to the week beginning October 28. The signing of the pledge cards means that we definitely go on record to do our part in keeping up the stream of food supplies that mean so much in shortening the period of actual fighting.

America is seeking to accomplish by voluntary pledges of food economy what Europe has wrought by stern legal enactment. In his proclamation to Kansas people H. J. Waters, food administrator for Kansas, said in part:

"In the warring countries of Europe the saving of food has been enforced by law. In this country, in keeping with the principles of democracy for which we are contending, the problem is to be solved by the voluntary co-operation of the citizens of the nation.

"During the week mentioned, throughout Kansas, as well as throughout all other states of the Union, every man, woman, and child will be asked to subscribe his name in the lists of those who will form the great volunteer army of food conservers.

"The people of Kansas have responded nobly to the call for soldiers, to the appeals for subscriptions to the Red Cross and other essential wartime activities, and to the call for unprecedented production of food with which to feed American soldiers and our allies. In these great activities it has been the pride of the state that Kansas contains no slackers. In this special campaign about to be inaugurated—quite as significant as any that have gone before—let Kansas enrol every citizen in America's army of conservation. What we waste may lose the war. What we save will win it."

they endeavor to keep the full truth from the people. Reports of meager resources have been officially denied by politicians for fear France will come to the table of the final peace council lacking in war prestige.

The writer of these articles sets forth the true conditions as he sees them and shows it is a dangerous policy to withhold part of the truth, since it results in conflicting reports and weakens the confidence of people in their government.

### KILL THE GOPHERS

Pocket gophers are one of the worst pests we have in our alfalfa fields. Every year they destroy large quantities of this valuable crop. The farm bureau of Doniphan County has estimated that from 5 to 10 per cent of the alfalfa crop of that county is taken annually by gophers, and a crop worth a million dollars was raised in 1917. They have determined that this loss shall not occur in 1918. Gophers are easily poisoned, but efforts to get rid of them have failed largely because the work has been done in a haphazard manner. A definite county campaign is to be made in Doniphan County under the direction of the farm bureau and its agricultural agent, William R. Curry. On November 6 every farmer in the county will be expected to put poison in all the new gopher mounds on his farm. The poison has been obtained in large quantity and distributed at different points, being sold at cost.

Following this day of poison distribution, a careful watch will be kept and any gophers that live through will be located and destroyed. This sort of a systematic campaign is certain to result in greatly reducing the gopher damage. It is well worth while making the attempt, and especially in view of the present high price of alfalfa.

### PROTECT BEANS FROM WEEVIL

The ravages of the bean weevil can be prevented by storing beans in air-slaked lime. Beans have been raised by many people this year who have had no previous experience with this crop. G. A. Dean, head of the entomological department of the Agricultural College, is authority for the statement that there will be serious losses unless precautions are taken to protect stored beans from the ravages of these insects.

To use the air-slaked lime, simply mix one part by weight with each two parts of beans and store in bags or boxes. This should be done as soon as the beans are threshed. The lime does not injure the beans either for food or for seed.

### AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

Sixty-seven school districts in Rice County recently participated in a county school fair, which represented the activities of the children both in the schools and in their homes. This is the third annual event of this kind for Rice County. Linking up the school life of the rural districts with the home environment seems to be an accomplished fact in this country. It is evident that agriculture is being taught and taught successfully to children in the rural schools.

The exhibits at this fair comprised agricultural products grown and collected by the pupils, samples of sewing and cooking, and in addition some of the usual school work, such as penmanship, arithmetic, and drawing. Over a hundred kinds of agricultural products were shown, over thirty-one of these being from the gardens and twenty-five from the orchards. Nearly every school used corn, milo, feterita, and kafir for a prominent part of its exhibit and the specimens of these crops were of excellent quality.

Rice County has set a pace in this matter of interesting the school children in agricultural and home-making matters which might well be followed by other counties.



# ECONOMY IN PORK PRODUCTION

## Iowa Experiment Station Shows Methods of Reducing Cost of Feeding Hogs

**T**HE simple addition of tankage, milk, or other supplement to rations of corn or corn and corn by-products, changes to a remarkable degree the results in feeding hogs for market. A study of the hog-feeding experiments being conducted by the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames impressed the visiting hogmen with the great possibilities of scientific mixing of feeds—feeds that physiologically mesh when properly combined like the meshing of a group of differential cog wheels.

About 250 were present at the Iowa hog meeting held October 9, and the visitors were much profited by their study of the experiments and the addresses given. During the progress of the meeting, Dean C. F. Curtis emphasized the need for greater production of hogs. F. G. Ashbrook, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who was present, told of a shortage and of the general plans for holding meetings in the various states to promote the hog industry. R. K. Bliss, director of agricultural extension, spoke of the necessity for furnishing meats and fats to our allies as well as to our own people. J. R. Brown, of Chicago, told of how the brood sows had been excessively marketed during the past three months, and spoke of the prospects for good prices in the months to come. He predicted 20-cent hogs for the coming year. Dean J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University, emphasized the importance of learning better methods of production, particularly as regards better feeding and selection of brood sows. It was his idea that through rigid culling and the keeping of only the best kind of brood sows, four might be made to do the work which has required five.

**CORN OIL MEAL AS TANKAGE SUBSTITUTE**  
The Iowa experimental work in swine feeding is in charge of Prof. John M. Evvard. One of the tests upon which he reported shows that the feeding of corn oil cake saved considerable tankage in balancing a corn ration. This feed is the residue after the corn oil is pressed from the corn germ, this process being carried on in the corn products factories. The oil cake meal runs about 22 per cent protein and about 9 per cent fat, this being double the percentages of each present in the natural corn grain.

To secure some first-hand information on the value of corn oil cake meal when added to a shelled corn-tankage-salt ration as well as a hominy-tankage-salt ration on timothy-bluegrass pasture, the experiment now in progress was run. This also gave more data on the relative value of shelled corn and hominy feed.

The six groups were handled as follows: Group 1—Corn self-fed plus meat meal tankage self-fed; Group 2—Corn self-fed plus a mixture (tankage 25, corn oil cake meal 75) self-fed; Group 3—Corn self-fed plus tankage self-fed plus corn oil cake meal self-fed; Group 4—Hominy feed self-fed plus tankage self-fed; Group 5—Hominy feed self-fed plus a mixture (tankage 25, corn oil cake meal 75) self-fed; Group 6—Hominy feed self-fed plus tankage self-fed plus corn oil cake meal self-fed. Salt was allowed to all groups.

Six fifty-pound weanling pigs were fed in each group. The prices on feeds were as follows: Corn, \$2 a bushel, or \$71.42 a ton; hominy feed, same price as corn; meat meal tankage, \$90 a ton, and corn oil cake \$65 a ton. On the basis of an \$18 market, all the hogs made a profit, the highest average per hog—\$6.57—being in Group B where corn was supplemented by the corn oil cake as well as tankage, all self-fed.

### TEACHINGS OF EXPERIMENT

Professor Evvard draws the following conclusions from the results of this test:

"First—Hominy feed does not produce quite as rapid gains as does corn; furthermore the feed requirement with the hominy feed is a little over 5 per cent higher than with corn, or averaging the three corn and three hominy feed groups we have 281.7 pounds total required with the former, and 403.7 with the latter.

"Second—Hominy saves tankage, there being the average required only twenty-four pounds for a hundred pounds gain as contrasted with 35.3 with shelled corn, or practically 45 per cent more. This is particularly of moment when meat meal tankage is high and corn and its starchy by-products low in price.

"Third—The addition of corn oil cake

meal (Group 2) to the 'free-choice' corn-tankage ration (Group 1) shows an improvement in that the gains are increased, feed requirement lowered, and profits augmented. Tankage is saved to the extent of 26 pounds on the hundred pounds gain. Fifty-eight pounds of corn oil cake meal saves 44 pounds of corn plus 26 pounds of meat meal tankage, a total of 70 pounds mixed feed, or 100 pounds of the oil cake saved 75.9 pounds corn plus 44.8 pounds meat product, a total of 120.7 pounds.

"Fourth—The 'free-choice' offering of the corn oil cake in addition to corn and tankage also increases the gains, and that apparently even more materially than with the mixture, but not nearly so much tankage is replaced. Six pounds of corn oil cake saves three pounds meat product plus 22 pounds of corn, a total of 25 pounds. But dealing in small numbers like these is apt to lead to exaggerations. At any rate, corn oil cake meal added to corn and tankage on timothy-bluegrass pasture is of much merit and helps us to save much tankage when mixed with this highly efficient corn supplement.

"Fifth—Hominy feed is already very rich in the germs of corn (twenty pounds of the hominy feed carrying as much germ as 56 pounds of the shelled corn) therefore the addition of the germ oil meal is not attended with such favorable results. Nevertheless 54 pounds of cake meal saved 13 pounds tankage plus 44 pounds of hominy feed, a total of 57 pounds mixture, or 100 pounds saved 24 pounds tankage plus 81 hominy feed, a total of 105 pounds mixture. For some unknown reason Group 6 'upsets the dope' apparently. At any rate the market effects of the corn oil meal added to corn are not apparent with hominy feed. This still further emphasizes the mysteries underlying the practice of feeding. Here is a case wherein a corn product added to a corn ration in company with a little tankage shows up much merit. Without the tankage the corn cake is a poor lone supplement to corn. Skim milk or buttermilk works well also with the corn oil cake meal and corn.

"This point is to be emphasized: Just because a corn by-product added to the original corn does not balance it, or even help it out any, materially, is no good reason for assuming that corn by-products should not be fed with the corn grain. The simple addition of a little milk or tankage changes the entire complexion of things, and opens our eyes to a new inner world of potent possibilities concerning the scientific mixing of feed."

**CORN, GLUTEN FEED, AND TANKAGE**  
To learn more concerning the value of gluten feed for pigs while running on

rape pasture, using it as a substitute for as well as a supplement to corn, seven groups of pigs, averaging forty-five in the beginning, are being fed to a marketable finish. These groups were all fed on rape pasture, the grain rations being as follows:

Group 1—Corn, self-fed; Group 2—Corn, self-fed, plus mixture (tankage 50 and gluten feed 50 parts) self-fed; Group 3—Corn self-fed plus tankage self-fed plus gluten feed self-fed. Group 4—Corn self-fed plus tankage self-fed; Group 5—Corn self-fed plus gluten feed self-fed; Group 6—Gluten feed self-fed; Group 7—Gluten feed self-fed plus tankage self-fed.

All corn is fed shelled, the meat meal tankage runs 60 per cent protein, and the rock salt is allowed ad libitum to all groups.

The results of this feeding trial were given for the first ninety days only, or from June 27 to September 27. The following prices were charged for feeds: Corn, \$2 a bushel; corn gluten feed which came from Cedar Rapids, \$60 a ton; meat meal tankage, \$90 a ton, and block salt, \$20 a ton.

### RESULTS OF TEST TO DATE

According to Professor Evvard, the following conclusions might be drawn from the results of this test to date:

"First—Corn alone on rape produces somewhat more rapid gains with less pounds per hundred increase than does corn gluten feed fed alone under otherwise same conditions. However, the gluten feed gains are slightly cheaper (12 cents per hundred) when costing \$11.42 less a ton, practically a seventh less. However, both these feeds are this year unsatisfactory when fed alone on rape. In some other years we have had quite good results with corn alone on rape; this is our first test with gluten feed on this basis. With sheep, wintering pregnant ewes on silage and alfalfa hay with corn versus gluten feed, a pound of the latter was a little more valuable than a pound of No. 2 corn.

"Second—Meat meal tankage in a self-feeder added to corn self-fed on rape increased the gains practically 50 per cent or from 84 to 126 pounds in a hundred days and returned a greater margin by \$1.37 per pig. Tankage added to gluten feed increased the gains only 23 per cent and lessened the margin of profit by 34 cents. Evidently tankage is worth more when added to corn than to corn gluten feed. A lighted match added to a wet brush pile is a disappointment, but when merely touched to a dry brush heap causes a wonderful change. And so we find the more we study the feeding game and the more data we secure, the more complex it seems, yet we

believe there's a sort of millenium coming that will show us how simple after all is the explanation of the mystifying results.

"Third—The mixture of gluten feed and tankage self-fed alongside corn gave much better results than corn alone, but not so good as when all were fed separately.

"Fourth—Gluten feed added to corn and tankage (comparing Groups 4 and 3) did not affect appreciably the rate of gain or the economy of gain or the margin of profit per pig. However, the mere adding (by the pigs) of five pounds of the gluten feed caused an increase in the meat meal tankage required for a hundred pounds of gain of two pounds, but a decrease in the corn of five pounds. But these figures are too close together to make much of them. However, the eating of five pounds of gluten feed produced a saving of five pounds of corn and a loss of two pounds of tankage or meat meal. It appears that gluten feed fed separately from the corn and tankage is a better proposition than mixing it with the tankage.

