

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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PLAN FARMSTEAD CAREFULLY

Farm is Factory and Proper Management Increases Efficiency

By K. J. T. EKBLAW

A REAL problem for the up-to-date farmer is that of farmstead planning. Without a doubt, if a careful study were made of Kansas farms, a good big improvement would seem to be possible on ninety per cent of them, in the way of better arrangement, and probably on every farm some improvement could be made. The loss of time, the excess of labor involved, the reduction of efficiency—all these things become surprisingly evident when a careful analysis is made of a farmstead and its arrangement. In these days of economic stress, when everyone should be putting forth his best efforts and straining every fiber to increase production, no opportunity to increase efficiency should be lost sight of. The average man seldom thinks that he could save time and effort by using care and forethought in the location of his buildings with proper reference to their relation to each other and to the farm operations, and as a consequence the farm that possesses an efficient building arrangement is very much the exception rather than the rule.

When a manufacturing plant is being built, the arrangement of the buildings is not left to the judgment of the architect alone; nor is any haphazard setting of the buildings just to get them within a certain space at all permissible. In a project of this kind, a careful study is first made of the operations to be carried on, the sequence of operation is tabulated, accurate estimates of time requirements are made, probable expansions are taken into account, and all incidental but important factors such as fire risk, water supply, transportation facilities, etc., are given careful consideration. When all these various items have finally been decided upon, by production and efficiency engineers, then the architect may be called in and permitted to proceed with the preparation of the construction plans.

The farm is simply a factory; the farmstead is not only the executive center and as such intimately connected with all farm operations, but is the location of many of them as well, such as the feeding and housing of live stock, the repair and storage of equipment, and the storage of crops and supplies. So much of the work is done right here that it makes a splendid place to effect economy if the right steps are taken to accomplish it.

The construction of an entirely new farmstead of course gives every opportunity for its establishment on an efficient basis, and there is no excuse for poor arrangement. On farmsteads that have been previously established, the problem is an entirely different one, and is usually much more difficult of solution, because not only must the revised arrangement be efficient, but continual care must be exercised to make the most economical use of those buildings already installed. Sometimes an old farmstead is so badly and inefficiently arranged that complete reconstruction is advisable.

In earlier days agricultural pioneers in deciding upon the location for the farmstead had to consider entirely different influences from those that now prevail. Many of the early settlers came from the East and naturally gravitated

to such locations as most nearly resembled their former abodes. Some supply of water had to be convenient, consequently a spring sometimes was the controlling factor in the farmstead location, and advantage was taken of every natural resource.

In modern times these factors have been to a certain extent reduced in importance and new and entirely different ones have to be given attention. Factors which formerly were logically predominant are now of relatively minor importance. The predominating thing that the modern farmer has to consider is the type of farming to be practiced, whether the principal efforts are to be centered on the raising of grain, stock, fruit, truck, etc. The size of the farm is important and in close connection with this possible expansion of the farm in direction and amount must be carefully considered. It must be remembered, too, that every farmstead is an individual problem, possessing its own peculiarities, so that a particular study must be made of every place and the relative importance of the various factors determined after all of them have been given careful and thoughtful attention.

The American system of farmstead arrangement is entirely different from that practiced in European agricultural communities. In America where land is relatively cheap and where the inhabitants have had the opportunity to develop broad-mindedness in viewpoint and attitude, the buildings constituting the farmstead are usually found spread over a relatively large tract of land. They are distributed rather than concentrated as in the case of the European system where the inhabitants, the farm stock, the farm equipment, and all stored supplies, are kept under practically the same roof. The European system has the advantage of unity and economy in structure, convenience in operation, and utilization of the minimum amount of probably very valuable land. On the other hand, sanitation is bound to be rather

poor, fire risk is great and the close association of humans and animals may not operate to the best advantage. The American system is advantageous in that a better arrangement of lots is possible, different kinds of animals are separated, the construction of the buildings can be adjusted to suit requirements, and there is less danger from fire.

The various influences which effect the location and arrangement of the farmstead are numerous and the relative importance will depend to a great extent upon the particular section of the country under consideration.

Climate is one of the most important factors. In very cold, windy regions, some sort of a windbreak is almost necessary and where a considerable number of animals are kept their protection is a matter of great moment. The windbreak, if one be planted, should protect the farmstead from cold chilling winds but should not entirely surround the place so as to prevent summer breezes from blowing. A breeze in summer time is one of the best cooling agents available. Careful consideration must be given to the prevailing direction of the wind in different seasons not only for the reason that has just been given but because in locating the residence care must be taken so that offensive odors from the other farm buildings will not be carried to it.

The character of the land must also be taken into account. Heavy, mucky soil is not suitable for the location of a farmstead because it does not drain well and the soil is likely to become waterlogged and will dry out very slowly. A sandy or gravelly soil has the advantage of rapid drainage and quick drying. When a garden is considered we must select good soil for that, consequently we must be careful not to locate on the poorest part of the farm. In cold climates a southern slope is usually the most comfortable, since it gets the rays of the sun more directly and thus will be dry a greater portion of the time.

Eastern and western slopes are in some sections of the country to be recommended.

Provision must be made for the proper arrangements of lots and pastures. Lots should be large enough to accommodate the stock to be cared for and should be in close proximity to the barns or storage buildings. A great deal of thought should be given to their arrangement, for upon this will depend to a great extent whether an efficient feeding system can be developed. Pastures, if not adjacent to the farmstead, should be readily accessible through lanes or systems of gates. This brings up the question of fences. Good fences are an asset, while poor fences look bad and usually consume a great deal of time in making repairs. Choose their location very carefully and build well.

The market, the church, and the school, entering as they do so closely into the life of the farm, must be given special consideration and the farmstead should be located so that all three of these are readily accessible.

One of the most important things in the location of the farmstead is to take the fullest advantage of whatever views the landscape affords. The development of the artistic side of the farm has been all too sadly neglected and every effort should be made to develop real appreciation of the beautiful in nature. When a beautiful view exists, do not hide it; keep the buildings out of the line of view. Do everything possible to make the view even more beautiful. Farmstead planting has received considerable attention in recent years and a number of institutions have published bulletins giving valuable suggestions along this line. For a remarkably low expenditure enough plants can be purchased to transform the barest and bleakest yard into a beautiful little park. Tree planting should also be more generally practiced; our western plains have all too few trees. By choosing trees which are suited to the climate and rainfall we can add much to the beauty of the prairie.

Perhaps one of the greatest aids in the planning of the farmstead for efficiency and economy is a carefully drawn map of the farm. It can be drawn to scale—say an inch to five rods. In planning the location of buildings small blocks of different colored paper or cardboard, cut to scale, can be used to represent the buildings and these may be moved around into various positions so as to enable one to decide as to the relative distances and comparative advantages of different locations. With a careful and accurate analysis of the prospective farm operations at hand, the arrangement that gives the best results can then be made without difficulty. A map such as described is invaluable in directing farm operations, for the whole farm can be seen, so to speak, at a glance. It may also be made to serve as a record of the location of underground tile drains, a record which should be carefully kept.

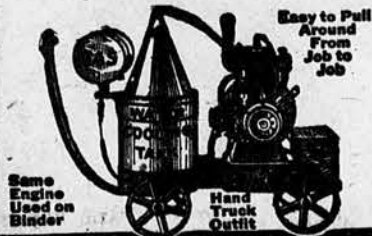
EDITOR'S NOTE.—Professor Ekblaw takes up the farm engineering work at our Agricultural College. This is a field of service but little developed in our state. The engineering division is fortunate in having a man of Professor Ekblaw's training and experience. His assistance should be eagerly sought in connection with such problems as he outlines in the above article.



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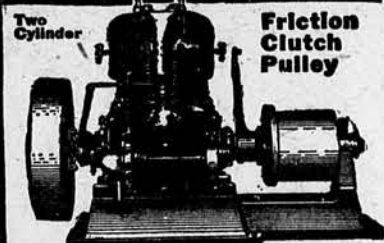
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A carload of blue-gray calves bred at the Hays Experiment Station were recently shipped to Manhattan to be used in cattle feeding experiments the coming winter. The blue-grays are very popular with Scotch farmers. They are produced by crossing a White Shorthorn bull on pure-bred cows of the Angus or Galloway breed.

IF YOU use a tractor during the winter, do not neglect to drain your radiator when you stop work. As cold weather approaches one cannot be too careful about letting a motor freeze up. Hundreds of motors are frozen up every year by the first cold weather that comes, because the owners neglect to drain them out, and think, "Oh, well, it won't freeze hard enough tonight to do any harm." If a tractor is run after freezing weather sets in, it must be drained every night immediately upon stopping the motor, or an anti-freezing solution be used in the radiator.

In very cold weather kerosene can be used very successfully as a cooling agent, also a solution of 33 1/2 per cent of denatured alcohol and water. If about 10 per cent of glycerine is used in this solution, it will prevent the alcohol from evaporating so fast.

Also as cold weather comes on, it is generally necessary to use a lighter oil in your motor, as advised in the instruction book; otherwise the motor will get so stiff nights that it will be practically impossible to start in the morning.

It is also necessary to prime heavier and in some cases use a higher test gasoline for priming than in warm weather. Keep the plugs perfectly clean for starting, as moisture is much more apt to form on the plug and short circuit it in cold weather than in warm weather.

Trucks for Short Hauls

The National Council of Defense has decided to supplant freight trains, as far as possible, with motor trucks for hauls of less than 200 miles throughout the United States during the period of the war.

The council has appointed committees to co-operate with the railroads, steamship lines and inland waterways to this end, and other committees to co-ordinate the work of motor truck manufacturers and the various state road commissions.

J. Frank Smith, of the Kansas Goods Roads Association, received a letter recently from R. D. Chapin, Washington, chairman of the Highways Transport Committee of the National Defense Council, stating that his committee was formed for the purpose of co-operating with all highway organizations and officials in the matter of construction and maintenance of highways and their best utilization in this war-time period.

The War Department and the National Defense Council is realizing very forcibly every day the need of hard roads over which all kinds of trucks and motor cars may travel at all times. The greatest need of the country at this hour is more transportation facilities, and the paved roads and the motor trucks are the logical relief. The trucks are available but they must have permanent roads.

This is a Government recognition of the campaign in Kansas for improving the main market and cross-state highways at once without waiting for the war to end, as they will be needed to win the war.

Laying Tractor By

The Avery Company suggests that if you are going to lay the tractor away for a while, you should, when stopping the tractor on its last run, pour in a pint or more of oil into each priming cup and then shut the motor down immediately afterward. This oil will be drawn into the cylinders and will coat the valves and valve stems with an oil film which will protect them from rust.

In putting a tractor away, it should be looked over very carefully to see that all parts of the cooling system are drained thoroughly. If the tractor sits high at one end or the other, water may lodge in certain places and if freezing does not damage, it will rust the parts and in time cause trouble.

The user of a tractor will find it a paying proposition to house the tractor at all times when it is not in service. However, if it is not housed, there should be something placed over the stack of the radiator which will prevent snow and rain getting in, and a tarpaulin or canvas large enough to cover the motor complete used, as the motor should not stand out and take the weather.

The fuel tanks should be drained and protected so that it will be impossible

for water to get into them. If the last time the tanks are filled with fuel a pint of cylinder oil to each five of fuel is put into the fuel tanks, it will leave an oil film on the inside of the tanks which will be very beneficial in prolonging the life of same.

Also, in putting away a tractor the user should make a note of all parts that will be needed to put on the tractor when it is put into service again in the spring, for if you wait until time to use the tractor in the spring, you are not only liable to overlook some of these parts but there may be a delay in getting them promptly.

Every tractor should do its full duty, but it lies largely with the user as to how much service the tractor will give. Remember, it is the little oversights that are most expensive and cause the greatest delays.

Care Returns Profit

Farm machinery depreciates in value more rapidly from poor care than from actual use. That is, a larger part of the 10 per cent annual depreciation is caused by exposure than by use.