"Fifth—Gluten feed self-fed as a lone supplement to corn self-fed on rape for young pigs decreased the gains, increased the feed for 100 pounds gain, and lowered the margin per pig.

"Sixth—Corn gluten feed may have a much better field of usefulness with the brood sow or in the maintenance of shoats than with the young fattening pigs. Gluten feed contains a little too much fiber, as do middlings and bran, for young pigs whose stomachs are comparatively small, but for the brood sow whose stomach needs to be filled to keep her happy this drawback may become a fair asset. We expect to do some work with gluten feed for brood sows, awaiting the results with much interest."

First hand study of the results of such experimental work as is being conducted at our experiment stations is of great value to those who will make the effort to be present at these station meetings.

### Breeding Ewe Lambs

Ordinarily the breeding of ewe lambs in the fall is not recommended, but the threatened shortage of meats warrants the breeding of such lambs that were born in April or May. Both wool supply and meat supply should be increased by this measure, and little harm to the lambs should result. Lambs that weigh 100 pounds now certainly will suffer no injury. However, they should not be bred until late in the season. About 75 per cent of the flock will become pregnant if rams are allowed to range with ewe lambs.

Wheat yields at the Hays Experiment Station have nearly always been in proportion to the amount of moisture present in the soil at seeding time. This fact has been determined by careful moisture studies covering a considerable period of time. If there is little or no moisture in the ground at seeding time, the chances are decidedly against a paying crop of wheat being grown. The present year corn fields that have been carefully tilled and kept free from weeds contain a fairly good reserve of moisture. Fields that have been permitted to raise a heavy growth of weeds contain but little moisture and consequently are not very safe places to put out wheat.

The freight congestions of last winter should be a warning as to what we may expect the coming season. We are too prone to be unconcerned until the time comes when we wish to market some stock or wheat or perhaps buy coal, feed, or other supplies. It will then be too late to do anything to help out the situation. Every car of any commodity that is handled right now means one less car to handle when the winter congestion is on. We are being urged to plan as far in the future as possible in the matter of ordering machinery and supplies of all kinds in order to help out in overcoming the congestion that is almost sure to come later in the season.

Prompt action is imperative in dealing with hog cholera; therefore, get expert advice at once if you have a sick hog.



**E**VERYONE knows that the whole corn grain is a wonderfully good hog feed, hard to beat. That's one good reason why we speak of the feeds we use to replace it as "substitutes," and no substitute is quite like the original. Shelled corn with meat meal tankage, both self-fed on bluegrass, slightly excel in gains hominy and meat meal tankage, both self-fed, but only about 6 per cent, and requiring some 7 per cent less total feed. The requirement for 100 pounds gain was 316 of corn plus 50 of meat meal tankage, totaling 366 pounds. This as compared to 359 pounds of hominy feed plus 35 of meat meal tankage, a total of 394 pounds. Peculiarly enough high-priced meat meal tankage was saved as usual through the use of the hominy feed, or practically 30 per cent, which is worth while. But hominy feed is a corn product being the 20 to 22 pounds by-product remaining from a bushel of corn after 34 to 36 pounds of human food, corn meal, are milled from the bushel. Hominy feed is a good whole corn substitute, which was well worth the money in the summer of 1917 at current prices of at least 8 and sometimes more per cent less than the corn per pound. In the illustration the "corn" pig has his nose to the ground, as if picking up a kernel of his favorite feed.

JOHN M. EVVARD.



## Corporation Laws Not Adapted to Co-Operative Marketing—By R. C. Gano

WASTE PAPER CHUTE

TRIO SOURCE OPENING TO KITCHEN DRAIN & VENTS THROUGH MIDDLE FLUE + CLOSET ABOVE OPENING INTO BATH ROOM. DOOR TO CLOTHES CHUTE.

Roof

STOR. RM. 9'-0" x 10'-0"

BED ROOM 10'-0" x 12'-0"

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BATH 7'-0" x 9'-0"

2ND FLOOR PLAN

DRESSING PORCH 11'-0" x 20'-0"

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**Extra Fine,**

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**5A Storm King Horse Blanket**

The old reliable and most popular medium-priced square Horse Blanket. Exceedingly warm and strong. Wears years and years. Very large and heavy—84 inches by 90 inches. Beware of imitations. Sold by the factory direct to your dealer.

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### Dairy Club Prizes

The following prizes are offered for work in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club: Beatrice Creamery Company, hinge-door silo.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas, pure-bred Jersey bull calf.

Empire Cream Separator Company, cream separator.

Beatrice Creamery Company, cream separator.

Hinman Milking Machine Company, two-unit milking machine.

Hunt-Helm-Ferris Company, complete cow stall.

N. A. Kennady Supply Company, twelve-bottle Babcock milk tester.

In our May 20, 1916, issue, KANSAS FARMER offered the following special prizes:

To the member who wrote us oftenest telling of the interesting things that happen in connection with the club work and things learned from it, and who sent us the best pictures, we offered \$3 and one year's subscription to KANSAS

FARMER. To the one ranking second, \$2 and a year's subscription to the paper; third, \$1 and a year's subscription; fourth and fifth, one year's subscription each.

Paul Imel, of Fairland, Indiana, a graduate of the agricultural college of Purdue University and a practical farmer, has been appointed specialist in pig and baby beef clubs in Kansas and will devote his whole time to this work. Mr. Imel has had wide experience. As assistant county agricultural agent in St. Joseph County, Indiana, he became interested especially in club work for boys and girls. In his pig and baby beef work in Kansas, Mr. Imel will work under the direction of Otis E. Hall, state club leader, and the department of animal industry of the Kansas Agricultural College.

It pays to be suspicious whenever you find a sick hog in the herd. Pork prices are too high to take chances with hog cholera.

## KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

### Balancing the Ration

**B**ALANCING rations for milk cows is the subject of this lesson. After you have learned about the nutrients found in the different feeds, just what they do in the animal body and how much the cow needs of the different things, you are ready to figure out your ration. By the term "ration" we always mean the amount of feed you give the cow in twenty-four hours. Ordinarily this ration is fed in two equal parts, or at least the grain portion. The roughage can be fed whenever it is most convenient. You may, for example, give your cow all the alfalfa she is to have for the day in a single feed, perhaps while she is in the stall. During the rest of the day you may let her run to the fodder, straw, or whatever other kind of rough feed you are feeding.

The first step in planning a ration is to figure out just as nearly as possible what your cow needs each day of the different nutrients, the protein, carbohydrates, and fats, about which we told you in a previous article. First comes maintenance, because the cow's body must be kept up in working order. We told you last week that the average cow of a thousand pounds weight needs each day .7 of a pound of protein, 7 pounds carbohydrates, and .1 pound of fat. If you have a large cow, weighing 1,200 pounds, add one-fifth, since 200 pounds is one-fifth of a thousand. According to Prof. T. L. Haecker, to whom we referred last week, it requires on an average to produce one pound of milk testing 3.5 per cent, .049 pound of protein, .22 pound carbohydrates, and .019 pound of fat. From these figures you can find out what your cow ought to have each day of these three necessary nutrients. For example, to make twenty pounds of 3.5 per cent milk, the cow will need each day .98 pound of protein, 4.40 pounds of carbohydrates, and .388 pound of fat. To this add her maintenance needs and we have 1.68 pounds of protein, 11.40 pounds of carbohydrates, and .48 pound of fat. This can be taken as the approximate daily nutrient requirements of the thousand-pound cow, producing daily twenty pounds of milk. If the feed she is given does not supply these nutrients, she cannot continue very long to give that quantity of milk.

Now that we have found approximately what the cow needs in nutrients, we must study the different feeds from the standpoint of the nutrients found in them and supply the cow with such a combination as will give her the amounts

indicated above. This ration must also be bulky enough to satisfy her appetite. Cattle are by nature adapted to getting their nutrients from bulky feeds like hay and fodder, and as these feeds are low in price as compared with grain or mill feed, we try to supply all the nutrients possible in bulky feed. In fact the chief function of cattle is to convert these bulky farm-grown feeds which cannot be used as human food into such products as milk, butter, or beef. They thus furnish a market for low grade farm-grown feed.

In attempting to supply your cow the necessary nutrients, you might decide that it would be a simple matter to feed her, for example, prairie hay only. She probably could not or would not eat more than twenty-five pounds a day. A study of the nutrients contained in prairie hay shows that it is not a balanced ration for milk production. The twenty-five pounds would not contain to exceed one pound of digestible protein, which is considerably below the amount she needs for the twenty pounds of milk. It contains 10.35 pounds digestible carbohydrates, and .275 pound of fat. Since the cow cannot eat and digest more of the prairie hay, she cannot produce this amount of milk, because she gets only a very little more protein than is necessary for her own body.

In balancing rations for milk production, we find that it is best to feed some things that contain more than the average amount of protein and with this rich protein feed some other cheaper feeds containing small amounts of protein. If you can feed alfalfa and silage to your cow, you have the foundation for almost an ideal balanced ration. The thousand-pound cow giving twenty pounds of milk will not need any grain at all if you can feed twelve or fourteen pounds of alfalfa a day and thirty-five or forty pounds of good corn or kafir silage. The table shows how nearly this ration meets the requirements of the cow giving this quantity of milk:

DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS			
	Protein	Carbo- hydrates	Fat
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
12 lbs. alfalfa.....	1.27	4.68	.108
40 lbs. corn silage..	.44	6.00	.28
Totals.....	1.71	10.68	.388
Required for 20 lbs. of milk.....	1.68	11.40	.480

Work with your head as well as your hands. You are learning to do this by weighing your milk and feed and keeping careful records.

## Winners In Dairy Club Contest

**W**INNERS in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club contest, which ended for all members September 1, 1917, are as follows:

Rudolph Enns, Newton, Kansas, first  
 Firmer Hiddleston, De Soto, Kansas, second  
 Mahala Smith, Leavenworth, Kansas, third  
 Glen Romig, Topeka, Kansas, fourth  
 Howard Weis, Thayer, Kansas, fifth  
 Lester Kincaid, Oakley, Kansas, sixth  
 Elise Regier, Whitewater, Kansas, seventh  
 Max Hollister, Sedgwick, Kansas, eighth  
 Theresa O'Mara, Colony, Kansas, ninth  
 Everett Zirkle, Berryton, Kansas, tenth.

This closes the first year's work in the first contest of this kind ever conducted. It represents faithful, painstaking work on the part of every member of the club, extending over a period of twelve months. It is no small thing to have kept milk and feed records for a year, making all the calculations required, reporting promptly each month to the banker and the Kansas Farmer office, and finally closing the year with a complete, connected story of what has been accomplished. A good many more boys and girls than the ones whose names appear above have completed the year's work with honor and credit to themselves. There are not enough grand prizes to go around, but those who failed to win one of the special prizes can console themselves with the thought that they have won a cow at least and gained a fund of useful knowledge and experience. Some have not only paid for the contest cow within the year, but have two heifer calves. The list of grand prizes appears on this page. The silo offered by the silo department of the Beatrice Creamery Company through H. H. Pugh, manager of the silo department at Topeka, has been assigned as first prize. The balance of the prizes have not been definitely assigned and if the members standing high enough to win any of these prizes care to express a first and second choice, we will give as much consideration as possible to their wishes.





## Vital Principles at Stakes

**I**T IS maintained by the National Grange that money is no more sacred than blood and should be conscripted to pay the cost of the war. In expressing its disapproval of the action of Congress in fixing the scale of taxes on incomes and war profits, the following telegram was sent to members of Congress by the legislative committee:

"National Grange is not satisfied with amount proposed on incomes and excess profits. Poor people pay the bulk of tariff and internal revenue taxes. The soldiery must largely come from the same class. You have conscripted men, you should now in fairness conscript excess profits."

In the September issue of the National Grange Monthly, John A. McSparran, secretary of the legislative committee, stated that our federal tax system has always been arranged to fall heaviest upon the poor people of the country. "It is to be hoped," said Mr. McSparran, "that we will not follow the precedent that we have made in other wars, of sending the poor people to fight the nation's battles and then letting them come home and pay their expenses. The great bulk of our federal taxes are gotten from tariff and internal revenue taxes. If you lay a tariff tax of a cent upon a pound of rice, while one rich man will buy a pound of rice and pay his tax, a thousand poor ones will also buy a pound of rice, and each pays his share without any regard to his ability to pay. While one rich man will smoke a cigar, a thousand poor ones will also smoke a cigar and each pays his internal revenue tax without regard to his ability to pay. We all recognize that no one can be so poor that he ought not to help support the government under which he lives, but we also contend that along with tariff and internal revenue taxes should go taxes that fall heaviest upon those who are best able to pay."

"We have one right taxing principle in this regard, in the income tax. Its scope should be enlarged for the reason that no element of sacrifice attends it, as does oftentimes the collection of a tariff or internal revenue tax. Graduated as it is, it falls heaviest upon those who are best able to pay. For instance if a person has property or business enough to yield an income of \$500,000 a year, and in this vital emergency the government should take it all, there would be no real sacrifice for such a one could live on his principal for a year or two until the war is over and not be in any danger of poverty. If the government has found it necessary to conscript the youth of the nation, as men and money go together in war, the wealth of the country should be taken to meet the emergency that called for the sacrifice of the men. No talk of disturbing business will pass muster. The family that sends a boy to war is terribly disturbed and it might be said with just as much sense that we could not send an army to the front for the reason that it would disturb families."

"The excess profit tax is fundamentally right from two standpoints: In the first place the profits of war induce war. You have but to examine some of the organizations that were so earnestly advocating preparedness a couple of years ago to get the full significance of that statement. And if these profits are taken by the government to finance the war it will have a tremendous influence in favor of settling these disputes by arbitration. In the second place the soldier has to lose all profits. There is no money in the fighting business and when the soldier returns he has to find his place again in business. Fabulously large amounts of money must be gotten to prosecute this war and it has been estimated that there are \$5,000,000,000 annually in excess profits arising out of the war. It will be hard to convince the people of this country that they should subscribe to the Liberty Bonds if this tremendous source of immediate cash without sacrifice is allowed to remain. Surely no less than \$4,000,000,000 of these excess profits should take the place of that many bonds, whose inter-

est and sinking fund will mean taxation for generations after the war is over."

### A Call for Help

A Western Kansas reader, M. D. Davis, is showing the right spirit in his desire to do his part in conserving the food supply. He seems to be in the grip of circumstances over which he has no control and is asking for help. Here is his story in his own words:

"After reading the article on the front page of last week's KANSAS FARMER entitled 'War Demands on Live Stock,' I decided to write of my peculiar experiences in live stock the past season. I fattened a hog for market last summer, and had him weighing around 250 pounds in March. I offered him to a hog buyer in Weskan at that time, but they shipped out without letting me know. I then turned this hog in with the stock hogs. In August the buyers came to my place and offered me thirteen cents a pound, which I refused. I fattened this hog again this fall and told the hog buyer

I wanted to sell him, but he made up a carload and shipped out again without letting me know about it long enough ahead so I could get the hog in to the stock yards. I live eight miles from Weskan and have no telephone. Now apparently all I can do is to butcher this hog, and I can use only about a hundred pounds of meat and the hog weighs fully three hundred. After reading the appeals from the Food Administration, it makes me feel like a German sympathizer to waste even an ounce of human food, but what can I do? I have other hogs, including a brood sow which I must fatten and butcher as quickly as possible."

Has anyone a suggestion to make to Mr. Davis as to how he can best dispose of the meat from these hogs for which he has no use himself?

### Value of Good Sire

The value of a good sire is well illustrated by the record of a bull owned by the Nebraska Agricultural College. This bull has sired five heifers whose butterfat production is 823 pounds greater than that of their dams. At 40 cents a pound, this butterfat makes an increased income of \$329 a year from five members of the herd, an increase due entirely to an excellent sire. If one had to borrow the money to buy this sire, this increased income would pay interest on \$5,490.30.

Remarkable as this increase seems, it cannot equal the improvement that a good sire will make in an average herd.

The dams of these heifers were already high producers, and consequently infusion of high-producing blood would not raise production so much as in the average herd.

### Sheep Return Good Profits

"The man who persisted in keeping a few sheep on his farm is now reaping his reward," says C. E. Wood, of Shawnee County. "In the first place," says Mr. Wood, "he has not only increased the value of his land by getting rid of weeds, but he has also increased his bank account. A year ago lambs were bringing around eleven dollars a hundred on the Kansas City market. Now they are worth the fancy price of fifteen to eighteen dollars, while breeding ewes are bringing from eleven to fifteen dollars. We should not overlook the handsome returns from the wool, which is simply a by-product. Last year we received thirty-two cents a pound and thought that a good price, but this year at shearing time wool was bringing about forty-five cents a pound and this fall it is as high as eighty-five cents."

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Harvey County has a larger kafir acreage this year than for several years, and an unusually heavy crop of the sorghums is expected, reports F. P. Lane, county agricultural agent. The silage tests indicate that kafir and cane will make two or three times the amount of silage the corn has made. Plans are being made by the Harvey County farm bureau for holding several township school fairs. In one township where a fair has been held for several years, the five schools are appropriating ten dollars each from the school treasury to make up a premium list.



## Abortion in Dairy Cattle

**A**BORTION is one of the serious diseases afflicting cattle. Every case of abortion is not by any means infectious, but the safe plan is to treat every cow that aborts as a suspicious case. P. W. Allen, of the dairy bacteriology department of Illinois University, offers the following suggestions regarding this dangerous disease:

Abortions among dairy cows are due either to an accident or to a germ. The amount of loss due to the former cause is slight, while abortion due to the germ, that is, infectious abortion, within the last few years, has resulted in one of the most serious losses suffered by the dairymen. It is a great misfortune to the dairyman that while this trouble is prevalent and increasing in all parts of the country where cows are kept, as yet no effective treatment has been developed and the control of the disease is greatly hampered by lack of knowledge of just how the disease is most often spread.

The disease is characterized by the dropping of the calf prematurely, due to an infectious catarrh of the womb caused by the abortion germ.

Abortion may take place any time from the third month to within a few days of completion of the term, most commonly during the fourth and fifth month of pregnancy. Sometimes the fetus is retained in the uterus and becomes mummified. That is, the dead fetus dries up in the membrane surrounding it, and may be carried for months beyond the normal period. Cows which have aborted once develop enough immunity to the disease to carry the calf longer the second year than the first and the third year they will generally complete the term and give birth to healthy calves and show no ill effects of the disease. Still such cows are not as good as sound animals since they may still carry the germ and can infect other cattle.

Cows infected for the first time often carry the calf but three months and the expelled fetus may easily be removed with the manure and bedding unnoticed. However, when the fetus is carried the greater part of the term a yellowish discharge usually occurs. Also, all the signs of calving will begin to develop prematurely. After the abortion, a yellowish discharge may continue for several weeks. Retention of the afterbirth usually accompanies an abortion where the fetus has been carried from seven to nearly nine months. It is considered that the very unhealthy condition which necessarily accompanies retention of the afterbirth often results in sterility. In purchasing animals the best means of getting information as to their infection with the abortion germ is to have the blood of the cow tested. This method of detecting the disease has not become commonly used by dairymen, as no wide campaign for controlling the disease has been started.

It is quite generally accepted that the modes of spread of the disease are by the bull, by the vaginal discharge, and by the milk. The occurrence of abortion in cows having been served by the same bull has repeated itself so often that this mode of transmission has been assumed. That the characteristic yellowish discharge from aborting cows will cause the disease has been definitely proven.

Not enough is known about the spread of abortion at present to satisfactorily control it. There is no cure for the disease known. Many who wish to sell a remedy have taken advantage of the fact that a cow will develop immunity in from one to three years and thus cure herself, the remedy often getting credit for the cure, where this fact is not understood. The best recommendations for the control of the disease seem to be:

1. Isolate infected cows and bring up their calves on the milk of cows known to be uninfected.
2. Disinfect the navel of the new-born calf from an infected mother.
3. Burn or bury in lime the fetus and afterbirth and disinfect stable and all litter after an abortion.
4. Wash thoroughly the hind quarters of an aborting cow and irrigate the vaginal tract with a good antiseptic daily until all signs of discharge have passed.

5. Disinfect the bull before and after every service.

6. Add new animals to a sound herd as calves only.

7. Keep clean animals and clean stalls.

### Co-operative Feed Buying

Money can be saved in buying feed co-operatively. Many Granges and Farmers' Union locals in Kansas have proven the feasibility of this sort of saving. In a recent issue of The County Agent, the plan being followed by the dairymen's league of New York is described. The league has a branch in every organized farm bureau county and has established a central feed office in New York City. It is arranging for the manufacture and sale of feeds, according to the formulas issued or approved by Cornell Experiment Station. The endorsement of the dairymen's league will appear on all of the bags of all manufacturers authorized by the league. The central office assists in handling transportation difficulties in providing to prevent delays.

The general plan is a very simple one. A local dealer is selected carefully by the local committee to handle the business. He is allowed a fair profit. The maximum price of feed is to be \$3 per ton above the wholesale price at the time purchase is made. If a member takes the entire carload for his own consumption, he pays cash, and takes the feed from the car, for which he receives \$2.50 per ton discount. If he orders in less than carload, he gets \$2 per ton discount. If, however, he takes his feed from the general local storehouse, he gets but \$1 discount. Non-members get no discounts but pay regular prices if there is a sufficient quantity to be had.

The local dealer is required to make up cars to the maximum capacity to save freight and he must have storage space in order to make up shipments when he cannot get full carload orders. He is also required to keep a supply to carry feeders over from one car to the next in case he should rent either.

This plan is recommended to farm bureau organizations, not only for feed but for seeds, fertilizer, limestone, coal and other supplies. The principle, while co-operative, is sound. Where no dealer can be found who is satisfactory, or who is willing to undertake the work on a fair basis, the local societies may appoint one of their own members as their agent, but this is not generally desirable because one of their local members has all he can do to attend to his own business, besides the experience and capital of the local dealer should be employed. This plan will be found feasible and profitable to all concerned.

In no case should the county agent himself act as agent for this buying and selling proposition. In the first place it is absolutely forbidden by the Department of Agriculture. In the second place he, being a public officer, has no right to discriminate against the business men of his community. A co-operation which is formed merely to put somebody out of business is nearly always a pernicious one. A co-operation which is formed to do business on business principles is always to be commended.

### Cow Testing Associations

In keeping your Dairy Club records you are doing what grown-up dairymen find can most satisfactorily and economically be done by organizing a cow testing association. It is very easy to get so busy with farm work of all kinds that record work cannot be handled. A group of from twenty to twenty-six men milking cows can organize themselves into an association and have their testing and record work handled by one man.

The members of the associations are assessed \$1.50 annually for each cow. A tester hired by the association makes a trip to each herd once a month, weighing the milk for one day and testing all the cows. Private record books are furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

By this method each association member has an exact record of the performance of each cow and is better able to

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weed out those not paying their way.

The oldest testing association in Kansas is in Dickinson County. There is another at Mulvane, a third in Montgomery County, and a fourth in Sedgwick and Harvey counties.

The cow testing associations are showing their members the value of dairy blood in the herd. When the Dickinson County Association was organized in 1912, five pure-bred sires were owned by members of the association. Now there are twenty-five.

The dairy department of the Agricultural College is urging that dairymen in other sections of the state form cow testing associations. Prof. O. E. Reed says that these associations can become a very important factor in bringing about improvements in the dairy industry. We feel that the work our club members are doing along this line will be of great value in their home communities because in many instances the results you will get in keeping these accurate records on your cows will cause the older dairymen to become interested in doing similar work. Keep this in mind and perhaps some of the Dairy Club members can be given credit for starting a movement for cow testing associations in the communities where they live.

### Community Breeding Helps

Certain improvement, uniformly good individuals and constructive breeding are the results of mating females with superior sires. Small breeders and those just beginning in the breeding business frequently find the best sires apparently too expensive. As a result such breeders must either be satisfied with mediocre sires, paying a heavy service fee for a good one, or co-operate in the purchase of a sire.

Unfortunately too many choose the easiest and ultimately the most disastrous route—the cheap, inferior sire. In most instances a few sacrifices in personal fancies regarding type and character and inconvenience in breeding will afford the use of a good sire. Organized community breeding offers opportunities for the small breeder to improve his herd and flock by the use of the best sires owned co-operatively.

Community breeders offer further opportunity through the exchange of sires. While using mature sires frequently does not appeal to some persons, it should be remembered that their real value seldom becomes known until their get have developed. This means that many sires are disposed of before their value is known. Constructive breeding and permanent improvement are the results of keeping the best healthy, tried sires of good disposition and exchanging them within the communities. Aside from the economic consideration this is another step in constructive breeding. The secretary of the local breeders' organization should have a record of every sire and his performance and make this available to each member.—S. T. SIMPSON, Missouri College of Agriculture.