A 160-acre farm needs about \$1,000 worth of machinery. Ten per cent depreciation means \$100 every year, and more than \$50 of this is lost through lack of care. Sheds for this machinery would cost about \$200, which at 6 per cent a year would mean \$12. The difference between \$50 and \$12 cannot all be credited to profit, for part of the care of machinery lies in labor and material. Still there would be a fair margin. Housing, repairing at the proper time, and painting the wooden parts are three essentials in the care of machinery.

The advice of The American Thresherman may well be taken with advantage to the nation. "When your work has been finished," it says, "don't forget that the high cost of tractors will not permit of their standing out in the storm all winter. Machinery rusts out faster than it wears out."

Cement Floors Save Manure

By increasing the value of the manure produced, cement floors in live stock feeding will return their cost in about a year. Tight stable floors save soluble plant food from seeping away as it does with earth floors.

In a carefully conducted test manure was increased in value by \$4.48 annually for every thousand pounds live weight of steers fed on cement floors over that recovered from animals standing on earth floors. In the experiments fifty-eight steers were fed. The cost of concreting was about \$4.50 a steer. Two six-months feeding periods would therefore pay for the expense of the concrete floors.

Much of the fertility value of manure is in the liquid part, which is easily carried away through earth floors. Concrete prevents this seepage, making each ton of manure worth more, and at the same time increasing its quantity.

Hauling manure directly from the stable as it is produced has increased its value nearly \$2 a ton. At the Ohio Experiment Station eight tons of manure per acre is taken directly from the stable to the field in winter in one case, and in the other the same quantity is left in an open barnyard until April before it is spread on the land. The increase per acre for eighteen years has averaged for each rotation of crops 6.52 bushels of corn, 1.31 bushels of wheat and 663 pounds of hay. The gain is therefore worth \$15.71 an acre if corn is valued at \$1.50 a bushel, wheat \$2 and hay \$10 a ton. Where direct application is impracticable, a covered manure shed or pit will prevent the loss of fertility in large degree.

The sixteenth annual show of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club will be held in Wichita February 21, 22, and 23, 1918. Arrangements are being made to stage a larger and more elaborate exhibition of farm machinery than has ever previously been held by this organization. The Forum and all annexes have been engaged for the occasion.

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DESTROY CHINCH BUGS

Chinch bugs have given us a little rest the past year or two, but they will be with us again in force when conditions favor their increase. Now is the time to get the bugs going into winter quarters by burning the grass where they go for protection.

The chinch bugs harbor in bunch grass, big bluestem, and other clump-forming grasses. In places where the bugs did noticeable damage last summer, these clumps of grass growing along the roadsides, fences and pastures adjacent to the infested fields of corn, sorghums, and cane, will be found full of bugs.

Many of the chinch bugs are still up between the leaves and stems of the plant. Later they will work down into the crown of the plant, where ordinarily a mulch of soil and decayed grass has gathered. Here the bug is harder to find than when higher up on the plant.

Two methods may be used in searching for chinch bugs. One is to search for them in the mulch at the base of the stems if the bugs have gone down so far in the plant. In looking for the bugs, part the stems of the grass and look carefully through the mulch, because the bug is hard to see unless it is moving. If the bugs are abundant they should be revealed in this search.

The other method is to take clumps of the grass—roots and all—and carefully pick them to pieces over a white sheet of paper or cloth. This should be done in a warm room because the bugs will be more active and thus more easily distinguished. If the chinch bugs are present in any numbers worth considering, this method will reveal them.

TRADING IN PRODUCE STOPPED

The producer and the consumer are the only persons being given very much consideration by the Food Administration. The butter and egg business, for example, has been positively confined to such persons and agencies as are rendering some real service to the people. Under the regulations now in force all future or speculative trading is absolutely eliminated. The Food Administration seems determined that there shall be no intertrading in food products. This practice and its results is what has aroused the ire of the man who produces food products. Under the new ruling no purchases can be made on "call" except by persons or firms actually engaged in the distribution of the commodity purchased. The amounts purchased must not be in excess of what the firm needs to carry on its business economically and furnish an even, regular supply to its trade.

Profiteers who have been in the habit of buying and selling commodities that are scarce or not being freely offered on the market and thus causing excessive and unwarranted prices, are getting some hard raps. It cannot all be done in a minute, but the policy inaugurated is in line with the demands of the people who produce, and as it begins to work out in actual practice there will be less and less cause to find fault with the prices received for farm products.

REVISED SELECTIVE DRAFT

Provost-Marshal General Crowder pleads lack of time as the reason for the failure of the first draft army to be called in accordance with the full spirit of the selective draft system. In a lengthy statement addressed to the draft boards he explains that they were confronted with the necessity of getting 687,000 recruits into mobilization camps just as fast as the factories could equip them and the nation could erect the cantonments to receive them. Making a graduated classification of ten million men, such as is now being made, was clearly out of the question in the time at their disposal. The other alternative was to establish such rules for exemption as would permit selecting 687,000 men in ten weeks' time and yet be lib-

eral enough to protect industries, farming operations, and families from serious handicap. It has been accomplished, but farm labor has been hard hit in the deal. Our need for labor will grow as the military need for men grows, and it is most encouraging to find that the plans for operating the selective draft from now on are being worked out most carefully.

General Crowder most aptly says: "We have hacked the first increment of our armies out with a broad-axe because there was time for no greater refinement. We must pare future increments away with greater discrimination. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion and we must meet Prussian efficiency with a greater American effectiveness. We must consider the circumstances of all registrants. We must arrange them in the order in which they can be taken with the least disturbance, and thus place behind our battle lines sources of recruitment that will furnish men as they are needed."

This graduated classification of the remaining registered men is to begin December 15, the information being obtained through the series of questions which must be answered by every man on the list.

LAWYERS OFFER SERVICES FREE

Lawyers all over the country have responded to the call of the President to help the drafted men fill out their question blanks. These blanks will begin to go out from the local boards December 15. All discharges or exemptions made prior to that date are revoked, so every man on the list is obligated to fill out and return the questionnaire within the prescribed time. Those who have any doubts on any of the points connected with the questions should consult with some lawyer in their community. Members of the legal profession are offering their services free to draft registrants.

In giving out the regulations governing the new system, the President said: "The selection and classification of men for military service is an undertaking that should be regarded as a systematized effort of the citizenry of the whole nation, organized and compacted to meet the present emergency. Every citizen has a duty to give his best endeavor to the success of this undertaking according to his qualifications and talents." * * * It should be the pride of every lawyer that no registrant within his district is without competent legal advice and assistance in preparing all papers that such registrant is required to submit in the process of the selection of citizens of this nation for duty in the present emergency.

The many responses to this call indicate the complete success of the plan.

EQUALIZE LABOR SUPPLY

No one doubts that we have in this country enough men and women to produce everything essential to winning the war. In prosperous times of peace there are millions of workers engaged in making articles that supply no vital want of people engaged in a gigantic struggle. A shifting of our industrial forces may run counter to the "business as usual" program held up by some, but winning the war is the big job, and "better business than usual" would be a more appropriate slogan. A writer in a recent issue of the London Economist says: "The national conscience on the subject of saving and spending has backslid badly in the last six months and the 'business as usual' spirit is among us again with all its accompaniments of stupid and unpatriotic extravagance which forgets war saving and leaves the war to be financed by inflation and the manufacture of war credits."

Perhaps the "better business than usual" program as applied to the winning of the war may mean shifting a million of these workers who are not contributing to their country's real needs

at the present time. There is a great shortage of labor for the production of food, ships, munitions, and other necessary supplies. America must carry an increasingly larger share of the burden. Russia has quit. Italy cannot do much in an aggressive way. There is a woefully weary element in France. The women and children of England, Canada, and other countries of the British Empire are contributing their all, and our allies must be helped with abundant supplies of food, munitions, and men.

Congress, which is now in session, will find powerful influences at work to prevent its placing a ban on any of the luxuries. The question is certain to come up. We need additional workers in the lines essential to the prosecution of the war, and a movement is under way to encourage such legislation as will release labor for these purposes. It is no time to argue respecting what products should be restricted or barred. That can be determined in congressional committees. There is much merit to this movement. It is not inspired by selfish motives. The business that expects to make anything off the war is rightfully branded as disloyal, and that business which might so adjust itself as to release a large proportion of its workers and resources for prosecution of war measures and fails to do so is not accepting the full responsibility of patriotic citizenship.

What Congress does will largely depend upon what people want done. We would suggest that the matter of restricting the production of luxuries during the war be discussed in Grange meetings and other meetings of farm organizations. After you have argued the matter through, either individually or collectively, in such meetings as mentioned, and arrived at some definite conclusion, write to members of Congress and express your views.

NEED NEW WAR LAW

Protecting our country from the results of the German spy system and propaganda ought to be one of the important measures taken up by our present Congress. A foe within our midst is a hundred times more dangerous than one openly fighting in the ranks of the soldiers. As humane a man as George Washington sadly permitted the execution of Major Andre of the English Army as a spy, and he would not have hesitated a moment in inflicting the death penalty on hired corruptionists, assassins, and experts in arson, such as are now doing the bidding of the government with which we are at war. A statement was made recently by an editorial writer in the Outlook, which calls for meeting the situation as it actually exists. This writer says: "To ask for the death penalty for German spies and to ask that the infliction of this penalty be made known to the public, is not to indulge in hysterics. It is simply to recognize the fact that we are at war and that this war is being waged not only in Flanders and along the banks of the Piave, but also on the water front of New York, the shores of the Great Lakes, the forests of Oregon, and in the machine shops of all America."

"To ask for the death penalty for spying is not to advocate lynch law. It is to advocate ordered justice. It is to advocate the one sure preventative of hysteria or that mob spirit which feeds and grows on manifestations of governmental weakness. It is to make demand for a warning to German agents that we are done with sentimentality in our dealing with those who have shown themselves devoid of even the commoner attributes of humanity. It is in some measure to insist that those industries and stores of supplies vital to the success of our allies should be protected from disaster."

Forty bushels of corn to the acre is the average of a number of fields in Atchison County as reported by Charles H. Taylor, county agricultural agent.

CONTROL OF PACKERS

The packing houses of this country are now practically being run by the Government. On November 25 Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the Food Administration, announced the regulations which will govern the packers operating under Government license. They have been divided into two groups or classes. The first group consists of the five large concerns—Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, and Wilson & Company. These are to virtually supply all governmental needs. In explanation Mr. Cotton says that the burden of preparing the bulk of the meat products which our allies and armies require will rest upon these five concerns. They must become national agencies of the war service. They are, with such help as will be required from the smaller packers, to be called on month by month for whatever meat products may be needed at prices and in quantities approved by the meat division. For these reasons it was determined to treat these five concerns as a separate class. All the other packers of the country will be in the second classification.

At stated periods all packers must render reports and these reports and their operations will be open to inspection by Mr. Cotton's advisory committees, which were named in our issue of December 1. The five big packers are to be allowed to make an annual profit of 2½ per cent on the total sales of meat. In addition there is a provision that their net profits shall be restricted to 9 per cent on the "average capital necessarily used in that business, including borrowed capital. This profit is to be met after expenses are paid, but United States taxes, interest on bonds and borrowed money, and dividends may not be treated as expenses, but must be paid by the packers out of this profit. If, however, the rate paid on borrowed money be over 5 per cent, such excess will be treated as an expense."

The 2½ per cent is to be figured on all meats and foods mainly of animal origin. On what Mr. Cotton calls "specialty business," which includes hides, tanned leather, glue, fertilizer, and other by-products of similar nature, an annual profit of not to exceed 15 per cent on the investment will be allowed. The reasons given for permitting the larger profit on by-products are that these specialties, not being food products, do not necessarily come under the Food Administration. In many of the specialties competing concerns are making higher profits and the Food Administration does not wish to discourage the manufacture of animal by-products for the reason that in the long run they tend to reduce the price of meat.

The smaller packers are permitted to treat all interest on borrowed money as an expense and apparently there is not the intention to limit the total amount they may earn, as in the case of the large packers. They are, however, like the large packers, permitted to make but 2½ per cent on the total sales of meat and meat products.

This may seem to be a most generous treatment of the packing industry. It is to be assumed of course that in the enforcing of the regulations, provision will be made for accurately checking the accounts of the packers. This might well be done by the Federal Trade Commission, which is equipped for doing this sort of work.