### Cost of Official Testing

Is official testing of pure-bred dairy animals worth the price? The American Jersey Cattle Club has recently imposed a fee of two dollars for each cow placed on Register of Merit test. Some breeders have written to the secretary that they will stop official testing because of this fee, which really does not begin to take care of the office end of the expense. The Guernsey Record Association charges an application fee of five dollars and a fee of five dollars in addition before a cow's record is accepted. Of course the cost of supervising is additional expense, and these various items make official testing expensive, but breeders of high-class pure-bred dairy cattle need the official test.

The Guernsey Cattle Club has from the beginning made its advanced registry work self-supporting, the additional fees amounting, as stated above, to ten dollars. Yet there is a great deal of testing done by Guernsey breeders. The Jersey breeder is getting off easy in being asked to pay only two dollars in addition to the cost of supervising, and yet the secretary reports that some of them think this fee is greater than they can afford to pay.

"Surely this attitude on the part of the Jersey breeder comes from not fully understanding or comprehending the benefits of an officially tested herd," says R. M. Gow in a recent issue of the Jersey Bulletin. "The prices at three sales of Jerseys, recently held on the Pacific Coast, throw a great deal of

light on the question whether or not any breeder can afford not to do Register of Merit testing. In fact, they are clinching arguments as to the value of Register of Merit records. Buyers now look for authenticated records of yield in the pedigrees of Jerseys offered for sale, and are quite willing to pay for them. Authenticated records, or their absence, make the difference between obtaining 'breeder's prices' or just 'dairy prices'.

"In the case of what we will designate as Sale A, the mature cows were all in the Register of Merit, and the other animals were out of Register of Merit dams. Nineteen cows over three years averaged \$303.42. Three animals under three years of age, out of tested dams, averaged \$151.33. Ten males, from three days to twenty months old, out of Register of Merit dams, averaged \$158.

"In Sale B there were no cows with Register of Merit records, and only one animal, a young bull, out of a tested dam. Nineteen untested females over three years averaged \$145.79. Twenty-seven untested females under three years averaged \$73.58. Six bulls and bull calves, none out of tested dams, averaged \$40. But note that the one animal out of a tested dam, a two-year-old bull, brought \$770.

"The tested females in Sale A brought twice as much as the untested females in Sale B; and the bulls in the tested herd brought nearly four times as much money as those in the other.

"In the case of Sale C, the animals could claim no immediate connection with Register of Merit stock. The females averaged \$78.41 and the males \$49.38, not even dairymen's prices, as the sale had not been advertised. If it had been a tested herd it could not help being advertised by its entries in the Register of Merit.

"Broadly speaking, a fair estimate of the entire cost of testing a cow for one year is \$20. The American Jersey Cattle Club has now added \$2 to this, making an addition to the investment in a cow of \$22. But on sale day this adds a value of over \$150, according to the demonstration of the value of Register of Merit testing given by the sales under review."

### Sire for Dairy Herd

No other one thing could do more in developing the dairy herds of Kansas than the use of high class pure-bred sires with good production records back of them. The future success of a dairy herd depends largely on its head, says O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry at our Agricultural College.

As a result of his wide observation and experience, Professor Reed believes grade dairy cattle to be just as good as pure-breds for the average farmer, who is primarily interested in getting milk. Good grades will give more milk than an average or poor class of pure-breds. The great bulk of dairy products is and will continue to be furnished by grade cows.

The proper way for a new dairyman to establish a herd is to get the best cows he can buy and use a pure-bred sire in building up his herd. It has been said that the sire is half the herd, and it is a fact that all the future cows in the herd carry 50 per cent of his breeding.

The herd sire should be a pure-bred of the breed he represents and be backed by good ancestry. If possible a sire should be purchased whose mother and other close female ancestry have shown high records of production. A yearly record is to be preferred to one of shorter duration.

Often it is possible to buy an old sire which has proved to be a satisfactory breeder. Good results from the use of such an animal are certain. The objection to buying an old bull is that he is high priced, if his value is known, and one runs a chance of getting an unruly animal. A bull calf is usually selected. A calf can be purchased for less money and the owner can train him as he chooses.

Germination tests do not tell the whole seed corn story. Corn that will come up but that will produce an unprofitable crop is worse than seed which won't grow at all, because it fools a farmer into using labor and land that are lost. Know what your seed will do by selecting it yourself.

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FOR SALE—ONE CAR PURE TURKEY seed wheat, \$2.25 per bushel. Alfalfa seed, \$8 per bushel, f. o. b. Grantville, Kansas. S. E. Wilson.

TREE PLANT THIS FALL. NEVER a better time. Save money and get our terms. Write today for fruit book and information about growing fruits. Buy direct—it pays. Headquarters for well selected seeds. Box No. R, Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Wichita, Kansas.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

1,024 YEARS AMERICAN HISTORY, \$300 postpaid. Elias Pelton, Hudson, Kansas.

HAIR SWITCHES MADE FROM COMBINGS for \$1 per stem. Margaret James, Florence, Ark.

WANTED—HORSES WINTERED 20 TO 40 head, rough feed. State kind of feed, accommodations, price. Frank Loomis, Alton, Osborne County, Kansas.

### HOGS.

CHESTER WHITES—MAY PIGS AT farmers' prices. Gust Claussen, Bunker Hill, Kansas.

### PET STOCK.

WANTED—CANARIES, ALL KINDS. State kind, price, etc. Halfin's Pet Shop, 3111 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

### TANNING.

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

### THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY W. A. McREYNOLDS, of Scott City, Scott County, Kansas, on the 15th day of June, 1917, one black mare, weight 800 pounds; no marks or brands. Appraised at \$60. John L. Whitson, County Clerk.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER

### REAL ESTATE.

WOULD YOU SELL YOUR FARM IF you got your price? Sell direct; no commissions; particulars free. Chas. Renich, G-46, Woodstock, Ill.

"HOWDY, FOLKS." EIGHTY ACRES smooth land; 76 cultivation; well improved, near town. \$2,000. Many others. Scott, Mountain View, Mo.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS, OSBORNE County. 640 acres, improved, 220 acres smooth black land plowed, very easy terms. "Here is the place." \$27.50 per acre. J. F. Baum, Natoma, Kansas.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES FOR FARMS in the land of blizzards and snows when good farms can be had at low prices on easy terms in the region of mild winters? For particulars write E. M. Madison, Gen. Farm and Immigration Agent, S. A. & A. P. Ry., San Antonio, Texas.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA.—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan on improvements, or ready made farms. Loan of live stock; taxes average under 20 cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property, or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones; excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allan Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Ry., 234 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

### POULTRY.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.50. Frank Leedom, Bridgeport, Oklahoma.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Prices reasonable. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

FINE TOULOUSE GEESSE AND PEARL Guineas for sale. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kansas.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—ANCONAS and Blue Andalusians, \$1.25 each. John Smutny, Irving, Kansas.

CHAMPION DARK CORNISH COCKERELS, \$3 each. O. E. Dawkins, R. F. D. 9, Ottawa, Kansas.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. W. R. Moore, North Loup, Nebraska.

WILKEN'S WHITE ROCKS—COCKERELS for sale from high scoring birds. Price, \$2.50 each. Louis Wilken, Route 1, Columbus, Neb.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn and Black Langshan cockerels; Rufus Red Belgian hares. Prices right. J. W. Watkins, Brewster, Kan.

"RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS" carrying blood line of Madison Square Garden prize winners, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Chas. E. Strobel, Lohman, Missouri.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PEN averaging 175 eggs, 1916. 120 seven months 1917 strong birds, first and third Topeka Fair. Reasonable. Need room. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES, \$2. PURE White Indian Runners, \$1.50. Fawn and White Indian Runners, \$1.25. Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50. J. J. Lefebvre, Onaga, Kansas.

### POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEYS HIGHER, GUINEAS, DUCKS, geese, pigeons wanted. Chickens generally lower. Write for prices and coops. The Copes, Topeka.

### HONEY.

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

THIRTY DIFFERENT MAGAZINES, late issues, value \$3, yours for 25c prepaid. Eastern Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

### SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED FARM HAND WANTS permanent position where house, garden, fuel, etc., is furnished. With leading agricultural college at present. References. P. O. Box 32, Station A, Ames, Iowa.

Don't guess at the amount of milk to feed the calf; measure it. The calf whose appetite is satisfied is overfed.

When made into apple butter or jelly, even the ugly windfall has a glory of its own.

Speed in finishing the animals for market is one of the most important factors in the baby beef industry.



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

### The Way I Fought

I am not bound to win Life's game, I am not charged to reach a goal; It is not told that victory alone shall consecrate the soul. Not all the great men come to wealth, not all the noble men succeed. The glory of a life is not the record of one daring deed; And if I serve a purpose true, and keep my course, though tempest-tossed, It shall not matter in the end whether I won my fight or lost.

I was not ordered at my birth to come to death possessing gold; No stern command was given me that riches must be mine to hold. The reason for my life is hid, I shall not solve the mystery here, And even what is victory for mortal man is far from clear; But this I know, when comes the end and all my toiling here is done, The way I fought will count for more than all the goals I may have won.

If only victory were good, and only riches proved men's worth, Then only men of strength would live, and brutes alone would rule the earth; Then striving for a lofty goal and failing to succeed were sin. And men would lie and cheat and steal and stoop to anything to win. But there are greater goals than gold, and finer virtues than success, And how I've fought shall count for more than what I've managed to possess. —By Edgar A. Guest, in The American Boy.

### Watch Out for Waste

We do not ask the American people to starve themselves. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste.

Do not limit the plain food of growing children.

Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."

Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions.

Use local and seasonal supplies.

Patronize your local producers and lessen the need of transportation.

Do not eat between meals.

Watch out for the waste in the community.—United States Food Administration.

### Canned Sweet Red Peppers

Method 1.—Can peppers as soon as possible after they are removed from the plant. Cover them with boiling water for ten minutes. Drain them and slip off the skins. Carefully remove the stem, all seeds, and the core. Pack the peppers in glass jars, and sterilize in hot water bath for forty-five minutes. Remove from bath and tighten covers.

Method 2.—Carefully remove stems and seeds from the peppers, plunge them into boiling water for five minutes, drain, and pack at once into jars. Fill the jars with boiling water, and sterilize them in a hot water bath for thirty minutes. Do not remove the skins of the peppers and do not add salt to the jar. Store jars in a cool, dark place.

### Test Quality of Material

The laws of our country at present offer no protection to the purchaser of textile materials. If the price of "all wool, a yard wide" goods is paid and

later it is found that the material is half cotton, there is nothing left for the purchaser to do but to enter it as "loss" in her profit and loss account. To be sure there are any number of stores where the dealers are truthful about the textile materials handled, but nevertheless a knowledge of the following simple tests suggested by Miss Beryl Dixon, of the Colorado Agricultural College, may not come amiss:

Sometimes sleazy, thin cotton material is made to look quite firm and attractive by the use of sizing or dressing. By rubbing a corner between the thumb, and finger the sizing is removed and the real quality of the material is apparent. In very thin materials the sizing may be detected by holding the cloth to the light. The starch will show between the threads.

An examination of the raveled warp and woof threads will often reveal much. Cotton fibers are short and broken ends of cotton threads will appear fuzzy. Linen fibers are long, and consequently broken ends of linen threads are more pointed than those of cotton. Cotton material feels warmer than linen.

Some woolen materials are "made over"—that is, old woolen rags and short broken fibers, and the clippings from broadcloth are used in its manufacture. Sometimes this can be detected by unraveling the end. The short fibers are loosened and fall out.

It is not by any means certain that a man's business is the most important thing he has to do.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

### Simple and Wasteful

Could a housekeeper serve less than bacon, rolls, and coffee for breakfast? The answer is serve more, and waste less. Yes, waste less of what the Food Administration has asked the American people to use carefully. Bacon and wheat flour are two of these foods. The simple breakfast of bacon and rolls means eating too much of the concentrated foods needed for shipping to Europe, and too little of the perishable foods that can be used only at home. This substitution of the perishables for the foods that can be shipped is the small daily service asked of each householder.

With this simple breakfast a boy of twelve will eat six rolls and all of the bacon you will allow, and then not be satisfied.

Rolls, bacon, and coffee—too much wheat, too much meat—a waste of the most precious products when we consider the world's needs; a waste of highly concentrated foods when we consider the limited shipping space available for sending food to our fighting men and allies.

How can the housekeeper get that simple breakfast in line with Americanism and simple humanity? Here is the



CANNING DEMONSTRATION ON THE JOE ARMOUR FARM, HARVEY COUNTY, AT WHICH F. P. LANE, COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT, HELPED TO CAN CORN, BEETS, BEANS, AND TOMATOES.—THESE VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR CAPTAIN ARE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY IN A VERY SUBSTANTIAL WAY



answer: Replace the rolls with cornmeal muffins, cut the bacon to two rashers apiece, and add a generous dish of apples or potatoes.  
This is a cheaper meal, a better balanced meal, and a less wasteful meal than that simple breakfast.