Straw stacks are too valuable to be burned. According to figures worked out by one of our experiment stations, the fertilizing value of wheat straw is \$2.60 and of oat straw \$3.10 per ton for the potash, nitrogen, and phosphorus they contain. This is entirely over and above the value of the straw in supplying organic matter to the soil. All straw not used for feed or bedding will pay big dividends on the labor of hauling it out.

FARM CLUBS OF MISSOURI

Problem One of Business and Not Politics—Solution in Market Place

By WILLIAM HIRTH, Publisher Missouri Farmer

IT IS high time that the farmer wake up and quit stumbling around in a fog of idealism and a lot of impractical twaddle about "co-operation" which is not understood by those who proclaim it the loudest. It is into this situation that the Farm Clubs of Missouri come with a new program and when they adopted the slogan, "Production cost, together with a reasonable profit for the fruits of the farmer's sweat and toil," what they mean is that the farmer shall obtain control of and own the agencies through which his products reach the distributor and ultimate consumer!

In other words, the packers will be able to control the price of American live stock, only so long as the farmer consents to let them remain practically the sole buyers of that live stock in the first instance. As matters stand today, they buy the lion's share of the nation's supply and hence fix the price. Therefore, the only possible thing left for the farmers to do is to band themselves together in every great live stock producing state, build to start with at some strategic point one powerful packing plant of their own—and through this plant, commence to give the consumer a chance to buy their dressed beef, hams and bacon, rather than continue to sell the live animals to the packers on the hoof!

A herculean proposal, you say? Well, be that as it may, there is no other way out—for government regulation has failed utterly, not because it was not honestly attempted, but because political agencies, by whomsoever inspired, are never more than half effective and also because you cannot make laws which will circumvent a power which constantly works under cover and which always presents an outward foil of legal good behavior. It is high time that we quit chasing a lot of political will-o'-the-wisps which never get anywhere except possibly to land a bunch of dreamers in temporary political power—that we come to regard these matters in the light of a cold business proposition and fight the devil with fire!

Under existing conditions, the farmer is little more than a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water"—a mere "producer" dependent upon the whims of Nature and the jugglery of those who wax fat upon his sweat and toil. Not only do those who live in the towns and cities own the great banking institutions, manufacturing enterprises, mercantile establishments, railroads, etc., but they also own the great agencies through which the farmer's products are finished in transit to the consumer—and these agencies the farmer must own and control as soon as possible if we would put farming upon a business basis where, like all other kinds of industrial activity, the farmer is really to have something to say about what he shall receive for his year's work. To this extent at least the farmer must become an investor as well as a producer.

Nor is this proposal as herculean as may seem at first glance. Our great railroads, manufacturing enterprises, etc., are owned by tens of thousands of stockholders, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. Usually once yearly these stockholders, chiefly by proxy, elect or confirm a board of directors, and these directors are held responsible for the management of the property in question. Therefore, is there any sane reason why, in like manner, a million or more intelligent corn belt farmers should not own and conduct one or more great producers' packing houses—even as the tens of thousands of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad own and conduct that great property? The only trouble with us is that we have not been accustomed to thinking in this channel—and once we enter upon it, we will find the beaten path of the millions who for years have thus owned and controlled the lion's share of the nation's popular industrial enterprises. A case in point is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which comprises 8,000 members, which fronts to the whole world as one man, which absolutely controls the destiny of its product and compels a fair price therefor through its sales offices established throughout the country, which utilizes its by-products to the last penny, which spends a half million dol-

lars for advertising last year and which since its organization fourteen years ago has done a business of over \$225,000,000. And yet in its beginning there were those who said the plan was "impractical"—that it was "impossible to get thousands of fruit growers to hang together," etc.

To begin with, there is nothing mysterious about the packing business—80 per cent of which has been reduced to a matter of machinery. To assume that the farmers of the corn belt, once powerfully organized, will not be able to find men who can put up good dressed meats or good hams and bacon—or who cannot every whit as intelligently utilize the by-products in the form of leather, tankage, glue, soap, fertilizer, etc., as the packers do at the present time, is too puerile to merit worthy discussion—but mind you, before they make the attempt they must be more powerfully organized than farmers ever dreamed of organizing before; they must have millions of capital, go into the market for the best and most experienced brains and ability that money can hire, and then, instead of scattering their efforts, tackle the enemy at one vital spot—and win in that spot before branching out further!

FARMER HOLDS POSITION OF POWER

In this connection the farmer holds two vital cards: In the first place, he produces the raw material out of which the packers annually make their tens of millions of dollars—and as I have said before, they can continue to make these millions only so long as the farmer gives them a chance to buy his live stock. In the next place, there are nearly 7,000,000 farmers in the United States, and therefore their combined financial power, while weak individually, becomes enormous in the aggregate. Thus, for instance, if one million corn belt farmers should buy an average of ten dollars' worth of stock in a producers' packing company, it would create a fund of \$10,000,000—sufficient to build one powerful plant and also to give it ample working capital. Now we will suppose that this plant were located either at St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago and that as shipments of live stock are received by it, the shipper be paid on the basis of the existing market as created by the packers—whatever that price may be—but that at the end of each fiscal year these shippers receive in addition a profit dividend equal to not only the profit in the meat but full participation also in all the by-products such as leather, tankage, soap, glue, fertilizer, etc.—does any sane man doubt that this profit dividend would be

splendidly substantial—that it would unmask the real earnings of the packers in such a glaring way that it would be the beginning of the end?

I know that at this juncture somebody will say, "The packers would either outbid you for live stock at the point where the producers' plant was located, or undersell you to the consumer"—the old methods which monopoly has so often successfully employed in years gone by. However, times have changed. Some years ago, when the independent oil refiners in Kansas and Oklahoma were engaged in a battle with the oil trust which had sought to compel them to sell their wells, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered substantially this decision—that while the trust had a perfect right to undersell the independent refiners wherever it chose to attack them, if it made a cut price in Detroit or Cleveland it would also have to make this same price, barring the difference in freight rates, in New York and San Francisco, or, in other words, throughout the United States!—and in my humble judgment this is the greatest decision of the kind ever rendered in the history of American courts and it means that if the producers' plant were located at St. Louis and the packers should bid up on live stock at that point, they would have to bid up in like manner at Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Denver, Kansas City and Chicago. Therefore, this one plant would soon become a veritable sword of Damocles, constantly suspended above their heads.