### Cooking Hints Worth Trying

Steam odors can be prevented by placing a small bit of charcoal in the saucepan with boiling vegetables or meat. When cooking cabbage add a piece of stale rye bread to absorb the unpleasant odor.

To prevent cabbage from boiling over, put a piece of drippings the size of a walnut into the saucepan. Peel a little potato and put it into the pan when frying in deep lard to prevent its boiling over.—Chicago Journal.

### Potato Soup

- 2 cupsfuls hot riced or mashed potatoes
- 1 quart milk
- 2 slices onion
- 3 tablespoonfuls butter
- 1 teaspoonful chopped parsley
- 2 tablespoonfuls flour
- 1½ teaspoonfuls salt
- Celery salt
- Pepper
- Cayenne

Scald the milk with the onion; remove the onion; add the milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt the butter; add to it the dry ingredients; stir the mixture until it is well blended. Add this to the liquid mixture, stirring constantly, and boil the soup for one minute. Strain it if necessary, add the parsley, and serve. Left-over mashed or riced potatoes may be used.

### Peanut Loaf

- 1½ cupsfuls bread crumbs
- Milk
- 1½ cupsfuls shelled nuts
- 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 1 egg
- Salt and pepper

Cover bread crumbs with milk and soak until soft. Chop peanuts very fine and mix with baking powder; beat egg; mix thoroughly all the ingredients and turn into an oiled bread pan. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with a tomato sauce made as follows:

- 1 tablespoonful fat
- 1 tablespoonful flour
- 1 cupful tomato juice
- Salt and pepper

Brown the flour in the fat, add the tomato juice and seasonings. Let boil well, and serve hot; or if preferred heat the tomato juice, thicken with the flour dissolved in a little of the tomato juice, season, and add fat just before removing from fire.

## Twilight Animal Stories

### Bumper The White Rabbit

By George Ethelbert Walsh

(Copyright, 1917, by George E. Walsh)

#### WHERE BUMPER CAME FROM

THERE was once an old woman who had so many rabbits that she hardly knew what to do. They ate her out of house and home, and kept the cupboard so bare she often had to go to bed hungry. But none of the rabbits suffered this way. They all had their supper, and their breakfast, too, even if there wasn't a crust left in the old woman's cupboard.

There were big rabbits and little rabbits; lean ones and fat ones; comical little youngsters who played pranks upon their elders, and staid, serious old ones who never laughed or smiled the livelong day; boy rabbits and girl rabbits, mother rabbits and father rabbits, and goodness knows how many aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces, cousins, second cousins and distant relatives-in-law! They all lived under one big roof in the back yard of the good old woman who kept them, and they had such jolly times together that it seemed a shame to separate them.

But once every day the old woman chose several of her pets, and carried them away in a basket to a certain street corner of the city where she offered them for sale. She was dreadfully poor, and often when she returned home at night, counting her money, she would murmur: "It's a cabbage for them or a loaf of bread for myself. I can't get both."

She didn't always get the loaf of bread, but the rabbits always had their cabbage. They were all pink-eyed, white rabbits, and people were willing to pay good prices for them. But the whitest and pinkest-eyed of them all was Bumper, a tiny rabbit when he was born, and not very big when the old woman took him away on his first trip to the street corner. Bumper had never seen so many people before, and he was a little shy and frightened at first; but Jimsy and Wheedles, his brothers, laughed at his fears, and told him not to mind.

After that he plucked up courage, and when a little girl suddenly ran out of the crowd and picked him up in her arms, he tried not to be afraid. "Oh, you sweet little thing!" the girl exclaimed, pinching his ears softly. "Where did you come from, and where did you get those pink eyes and those long, fluffy ears?"

Then the girl kissed Bumper and rubbed his nose against her soft, fresh young cheek; but when the old lady approached, all smiles, and said, "Want him, dear?" she

put him down in the basket again. "Want him? Of course I want him," she replied a little scornfully. "But I can't buy him today. I spent all my birthday money on candles and cakes. Take him now before I steal him and run away."

She was a pretty girl, with red hair, a dimple in her chin, and one big freckle on the end of her nose; but her eyes were blue, and they made Bumper think of the sky which he could see through a hole in the roof of his house. I suppose it was because he had pink eyes that he thought blue was so becoming to little girls.

That night, when he got home, Bumper was bursting with excitement. The day's experience was enough to cause this, but the words of the little girl who had spent all of her birthday money for candles and cakes were fresh in his mind. The first thing he did when he got in his box was to pester his mother with so many questions that she had hard work answering them.

"A little girl asked me where I came from, mother, and I couldn't answer her. Where did I come from?"

"Why, dear, from a snowball, of course. How else could you be so white?"

"And have pink eyes?" That was the little girl's second question.

"What color did you think they were?" asked Bumper's mother, smiling. "Look at the eyes of your brothers and sisters."

Bumper looked in Jimsy's and Wheedle's eyes, and saw they were pink, but he was still doubtful. "But mine," he added, "are you sure they are pink? They might be green or yellow—"

Mother rabbit laughed and hopped over to a basin of water which the good old woman kept filled for her pets. "Look in that," she said, "and then tell me what you see."

Trembling with excitement, Bumper plunged both front paws in the basin, and the water rippled in little waves so that he could see nothing. He was terribly disappointed at first, for the water was a little dirty, and he was afraid the black specks floating in it might be the reflection of his eyes. Then the water cleared as the dirt settled at the bottom, and straight up from the depths there glowed two tiny pink spots. Bumper watched them in silence until his mother asked: "What do you see, dear?"

"Two pink stars!" he murmured. Mother rabbit, like all fond mothers, smiled and leaned over to kiss the wet nose of her little one. Jimsy and Wheedles and all the other rabbits were anxious to see the two pink stars in the water, and they crowded around the basin to get a look. They held their breath in amazement, for wonder of wonders! Instead of two, there were a dozen tiny pink stars! They twinkled and flashed, and when they bobbed their heads up the stars faded away or disappeared entirely.

Mother rabbit, who was very fond of her little ones, smiled proudly, and said: "All my children have pink eyes!"

"But don't all rabbits have pink eyes?" asked Bumper, whose little brain was still bursting with questions.

"No, dear, they do not—only those rabbits that come from snowballs have pink eyes."

"Oh!" exclaimed one and all, and particularly Bumper, who had started all this probing into the family history.

Then the last question of the little girl popped up into his head, and without waiting to catch his breath, or to give his mother time to think up a suitable answer, he blurted it out.

"Where did I get these long, fluffy ears, mother? The little girl said they were long and fluffy."

Just to make sure he had not been deceived, he pulled them right down between his two front paws, and looked at them. They were, indeed, long, silky and fluffy, and as white as snow.

Mother rabbit shook her head slowly just as if she intended to scold, and then said in the softest, gentlest of voices:

"I'm afraid that little girl has been putting vain ideas into your head, dear. You must be careful, and not let compliments about your eyes and ears spoil you. If you do people won't like you."

Bumper promised not to be spoiled by listening to what little girls said, and then eagerly repeated his question.

"Why, that is simple enough," Mother rabbit answered, having had time to think. "When you were only a little snowball, we had to hang you up to dry, and that pulled your ears out."

That was an answer good enough for any rabbit, and Bumper should have been satisfied, but he had a very inquisitive mind.

"But why didn't I melt when I was hung up to dry?" he asked quickly. "Snowballs melt in the sun, don't they?"

"Yes," gravely, "so they do, dear, if you leave them in the sun too long. But it was mother's business to see that you didn't melt. It's like baking bread or cake. If you leave the dough in the oven too long it burns up, and then it isn't either bread or cake. It's very hard to know just when it's done, and it's harder—sighing aloud—"

"for mothers to know just when a snowball is turning into a white rabbit, and when it's beginning to melt away into nothing. Now don't ask me any more questions tonight. It's bed time, and little rabbits with pink eyes should be fast asleep."

Which was true, but Bumper went to sleep dreaming of a million questions he would ask his mother in the morning.

### Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4637 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—(Adv.)

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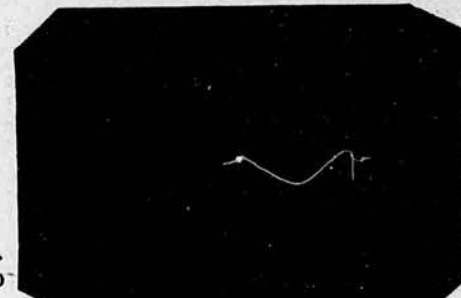
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Kansas Farmer Building

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Given with Kansas Farmer This collection of 12 Grafted Apple Trees which we want to send you, consists of three trees each, of four varieties of proven merit. They are hardy, will thrive anywhere, and provide a nice succession of quality fruit.

Including Three Genuine Delicious, Three Stayman Winesap, Three Jonathan and Three Wealthy

These Trees are genuine grafted stock, guaranteed true to name, sound and healthy. We have arranged with one of the largest nurseries in the country for a supply of these grafted trees, and we want to send you a set of twelve. Whether your place is large or small, these twelve trees will find a place, and add to its beauty and value.

Complete Instructions are sent with each set of 12 trees, practical, simple directions that explain just how to plant and take care of these twelve trees. By following these instructions you will have, in a few years, an orchard that will prove a constant source of pleasure and profit to you.

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If you will send us \$1.00, we will enter or renew your subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year and send you the TWELVE (12) Apple Trees postpaid. As the demand for these trees is enormous, you should take advantage of this offer at once. We reserve the right to refund money after the supply is exhausted.

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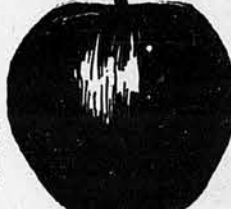
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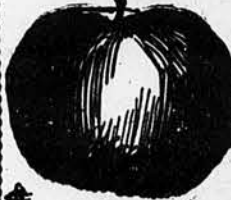
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## MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

Gardner, Kans., Wednesday, Nov. 7

### 52 Head Spring and Fall Boars and Gilts

Twenty choice Spring Boars, twenty topsey Spring Gilts, sired by GIANT JOE, KING GIANT by King of Wonders, MODEL BIG BOB, MASTER ORPHAN, WEDD'S LONG KING, and ECLIPSE MODEL. The dams of these are sired by Wedd's Long King, King of Wonders, Caverly's Big Defender and Big Bob Wonder. Ten Fall Gilts, big and smooth, sired by Giant King, will be sold with breeding privileges to Giant Joe.

One sired by GIANT JOE out of Queen of Wonders, the top sow in the Wilver Dell herd sale. The other by GIANT BEN, the noted Pfander boar, out of Big Bob's Wonder by Big Bob.

ARRANGE TO ATTEND THIS SALE.

When writing for catalog, please mention Kansas Farmer. O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer.

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I will sell  
Fine 120-Acre Well-Improved Farm  
Fifty acres wheat; forty acres bluegrass  
Price \$10,200  
Easy terms. Three and one-half miles Ottawa. Write for full description.  
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10,000 ACRES of good grazing land, well watered, for \$3 to \$5. All crops good. No drought, no hot winds. Grass for cattle and corn for hogs. Best country in the world to live and make money.

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Suitable for vegetables and poultry. Splendid land and priced at from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

### FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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### CLAIM SALE DATES.

- Nov. 23—G. E. Cox & Son, Elk City, Kan.  
Holsteins.  
Nov. 7—E. L. Ensign and W. H. Zimmerman, Cameron, Mo.  
Dec. 3—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.  
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas.  
Polled Durhams.  
Nov. 8—D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kan.  
Jersey Cattle.  
Oct. 31—Geo. W. Hagan, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.  
Nov. 2—W. L. Hunter & Son, Lincoln, Neb.; B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.  
Nov. 3—E. E. Knoche, Martin City, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.  
Nov. 12—Will Morton, Taylor, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.  
Herefords.  
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kansas. Sale at State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.  
No. 22—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kansas.  
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kansas.  
Shorthorn Cattle.  
Nov. 20—W. W. Waltemire & Son, Peculiar, Missouri.  
Dec. 6—Fremont Ledy, Leon, Kan.  
Poland Chinas.  
Feb. 6—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Nov. 6—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan.  
Nov. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.  
Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kansas.  
Dec. 5—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Missouri.  
Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Missouri.  
Feb. 12—Doming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.  
Feb. 13—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas.  
Feb. 20—B. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas; sale at Wichita.  
Feb. 21—E. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kansas; sale at Hutchinson.  
Feb. 22—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kansas; Chester White Hogs.  
Nov. 20—W. W. Waltemire & Son, Peculiar, Missouri.

Fremont Ledy, of Leon, Kansas, has announced December 6 for his Shorthorn sale. On this date he will offer to the public forty-two head of Scotch-topped cattle. They are a useful lot of breeding cattle and will be sold right out of the pasture without extra fitting. Mr. Ledy has used good sires in this herd for a number of years and the offering promises to be one of the good lots to be sold this year.

D. C. Van Nice, of Richland, Kansas, has announced November 8 for a double standard Polled Durham sale at his farm near that city. Mr. Van Nice owns one of the best herds of this famous horns cattle known in the West. A number of very high class herd sires have been used in this herd in the past few years, including Roan Hero, the grand champion bull at the International at Chicago.

Park E. Salter, of Wichita, Kansas, has announced November 9 for a Shorthorn sale at his farm near Augusta, Kansas. Arrangements for a special train will be made from Wichita to the farm on the day of the sale. Fifty head of pure Scotch cattle will be catalogued, consisting of forty females and ten service bulls, including one imported herd bull, Newton Friar 528120. This bull was bred by A. M. Gordon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and has proved a great sire in the Salter herd of real high class cattle.

M. C. Pollard, of Carbondale, Kansas, announces November 6 as the date of his annual Poland China fall sale. Mr. Pollard has built up one of the good herds of big-type Poland in Kansas and has the big, easy feeding, profitable type. For his fall sale he will catalog forty head of fall yearling and spring calves, sows and fall yearling and spring boars out of a choice lot of big-type dams and sired by Broadus Expansion, Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley.

The Standard Dairy Company, of Wichita, Kansas, owns one of the good Holstein herds now assembled. They have at the head of their herd the great young bull, Sir Johanna De Kol 19th 64143, sired by the great Sir Johanna De Kol with sixty-six A. R. O. daughters to his credit. Sir Johanna De Kol weighs 2,500 pounds. He is a half brother to Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the \$7,000 cow, whose two sons sold for \$45,000. This young bull has several thirty-pound daughters to his credit.

Jos. Baxter, of Clay Center, Kansas, is preparing a choice offering of Polled Durham cattle for sale to be held at the Agricultural College sale pavilion at Manhattan, Kansas, December 12. This offering will consist of a number of choice bulls and thirty head of high class cows and heifers.

Josias Lambert, of Smith Center, Kansas, one of the pioneer Poland China breeders of the state, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Lambert owns one of the good Poland China herds and his herd is headed by Black Orange and Smooth Gold Dust, two of the good sires now in service.

John M. Montle, of Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Quebec, owner of one of the great herds of pure-bred Holstein cattle now assembled, reports the herd making a fine record again this year. This great herd was started twenty years ago. The first herd sire was Eunice Clay's Baron, a son of Eunice Clay, a famous cow in the 90's that won the dairy test at the Ohio State Fair and afterwards won at Toronto. Echo Segis Payne, the present herd sire, is a son of King Payne Segis Clothilde, a brother of Segis Payne Johanna, who holds the world's butter record of fifty pounds in seven days.

R. P. Wells, of Formosa, Kansas, owner of the famous Marsh Creek herd of Durocs, reports his herd doing well. This year Mr. Wells has a large number of choice fall litters by his great young boar, Highland Cherry King, and out of the big high class sows in his herd. Highland Cherry King, at the head of this herd, is one of the good boars now in service. He is a senior yearling, stands thirty-four inches high, has very high quality, and has proved to be a very fine breeder.

E. L. Ensign and W. H. Zimmerman, of Cameron, Missouri, have announced a sale of Holstein cattle to be held November 7. They will catalog 176 head of high class Holsteins for this sale. The offering will include twenty-five head of choice registered cows and heifers and six registered bulls. The balance of this big offering will be choice high grade cows and heifers.

We have just received a copy of a booklet issued by the National Duroc Jersey Record Association of Peoria, Illinois. This booklet is for free distribution and contains a lot of information that is valuable to all swine breeders and that will be of more than ordinary interest to Duroc breeders or anyone interested in the Duroc breed.

Please Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.



## WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

SOME special effort is required to get eggs in the winter. It is unnatural for hens to lay during this season of the year. Well matured pullets and to some extent old hens can be stimulated by proper methods of feeding and housing to lay more eggs even during the winter period. It is possible through good management to get a fair egg production during the time of the year when eggs are highest in price and most in demand.

In a recent circular of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, Alfred R. Lee points out some of the methods which will help to increase winter egg production on the farms.

To receive good results from a flock of poultry during the winter, all houses and coops should be in good condition, only healthy fowls placed in these buildings, and good care given to the poultry. These houses should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and made tight for winter. If the house has a dirt floor it is well to remove the top three or four inches of dirt and replace this with dry gravel or sand. If it has a cement or wooden floor, remove all litter and dirt and put in four or five inches of fresh straw or litter. Be sure that the house is tight on three sides and that there is no chance for a draft to strike the hens. If hens roost or are placed in a draft during the fall and winter, colds are sure to develop, which may result in roup and other troubles. From one-third to one-half of the south side, or front, of the poultry house may be made of curtains and windows, but should be under control, so that the openings may be closed gradually as the weather becomes cold. Have muslin curtains in the front of the house or leave a window partly open, even on the coldest nights, to allow some ventilation in the house. Fowls will stand considerable cold air provided it is dry, and ventilation will keep the air thoroughly dry in the house.

Before the pullets are mixed with the older fowls be sure that the hens are banded or that the web of the foot is punched in some way so that you can distinguish between the pullets and the hens. In this way the older stock may be culled out whenever it appears desirable, and the young hens kept for further laying. Do not keep hens for egg production over two years, but some of the best hens may be kept for breeders until three or four years old. The pullets that mature early in the fall and that molt late are usually the best layers and should be saved for breeding stock. Cull the chickens which are brought into the laying house carefully, and fatten and market all chickens which are small, poorly developed, or in poor condition. These small, poorly developed chickens are apt to catch cold if put in with the other poultry and develop diseases which quickly spread through the flock.

In order to get the greatest egg production in the early fall and winter it is essential to have well-matured pullets which were hatched in March or April. By early hatching and by supplying good conditions for egg production more eggs will be produced in the fall and winter, while a larger proportion of hens will go broody early in the spring, thus completing the necessary circle for early fall egg production.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor and make the hens exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to get good results, but the birds should always be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-third of the scratch grains in the morning and two-thirds at night, in which way the hens are forced to exercise more than if given all the grain they desired at the morning feed. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal protein, green feed, grit, and shell, should be supplied in the winter. Good scratch mixtures may be made of

equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, wheat, and oats, or of two parts of cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats. If wheat is relatively very high in price it may be left out of this latter mixture. In addition a mash made of three parts corn meal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, and beef scrap should be fed. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangel wurzel beets, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats should be fed during the winter to replace the green feed which the fowls have been securing in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone, or some similar feed is needed to replace the bugs which the fowls have been securing on the range.

Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months and is the one essential feed often omitted in feeding the farm flock. In the experiments conducted by the department an average production of 41.5 eggs for the first four months from pullets fed a ration containing beef scrap was secured, compared with 18.7 eggs from pullets fed the same ration without the beef scrap. The pullets not fed beef scrap practically stopped laying whenever the ground was covered with snow. The feed cost of their eggs was 2.2 cents higher per dozen for the year than for the pullets fed beef scrap. Skim milk or buttermilk will largely take the place of beef scrap, if a constant supply can be kept before the fowls, but if the supply of milk is limited some beef scrap should also be fed.

People raising poultry as a side issue in towns and villages can utilize waste products from their table and kitchen to very good advantage, producing fresh eggs and poultry for their own use as well as some surplus for market. As these scraps contain some waste meat, the proportion of beef scrap in the mash can be reduced accordingly. These table scraps can be mixed with the ground grains and fed as a moist mash.

Clean the dropping-boards at least once a week, and spray the roosts once a month during the winter with kerosene or some commercial preparation for killing mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt on hand to use on the dropping-boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds, put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this material in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as noted and treat them in coops by themselves or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

Examine the pullets and hens for lice and dust thoroughly with a good insect powder or apply a mixture of equal parts of vaseline and mercurial or blue ointment, applying a piece about the size of a pea one inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An application of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Where insect powder is used, it should be applied three or four times a year, or oftener if the fowls become infested with lice. Provide a small box in the house, partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt, in which the hens may dust themselves, thus helping to keep free from lice.

A whitewash that disinfects, kills mites, and brightens the poultry house is made as follows: Slack five quarts of rock lime with hot water to about the consistency of cream. To this, add one pint of crude carbolic acid or zenoleum, and one quart of kerosene. Stir thoroughly, and dilute with twice its own volume of water. Apply with either spray pump or whitewash brush. When properly prepared, this solution serves three purposes: The zenoleum acts as a disinfectant, killing the germs; the kerosene penetrates the wood, destroying the mites; and the lime whitens the walls, making the building sweet and light.



# PERCHERON STALLIONS

## FOR SALE THIS FALL AT REDUCED PRICES

Two yearling colts; two 2-year-old colts; two 3-year-old colts; two 4-year-old colts, and one herd stallion. All sound and registered in Percheron Society of America. Blacks and bays. If sold this fall I will cut the prices. Also five registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Come and see me.

J. C. PARKS - HAMILTON, KANSAS

# MODERN HEREFORDS

## HAZFORD PLACE

Home of the Grand Champion BOCALDO 6TH, assisted by CALDO 2D, PUBLICAN 4TH AND BEAU BALTIMORE.

All our show cattle our own breeding. Inspection of farm and breeding herd invited. A few choice young bulls reserved to head high-class pure-bred herds now ready for inspection and sale.

William Condon, Herdsman.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, EL DORADO, KANSAS

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

# AYRSHIRE BULLS

Ready for service. Sire a son of Canary Bell, 17,406 pounds of milk, 786 pounds of butter in one year. From cows with records from 10,000 to 13,000 pounds of milk yearly.

Dairy Department

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia, Mo.

## MULEFOOT HOGS.

## KNOX MULEFOOT HOGS

Orders booked for fall pigs. A few choice May pigs, either sex, not related. Write for price and booklet.

S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas

# Breeders' Directory

**ANGUS CATTLE.**  
D. J. White, Clements, Kan.  
**DORSET HORN SHEEP**  
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.  
**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

## SHEEP.

**200 - RAMS - 200**  
**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE**  
Our flock was awarded 20 prizes at 1917 Iowa State Fair. Weight and wool always win. Rams and ewes for sale. C. W. & Frank Chandler, Kellerton, Ia.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

## HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

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

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

## BERKSHIRE HERD BOARS

For quick sale—Two choice Berkshire herd boars, three winter boars and five spring boars, all choice.  
E. D. KING - BURLINGTON, KANSAS

## DUROC JERSEYS.

## CRYSTAL SPRING DUROCS

Twelve head of Duroc Jersey spring boars, no better breeding anywhere, seven of them sired by Kern's Sensation, grand champion of Iowa and Nebraska this year. Priced reasonable.

ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

## DUROC BOARS

Thirty-five spring boars by G. M.'s Crimason Wonder, Crimason Wonder Again Jr., Critic D. and Great Wonder, out of my best herd sows. Priced to sell. Come and see my herd.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

## McBRIDE'S DUROCS

I have four Pathfinder Duroc boars for sale, all immune. Also one Orion Cherry King, four months old, weight from 125 to 140 pounds, and they are extra nice ones. Priced right. W. T. McBRIDE, Parker, Kan.

## IMMUNED DUROCS

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

## MARSH CREEK DUROC HERD

Fall pigs by Highland Cherry King 204165 out of tried sows, big type. Ready to ship December 1.

R. P. WELLS - FORMOSA, KANSAS

## DUROC PIGS, REGISTERED, \$11.00

Either sex. Large type, best breeding.

W. J. BARNES, Route 5, Oswego, Kansas.

## DUROC JERSEYS

**FORTY DUROC-JERSEY BOARS**  
Cholera immuned, of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Sired by Gold Medal 176231, R. L.'s Model Chief 106673, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Order yours now. Our prices are reasonable.

W. E. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

# TAYLOR'S DUROCS

For Sale—One Missouri State Fair prize winning boar. Seven yearling boars sired by champion boars that are real herd headers. Fifty spring boars that are fine prospects. Write for prices or come and see my herd.

Chas. L. Taylor - Olean, Mo.

## HARRISON'S DUROCS

Pure-bred Duroc boars.

W. J. HARRISON - AXTELL, KANSAS

## Royal Grand Wonder Durocs

The first prize junior yearling at Kansas State Fair heads my herd. A few choice March boar pigs for sale. Come and see my herd.