No doubt a producers' plant would find it necessary to establish its own distributing markets in such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City—in other words, in a group of large cities within as short a freight radius as possible. This would unquestionably be necessary in order to make the plant independent of the butchers who in many instances would no doubt be afraid to handle its products—but here again the above court decision would apply, should an effort be made to undersell the producers' plant at its points of distribution and again that cut price would have to become nation-wide.

In this connection it must also be borne in mind that once this fight starts, a hundred million consumers will watch it from the side lines and their sympathy would unquestionably be with the producers, for success would mean a square deal for them in the years to come, as well as for the farmer. In short, no other industrial combat that

could be pulled off in the country would be in the spotlight as fiercely as would this one, and this would be a tremendous factor in favor of the organized farmers back of it.

FARM-CONTROLLED PACKING PLANT

And now let's look at it from another viewpoint: A difference of 25 cents per hundredweight on 4,200 pounds of hogs or cattle amounts to \$10.50; therefore assuming that one million farmers back of a powerful producers' packing company had put up an average of ten dollars apiece in order to create a ten million dollar fund, these one million farmers would only need to influence the market 25 cents per hundredweight on 4,200 pounds of hogs or cattle to get back their ten dollars—and they would still own a ten million dollar packing plant. On the other hand, as conditions stand, the farmer has been robbed out of one dollar per hundredweight on hogs and cattle time and again, and unless something is done no doubt will be again many times in the future—and therefore, in view of these facts, why not for once in their lives give them a run for their money?

In the meantime let us not mistake not merely the size of the task, but the vital necessity of winning it, once we strip for action. Not less than one million corn belt farmers should stand shoulder to shoulder before the start is made, and to this end every attempt on the part of two-by-four promoters to start so-called small "farmers' packing plants" should be promptly smothered out, for such efforts are certain to end in dismal failure and a pitiful waste of sweat-earned money. In fact, there is the greatest danger that the "farmers' creamery" frauds of twenty-five years ago will be repeated in this field if the farm papers do not warn the farmers of the great live stock states in time, and keep on warning them. During the last two or three years there have been several of these "promoter's plants" in Wisconsin and other states, and they were installed to make money chiefly for those who "put them over."

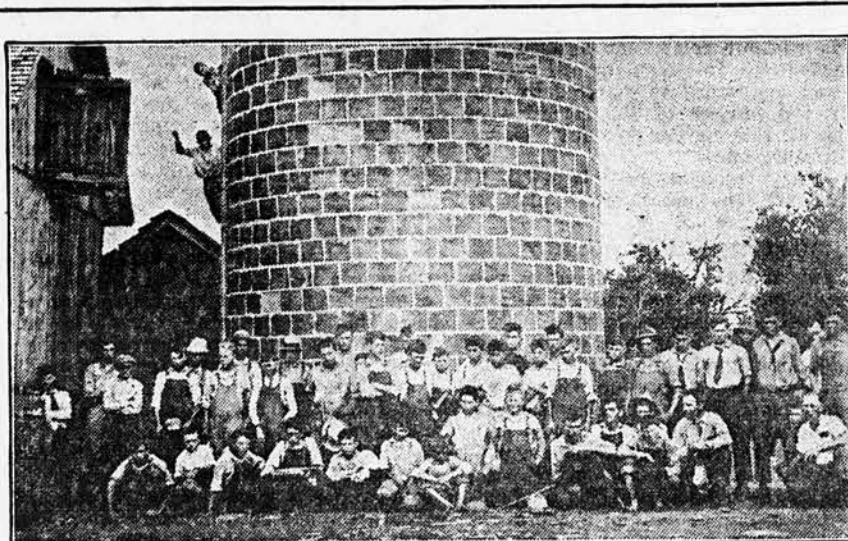
In summing up this phase of the question, I will once more repeat that there can be no real independence for American agriculture so long as the great meat packers hold their present power, and furthermore, that neither effective government regulation nor safe compromise is possible—that we have reached the "cross roads" where the farmer has no choice but to fight, and once having made up his mind to fight, he must play the game as the packers themselves play it!

Nor do I look with favor upon the plan of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, which demands "state-owned packing plants." In the first place, this would mean political management, which means incompetency and which will never be able to win in a battle of wits against as shrewd an aggregation as the packers; in the next place, as farmers, we have no right to ask bankers, manufacturers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, school teachers, etc., to pay taxes toward the maintenance or subsidization of purely agricultural enterprises; and lastly, God save the day when the farmer shall become a charge upon the state or the Government—when through the red blood of self-reliant manhood he is no longer willing to say to society, "I'll pull my own ox out of the ditch, and all I expect from the public is that it shall see to it that there is no hitting below the belt while I am doing it."

FARMER-OWNED FLOUR MILLS

For many long, weary years, the dealing in grain futures has been a reproach to the self respect of the American farmer. If at any time during the last score of years such an imposition had been directed against workingmen, the spokesman of the American Federation of Labor would have done as the trainmen did with reference to the so-called eight-hour law; they would simply have given Congress so many hours in which to remove the obstruction—and while I trust we will never see a farmers' organization which employs such methods, yet had we been even reasonably well organized there is no question but what we could have long since put an end to the nefarious practice of dealing in grain

(Continued on Page Nine)



THESE boys are inspecting the tile silo and modern self-supporting-roof barn on the Bushnell farm near Coffeyville. They were shown a flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep and Mr. Bushnell gave them a demonstration in drenching a lamb for stomach worms, showing how to avoid strangling it. Over fifty boys took part in this Montgomery County hike under the direction of E. J. Macy, county agricultural agent, assisted by H. L. Popenoe, agricultural agent for Lyon County, and Carl G. Elling, district agricultural agent for Southeast Kansas. Professor Tomlinson of the Independence schools had charge of the sports during the trip, and Frank De Hart, a local "chef," looked after the feeding of the crowd. Thirty-five of the best farms in the county were visited, and the boys received many practical lessons in farm methods.

MORE ABOUT INCOME TAX

Obligation to Obtain Blanks and Full Information Rests Upon Individual

IN A previous issue we told something about figuring the income tax, the source of our information being an article prepared by an editorial writer in the Wichita Weekly Eagle and approved by the United States Internal Revenue office located in Wichita. It is to this office that all citizens of Kansas write for blanks upon which to make their income tax reports.

In our first article we did not give in detail the items of expense which can be deducted from the gross income. The Government says in a general way that the farmer may deduct as his expenses "all necessary expenses actually paid within the calendar year in carrying on his business." Then the Government through its law departments proceeds to define just what are necessary expenses actually paid that may be included, and then some items that must not be included. It is a long list. First comes what the Government calls deductions proper, and then it lists under a second heading of deductions, losses that the farmer may put down in the deduction column. Taking up the deductions proper as many as can be thought of are given below.

Deduct all taxes actually paid during that year, except for local benefits and income taxes. By local benefits is meant local drainage, roads, etc. Deduct all interest actually paid on personal indebtedness including interest on a mortgage on the home, if any. All insurance except on your own dwelling. All actual cash paid for hired help, not including boarding, washing, or any product of the farm. All seed, grain, hay purchased for planting or food for stock. All stock bought for resale, stock purchased that dies, or is killed by order of the authorities of a state or the United States. If insured or reimbursed, the loss, if any, to be deducted is the difference between the price paid and the amount received. Any debts due the farmer made since March 1, 1913, that he has used every effort to collect, or are not outlawed, are expenses to be deducted.

A reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, except on the farmer's own dwelling and contents occupied by him, but on property used in business such as machinery, implements, farm buildings, etc., is an allowable deduction. The treasury department has approved deductions made on depreciation in the following percentages: Ten per cent on cost of machinery, implements, etc.; 5 per cent on frame, 2½ per cent on brick or stone buildings. Depreciation to be deductible must be an amount that fairly measures the loss occurring during the year for which return is made, by reason of the use, employment, or obsolete character of physical property, and must be based on the cost of the property sought to be depreciated and the probable life thereof, taking into consideration the material of which constructed and the uses in which employed, etc. He can charge off for deterioration the same amount each year until he has charged off the amount of capital invested, that is, the cost of the property.

Under deductions called losses, the following list can be put down:

Losses sustained during the year in business or trade or from fires, storms, or theft, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, the value of the property lost to be that of a fair market value. He cannot deduct for loss of his dwelling or contents if he was living in the dwelling at the time of loss, as that was a living expense. But if he loses machinery, implements, barn, granary, or any other property used in farming, this may be deducted.

He cannot deduct for loss anything produced or raised on the farm such as stock, grain, hay, lumber, but can deduct for anything purchased, such as breeding stock, work horses, seed wheat, food for stock, etc. For example, a man loses by fire a field of grain, or hay or stacks of grain or hay. He has no insurance. His loss is complete. He cannot deduct his loss because he is not required to report his grain as income until sold or exchanged for cash or the equivalent, therefore it cannot be deducted from his income.

A loss is not deductible if the market was down when he sold, and had been

higher before he sold. He cannot deduct from his income any amount paid on debts, or investments, or for purchase of Liberty bonds. Nor can he pay his income taxes with Liberty bonds, but can with the interest secured from them.

If a farmer sustains a loss in an investment outside of his farming, he cannot deduct anything unless he has made profits in other outside investments.

Then he can deduct the amount of his loss in one investment if such loss is equal to the profit in the other investment, or he can deduct that proportion that equals the profits, if the profits are less in the one investment than the loss in the other investment. This is considered speculation. He cannot deduct for alimony paid, as that is a personal expense. He can deduct for contributions

or gifts, not over 15 per cent of his net income, to corporations or associations exclusively religious, charitable, scientific or educational, and to societies for prevention of cruelty to children or animals, when no part of the net income of such corporation or association inures to a private stockholder or individual.

Here are some of the items that a farmer is not to deduct as expenses: No personal, living or family expenses. Also no share of expenses of partnership, as the partnership is considered a separate business and the farmer reports as income the amount due him in profits after the partnership has paid all expenses.

He cannot deduct cost of permanent improvements, or betterment of property, machinery, implements, automobiles, tractors, etc., as that is capital investment, but he can deduct cost of small tools, nails and the like, and repairs, expenses of running his machinery, tractor, etc., but not the cost of running automobile, unless used solely and exclusively in and for business. The farmer can not deduct for the use of his team, his own services or the services of any minor member of the family, as all have a personal interest in the farm.

A farmer cannot deduct as expenses interest on indebtedness incurred by purchase of obligations or securities, the interest on which is not taxable. This means that if he borrows money to buy government, state or municipal bonds, the interest on which the government says shall not be taxed, he cannot deduct as expense the interest he has to pay on this borrowed money. Such bonds are Farm Loan Bank bonds, Liberty bonds, etc.

He can deduct for all stock bought for resale, but not bought for breeding or for use.

Remember that the law makes no provision for furnishing blanks upon which to make your return. The obligation to secure full information and proper forms rests with each of you. Each taxpayer should communicate with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which he lives in plenty of time to receive blanks and full information.

The income tax law and its provisions is not a simple subject, but with study, thought and earnest desire to pay the right amount of income tax, the farmer will find making this report not an impossible task. No small measure of value attaches to keeping some sort of records of farming transactions. This bookkeeping will not only serve beneficially in making up income tax reports, but will help in placing the farm business on a more satisfactory and profitable basis.

Sheds for Farm Machinery

Tool sheds have not risen in price nearly so fast as farm machinery. This statement by C. E. Cassell, emergency food agent, was the text of an appeal to Finney County farmers to conserve their farm machinery.

We are confronted with the fact that prices of machinery and farm implements of many kinds have raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent within the past two years and dealers predict a probable raise during another year. To some extent the government has seen fit to limit the manufacturers to one-half their normal supply of iron.