B. E. ANDERSON, R. 7, McPherson, Kansas

## Immune Duroc Boars on Approval

Pedigreed Duroc boars with size, length and bone. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX K, FILLEY, NEB.

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A few good boars by Rhuben's Wonder and Colonel's Wonder by Crimason Wonder Again Jr. HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kan.

## Jones Sells On Approval

Large-type spring boars and gilts of fashionable blood lines at reasonable prices. Herd immune.

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## MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

Seventeen yearling and early spring boars, ready for service, as good as we ever grow. Twenty-five gilts, open. Three bred gilts due to farrow this month and early in November. Prices reasonable. Write us your order at once and get first choice.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

## DUROC SPRING BOARS

That weigh over 200 pounds, sired by Illustration's Orion 3d, that giant son of the Champion Illustration dam by Joe Orion 2d. Two by Fancy's Victor dam by John's Combination. Come, see, write or wire.

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Route 1 Saffordville, Kansas

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS

Two choice bulls and ten extra good heifers for sale. Priced to sell. The kind that always please.

D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

## Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

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

A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

## SHADY LAWN SHORTHORNS

At head of herd, Kansas Archer 440809 by Mistletoe Archer. For sale, fifteen choice young bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Come and see our herd.

F. H. HULL & SONS - EUREKA, KANSAS

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

A few Scotch bulls for sale of breeding age. Red and roans. Write or come and see my herd.

O. A. HOMAN & SON, PEABODY, KANSAS

## ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

## Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391-962 in service. Young bulls up to 10 months old for sale. Reds and roans, in good thrifty condition and the making of good useful animals. Inspection invited.

Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.

C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, KANSAS

## Cedar Heights Shorthorns

For Sale—Three red bulls, 12 months old. A few cows and heifers. Priced reasonable. Come and see my herd.

HARRY T. FORBES

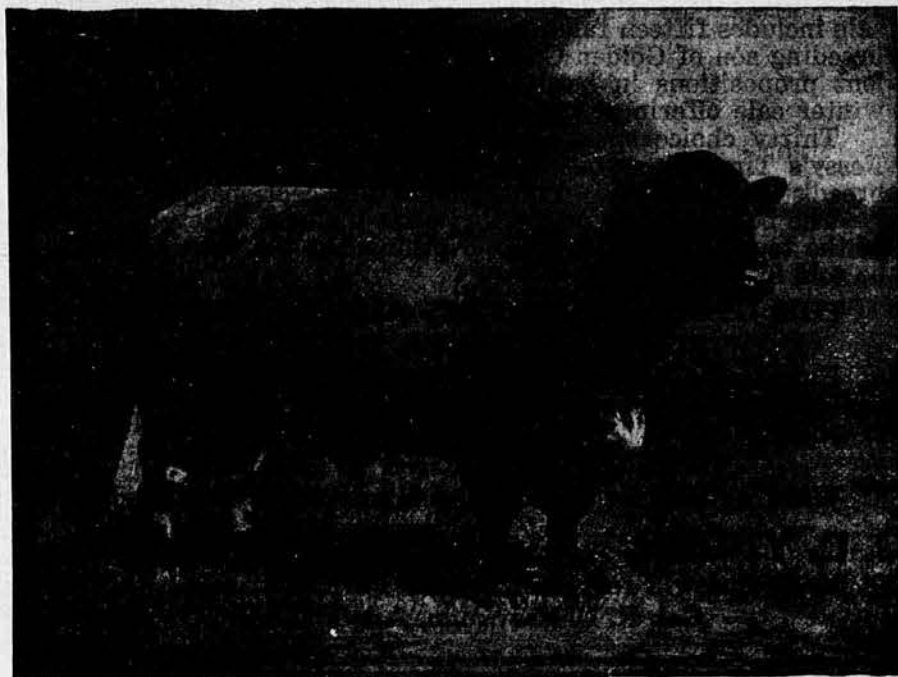
Route 8 Topeka, Kansas

## DISPERSION SALE OF

# DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

AT

**RICHLAND, KANS., THURSDAY, NOV. 8**



ROAN HERO X, SIRE AND GRAND SIRE OF A LARGE PART OF OUR OFFERING

## FORTY-SEVEN HEAD OF DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAMS

Consisting of eight bulls, four of serviceable age; twenty-nine cows and heifers, eleven cows have calves at foot. The herd bulls used in my herd last few years were Belvidere X, Roan Hero X, and Chief X by True Sultan X. My herd cows are such cows as Golden Lady X by Golden Knight X, Nera Clay 5th X by Tippicanue 53d X, Scottish Beauty X by Acadia Victor X. All a well bred lot and useful cattle for farmers and breeders to buy. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Write for catalog and come to sale.

D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS

Sixteen Miles Southeast of Topeka, on Missouri Pacific Railway.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

## GUERNSEY BULLS.

Buy a grandson of Imp. May Royal, whose dams are granddaughters of Imp. Masher Sequel. One to seven months old. ADAMS FARM, Goshland, Mo., 13 miles from E. C.

## GALLOWAY CATTLE.

## GALLOWAY BULLS

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

H. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Greenwood Hereford Farm

Prince Rupert Herefords

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

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

## IDEAL HEREFORDS

For Sale—Ten to twenty cows bred, some now calving, also some yearling heifers and choice young bulls from six to twenty months old. Blood of Prince Rupert 52d, Generous and Don Perfect. Outstanding good cattle. Priced right.

J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kansas

## JERSEY CATTLE.

## 120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

Pure-bred and high grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale.

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

## REGISTERED JERSEYS.

Cows, Heifers and Calves. Good breeding. Good individuals. Must reduce herd. Price reasonable.

C. F. PFEUTZE

Route 4 Manhattan, Kansas

Walter B. Brown, of Perry, Kansas, held one of the successful Poland China sales at his farm near Perry, Kansas, on October 17. Forty head sold for an average of better than \$50. The top boar pig went to R. P. Smith, of Grantville, Kansas, at \$78, and the top gilt went to H. B. Walter, of Effingham, Kansas, at \$73. These were no boom prices, but a good average sale for mostly spring pigs, which was very satisfactory to Mr. Brown.

## TAMWORTH SWINE.

# PURE-BRED REGISTERED TAMWORTHS

## THE HOG THAT TOPS THE MARKET

We offer pigs from our fall crop, weanlings, about eight weeks old, weight about twenty pounds, including registration papers and crating:

Boar pigs, each ..... \$10.00  
Sow pigs, each ..... 12.50  
One sow pig and an unrelated boar.... 20.00  
Two sow pigs and an unrelated boar... 28.50

All well bred, well grown animals that will grow into money for you before you know it.

HAWTHORNE FARMS COMPANY

BARRINGTON - ILLINOIS

## AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

# WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Thirty spring boars, forty spring gilts, bred or open. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kansas

## FOR SALE

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

## Clinton County Chesters

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. Fall and spring pigs at bargain prices.

J. H. McANAW - CAMERON, MISSOURI

## SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS The quickest pork producer known. Breeding stock for sale. L. E. JOHNSON, Waldron, Harper County, Kansas.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention Kansas Farmer



# POLAND SALE

At Richards, Mo., Friday, Nov. 9

HERE IS THE BUYER'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

In view of the unprecedented demand for brood sow material this sale assumes unusual importance at this time. The sale includes fifteen fall and winter gilts by The Mint, a great breeding son of Golden Gate King. Big, growthy gilts, excellent propositions in herd improving material or to fill out winter sale offerings.

Thirty choice spring gilts sired by Caldwell's Big Bob, Fessy's Tim, King Joe, Big Bob Wonder, and others of the breed's leading sires. These gilts are exceptionally fine.

The boar offering of unusual class includes an even dozen of the tops of the 1917 crop. Nothing but the very best will be sold in this sale.

THIS OFFERING INCLUDES ALL OUR MISSOURI STATE FAIR PRIZE WINNERS

Here is one of the last offerings to be sold this fall and one of the best. Get the catalog of this big sale and arrange to attend.

THE ENTIRE OFFERING IS IMMUNE

When writing for catalog, please mention Kansas Farmer.

**J. R. YOUNG, RICHARDS, MO.**

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at sale.  
Col. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

## POLLARD'S POLAND CHINA SALE

CARBONDALE, KANSAS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1917

Forty head choice fall yearling and spring boars and gilts, five yearling gilts, two tried sows, nineteen spring gilts, two yearling boars and twelve spring boars, sired by Broadus Expansion, Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley, out of choice big-type dams. Send for catalog.

**M. C. POLLARD - CARBONDALE, KANSAS**

### BERRY'S IMMUNED SPOTTED POLANDS

March pigs, weight 150 to 160 pounds, price \$35; pairs, \$70; April pigs, \$30; May, \$25. Sired by Spotted Mike 81038, a 600-pound yearling. Lots of spots, bone, and good backs. Write me your wants. Can furnish pairs, not related.

**E. C. BERRY, ROUTE 3, HARRIS, MISSOURI**

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Thirty spring boars, thirty spring gilts. Sired by Billie Sunday, Cainville Giant and Perfect Judge. Sows by Brandywine, Budwaiser, Old Clipper and Spotted Giant. Priced to sell.

**J. O. RILEY & SON - CAINSVILLE, MO.**

## DEMING RANCH QUALITY

Big-Type Poland China Hogs. Fifty March boars for sale. All immuned. Bred sow sale February 18. Send for catalog.

**H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager OSWEGO, KANSAS.**

## TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

## OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

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

**A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas**

## SPOTTED Poland Chinas

Two hundred fall pigs in pairs and trios, not related, sired by two state fair winners. Price, \$25 each. Also a few choice spring boars and gilts. All immuned. Write your wants.

**E. R. McKEEFER & SON, Ossian, Indiana**

### The Lone Cedar Polands

Last Lot of Meyers' Orange Pigs. I will have either sex, some extra fine gilts. Cholera immune for life.

**A. A. MEYER - McLOUTH, KANSAS**

### OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

March and April pigs for quick sale.

**H. A. or PAUL H. MATTOX, Route 2, Burlington, Kan.**

## McGATH'S BIG ORPHAN

Grand champion Topeka and Hutchinson fairs, 1917. Thirty-five boar pigs by the grand champion for sale. Write for prices.

**Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.**

**FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.** Heavy-boned March pigs, either sex. Eighty to select from. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants.

**P. L. WARE & SON - PAOLA, KANSAS**

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Baby pigs, either sex. Priced right. Papers furnished.

**B. A. SHEHI, WESTMORELAND, KANSAS**

### POLAND CHINA BOARS

Fifteen spring boars sired by Sir Dudley, Eclipse Model and Exile. Price, \$30 to \$45. Write at once.

**C. B. PALMER**

**ROUTE 5 MARION, KANSAS**

Langford's Spotted Polands.—Last call for early spring boars. Yours for good hogs—**T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Missouri.**

### POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

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

**V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS**

## POLAND CHINAS

For Sale—Ten fall yearling gilts, bred to Dalebanks Hadley and King Jumbo; twenty-five spring boars ready for service; twenty-five spring gilts open. One hundred and fifty head registered hogs in my herd. Write today what you want.

**E. L. BARRIER - EUREKA, KANSAS**

## Henry's Big Type Polands

March and April pigs, sired by Big Wonder, first in class at Topeka; Mammoth Orange and King Price Wonder. Immune.

**JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS**

### White Oak Park Polands

Outstanding herd boar prospects by 1,100-pound Missouri Jumbo 210461 and 1,000-pound Long Big Joe 227387, twelve-inch bone. Dams popular big-type breeding. If you want boars that will mature to 1,000 to 1,100-pound hogs, I have them, big high-quality fellows. Fall boars farrowed August and September, spring boars February and March. Will record in buyer's name. All immune.

**Henry Koch, Edina, Missouri**

### GREEN WOOD FARM POLANDS

Spring boars, very best big-type breeding, sired by Big Wonder, my 900-pound boar, and Orange Wonder, an Iowa bred boar, out of big sows. Farmer prices.

**M. F. RICKERT - SEWARD, KANSAS**

### Faulkners Famous Spotted Polands

Late summer and fall pigs for sale. Buy them from the Fountain Head. Annual brood sow sale February 13. Ask for catalog.

**H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.**

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7

IS THE DAY SET FOR THE DISPERSAL OF

**H. V. NEEDHAMS & SON'S HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD, AT TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

Seventy-Five Head of Choice Holsteins

Twenty-five large producing cows 4 to 7 years old, eight to twelve fresh by sale date, balance giving large flow of milk.

Twenty-five large well marked 2-year-old springers.

Twenty large well marked long yearlings.

Five large well marked short yearlings.

This is the oldest established herd in Leavenworth County. Always the best of pure-bred sires at head of herd. If you are wanting high grade Holsteins, you cannot afford to miss this sale. For further particulars address

**H. V. NEEDHAM & SONS, Owners** OR **W. J. O'BRIEN**  
SALE MANAGER  
**O'BRIEN AND McCULLOUGH, AUCTIONEERS**

## OUR HERD SIRE

Sir Johanna De Kol 19th 64143, Weight 2,500 Pounds

A young sire who already has several 30-pound daughters to his credit and many good ones to be tested yet. His sire, Sir Johanna De Kol, with 66 A. R. O. daughters. He is a half brother to Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the \$7,000 cow whose two sons were sold for \$45,000. He is a full brother to Cedar Lawn De Kol Johanna, a two-year-old who held the world's record for some time. We offer this bull's service to a few good cows at our approval. Service fee, \$50. We have several young bulls ready for service. Price, \$150 each. Our herd consists of eighty-five head registered Holstein-Friesian tuberculin tested and free from contagious abortion. We are breeders, not dealers.

**STANDARD DAIRY COMPANY, WICHITA, KANSAS**

## 156 - HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION - 156

On Wednesday, November 7, 1917  
AT CAMERON, MISSOURI

This offering consists of twenty-five head of registered Holstein cows and heifers; six registered bulls; 125 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers (milkers and springers). Cattle are all tuberculin tested. Cameron is located 55 miles northeast of Kansas City, 35 miles east of St. Joseph. This is a high class lot of cattle and is bound to please you. Sale will be held rain or shine.

**E. L. ENSIGN**

**W. H. ZIMMERMAN**

Auctioneer, T. E. Deem

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

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

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

**GIROD & ROBISON - TOWANDA, KANSAS**

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

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

## HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

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

### POLAND CHINAS

Big Smooth Polands.—Have bred registered Polands 18 years. Black Orange and Smooth Gold Dust head herd. Everything immuned. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

### FARM AND HERD.

T. M. Ewing, of Independence, Kansas, owner of Cedarlane Holstein Herd, one of the famous herds in Kansas, reports his Holsteins making a good record this year. Mr. Ewing has built up a herd backed by high records and the result is a great lot of heavy producers in Cedarlane herd that are constant profit producers.

D. C. Van Nice, of Richland, Kansas, has decided to disperse his entire herd of Polled Durham cattle November 8. Mr. Van Nice is one of the oldest Polled Durham breeders in Kansas and has built up one of the best herds of that popular breed of cattle now assembled. A number of the noted sires of the breed have been used in his herd, among them Belvidere, the many times champion Roan Hero. A large part of the cattle that will go in this sale are grandsons and granddaughters of this famous bull.

One of the successful Holstein sales of the season was held by the Nebraska Holstein breeders at South Omaha, Nebraska, on October 16. The average on the entire offering was \$245. The top price for bulls was \$1,050. The top for females was \$460.

H. V. Needham & Son, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, have announced November 7 as the date of their Holstein sale. On that date they will offer seventy-five head of choice Holsteins. Many of the cows are in milk and a large number will be fresh by sale day.

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

**F. W. WALMER**

Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

### HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

### CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

Twelve heifers and two bulls, 15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, five weeks old, from heavy milkers, at \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

**FEENWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.**

**Braeburn Holsteins** Always A. R. O. Bull Calves, a few females to make room.  
**H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

## Butter Bred Holsteins

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

**J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, 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**

### Holsteins and Guernseys

**FOR SALE**—High grade Holstein and Guernsey springer cows and heifers. A choice lot. Cows, \$100 to \$150; large heifers, \$90 to \$125; heifer calves, \$20, crated. Don't write, but come and see them.

**BOCK'S DAIRY**

Route 9 Wichita, Kansas

## The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

**For Sale**—Registered cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, bull calves. Also my 3-year-old herd bull.

**T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS**



# SALE OF PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS

—AT FARM NEAR—

**AUGUSTA, KANSAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917**

**Under Cover Rain or Shine. 50 - Head of Straight Scotch Cattle - 50**

**10 - BULLS - 10**

Including one imported herd bull, Newton Friar, a Marr Flora by Violet's Victory, a Duthie bred bull, and a prize winner. This bull was the sire of the two highest priced animals sold in the sale at London, Ontario, last March.

Also several grandsons of Avondale, being all good individuals and real herd bull prospects. One Orange Blossom by Cumberland bull, one from Golden Fairy Duthie family, and one Campbell Ury.

**40 - FEMALES - 40**

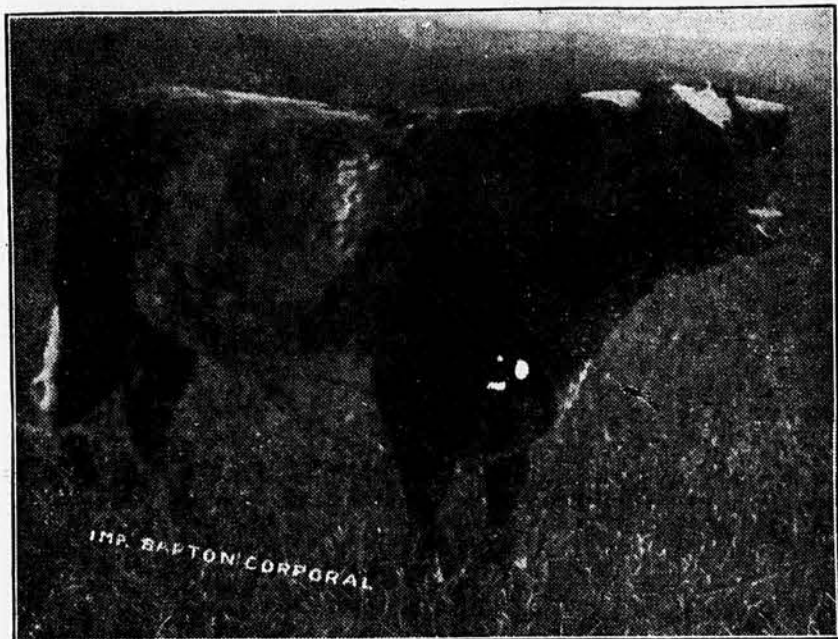
Fifteen cows heavy in calf or calf at foot, bred to my herd bulls.

Ten heifers safe in calf, eight bred to Imp. Bapton Corporal.

Fifteen open heifers, all bred right and every one a good one.

Included in the offering are five Lavenders, five Village Girls, Duchess of Glosters, Missies, Princess Royals, Rosemarys, Nonpareils, Secrets, Campbell Blooms, Victorias, and others of noted families.

Special Santa Fe train leaves Union Station for farm on morning of sale, returning in evening. For catalog address



IMPORTED BAPTON CORPORAL 129397

**PARK E. SALTER,**

**302 Biting Building,**

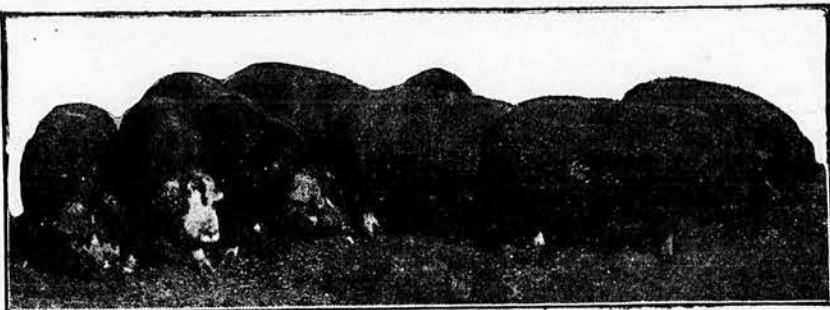
**WICHITA, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEERS—CAREY M. JONES, FRED REPPERT, ED F. HERRIFF, BOYD NEWCOM

## POLAND CHINA HOG SALE

**At Sterling, Kansas on**

**Tuesday, November 6, 1917**



28 Spring Gilts

12 Fall Gilts

5 Tried Brood Sows with Litters at Side

20 Spring Boars Ready for Service, and

A number of fine Herd Boar prospects of strictly big-type Poland China.

They are well grown out and we guarantee a good offering. Catalogs are ready to mail out. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at the sale. Send for catalog today to

**ROSS & VINCENT**

**STERLING - - - KANSAS**

## DISPERSAL SALE OF SEVENTY HEAD OF REGISTERED JERSEYS

AT LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI,  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31

Mr. Geo. W. Hagan has been breeding Jerseys for over twenty years, and he will sell a splendid lot of profitable cows and heifers of the best St. Lambert and Tormentor blood to be found in any herd. The cows are all heavy persistent milkers, tuberculin tested and in perfect health. Don't fail to write at once for catalog to

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER, PALMYRA, MO.  
COL. P. M. GROSS, AUCTIONEER, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## ENTIRE DISPERSAL SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

OF GREENSWARD FARM, FREDONIA, KANSAS  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917

Thirty Head of Registered Cows and Heifers, Two Bull Calves, and the Best Two-Year-Old Bull in Kansas

All cows and heifers will freshen soon to Sir Johanna Walker Pietertje, whose first five dams average over 27 pounds butter per week. This bull also sells at sale.

Every animal tuberculin tested.

Daughters and granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad, King of the Pontiacs, the \$50,000 bull; King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, Sir Ormsby Skylark, King Walker, etc. Some prize winners and grand A. R. O. cows.

Sale held within one-half block of union depot and within fifty feet of stock yards, rain or shine, under cover, in warm building. Write for catalog.

**GREENSWARD FARM - FREDONIA, KANSAS**

MAX J. KENNEDY, PROPRIETOR

(On three railroads—Frisco, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.)

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED  
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS





**Theodore Roosevelt**

# Make These Men Your Fireside Companions

**Theodore Roosevelt and Henry J. Waters are the type of men with whom readers of The Weekly Kansas City Star feel a personal acquaintanceship.**



**Henry J. Waters**

Theodore Roosevelt, the great American, has occupied a conspicuous position in public life probably longer than any other living man. His dominant personality and unswerving Americanism have stood the country in good stead during the great war in which it is now engaged.

Everything that Mr. Roosevelt writes for newspaper publication appears exclusively in The Star and his editorials on timely topics form a prominent feature of The Weekly Kansas City Star.

To come under the influence of these master minds—Roosevelt and Waters—in a direct and almost personal way, is one of the many privileges you may enjoy by becoming a member of the great family of Weekly Star subscribers.

Henry J. Waters has resigned his position as president of the Kansas State Agricultural College to become editor of The Weekly Kansas City Star.

Born on a farm and reared on a farm, Mr. Waters has risen to the foremost rank of American educators, with a reputation that extends to every country in the civilized world.

Simple English and the ability to apply expert knowledge to the everyday conditions of farm life are outstanding qualities in everything that Mr. Waters writes. Having been a farmer himself, he understands farming and farm problems as they actually exist.

## The Weekly Kansas City Star

A great family newspaper for Southwestern farmers. Brimful of news, market information, fiction, cartoons, special departments of interest to farmers and stock raisers, and numerous features for farm women. Any one who is old enough to read or look at pictures will enjoy The Weekly Kansas City Star.

### WRITTEN FOR FARMERS BY FARMERS

There is no theory about The Weekly Kansas City Star. Everything bearing on farm affairs is written by a farmer or is based on the actual experience of a farmer.

When you subscribe to The Weekly Kansas City Star you become a member of a great family of 340,000 farmers, all of whom are urged to contribute their experiences in meeting the everyday difficulties which beset farmers.

Send your problems to The Weekly Kansas City Star. Whether it is a cow that is sick, a field of alfalfa that is not thriving, a chicken that is moping, a "sweenied" horse or a rat infested crib—write to the "Farm Questions."

#### News of the World

The Weekly Kansas City Star brings to your home, in concise form, a full account of all the important events of the week. The news-gathering agencies of which The Star is a member have men on every battle front, in all the nation's capitals and in every metropolitan city at home and abroad.

With the Star's own correspondents alert for news in every county in Kansas and Missouri, nothing of interest to Southwestern farmers escapes The Weekly Kansas City Star.

#### For the Children

For the children, there is the Intellectual Pup—a pen and ink character

whose pranks are recorded in a series of pictures every week in The Weekly Star. There is a quaint and playful quality about the Intellectual Pup that has endeared him to the hearts of thousands and his name is a household word wherever The Weekly Star circulates. You will find yourself wishing for next week's paper to see what new experience or mishap has befallen the Intellectual Pup.



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Kansas City, Missouri.

Gentlemen: Enclosed is 25c for which please send me The Weekly Kansas City Star for one year.

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#### Send 25c and This Coupon

Every week for one year The Weekly Kansas City Star will visit your home to help make your corner of the world a brighter and better place to live in. Fifty-two visits for 25 cents.

#### Less Than Half a Cent a Week