Good binders and other machinery should last at least twelve to fifteen years with good care, but the average life of binders and many other high-priced machines probably does not exceed over five years. Money invested in repairs and substantial sheds now may mean the saving of buying a lot of high priced machinery a little later. A straw shed will do or even makeshift sheds whereby these implements may be sheltered from the elements in seasons when they are not in use. Sickles should at least be removed from binders and mowers, plow and lister mold boards and shares should be greased with heavy oil or grease. Shovels should be removed from cultivators and well greased and stored in the shed where they will be in good condition next spring and the wearing parts of other machinery should be well oiled and protected from rust so that they will be in condition when needed in season.

Individual War Responsibilities

By CLARENCE DUBOSE

THE war has given to the food producers of this country the greatest responsibility, the greatest privilege and the greatest task any man or any class of men have ever shown.

The spirit in which we meet this obligation will in large degree determine the trend of human history for all time to come, because the enormous ultimate consequences of this conflict rest primarily upon the production of food and feed to sustain the fighting forces. They might fail even with an adequate food supply; without it they are certain to fail.

But in your fields, far from the fury of battle, far from either the adventures or the horrors of the firing line, you who produce the food will say whether autocracy or democracy shall rule the world during the seasons that are to come.

In a sense the war will be won or lost in our fields, gardens, orchards, pastures and hog lots. The hope of the American citizen, not a farmer, also hinges upon adequate agricultural production. Our aeroplanes are useless, our guns are spiked and our rifles jammed, our shells are but as harmless baubles, if production fails. This must be understood in all its grim force by every man, woman and child in America; by you who produce and by those who are consumers.

With food we can win the war.

Lack of food will lose the war.

Whether or not we produce the food depends upon whether or not each and every individual farmer does his level best on his farm—produces its maximum.

But the "agricultural problem" means not merely the production of foodstuffs and feedstuffs and live stock. It means the conservation of the food after it is produced. That puts the "agricultural problem" squarely up to everyone from the man on a forty-acre field to the man whose fertile lands run farther than he can see; from the tenement cave-dweller to the occupant of the costliest mansion.

The agricultural problem today means to every American, and indeed to every civilized person on earth, simply whether he shall, when this strife ends, be a free person in a free land or whether he shall be bossed from Berlin.

That is the precise interest that you, now reading these lines, have in the agricultural problem in America today. You may have been a farmer all your life or you may not know the difference between a straight furrow and a threshing machine—no matter what your condition may be, one of the two divisions of the agricultural problem is yours: to produce food or to conserve food.

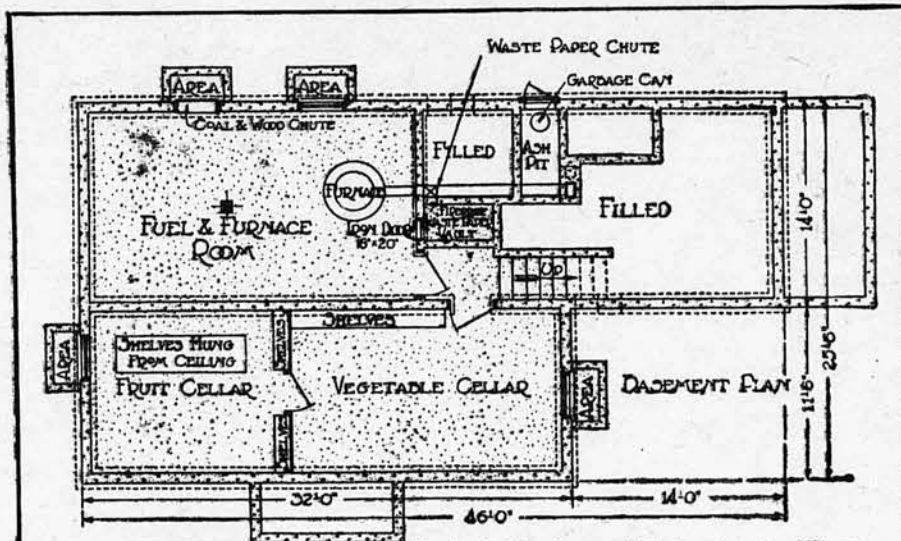
Many people have thought of the war as "far away," as a remote, impersonal thing, a sort of dreadful nightmare—but not as a specter menacing our immediate persons and property. Our appreciation of the actuality is more poignant now, with our own flesh and blood upon the firing line. That firing line is in France today. It will come to America if we fail.

No matter what course military strategy may take, the final battlefield of the war is already fixed. The Waterloo of the Prussian autocrat and all he stands for, or the Waterloo of American liberty—the end of autocracy or the end of democracy—the end of Prussianism or the end of freedom—will be wrought on the battlefield of the American farm—every American farm.

But even victory there will not avail if we lose in another equally fateful battlefield—the American kitchen. If we produce to the limit of farm resources and energies and do not conserve what we produce, we may lose by waste.

No conceivable responsibility could be more grave, no privilege more proud, no opportunity more rich for significant service than that which opens to those engaged in our fundamental industry. The war has sounded a call to duty to every individual throughout civilization. The course of the individual life is not now to be considered in terms of self. The question dominating every individual is for what service can he be used—what can he best do to help win the war. To some the call comes to march away with uniform and gun, to some it comes for the organization and administration of parts of the great war machine—to the American farmer comes the call to feed the forces fighting for liberty. To every other man, woman and child comes the call to save.

That about sizes up your personal interest in the nation's agricultural production and conservation program.



BASEMENT plan for house illustrated in issue of September 1. Where dry basements can be easily obtained, the space should be utilized. Entrances should be under cover and easily accessible from both the inside and the outside of the house. This basement is arranged for a hot-air furnace. A hot-water boiler, if used for heating, should be placed under the kitchen where a fireproof room can easily be provided.

KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

Selling Milk or Cream

SOME of you are so situated that you have a market for your milk, while others have to separate the milk and sell cream. A few have explained in writing to us that they could not make as much by selling cream and rather lamented the fact that they did not have a milk route. A good many grown-up dairymen also have thought that a market for their milk meant more in actual cash returns than a market for butter fat only. K. Hamilton, a tester for a cow testing association in Oregon, has some ideas on this point which we believe will be helpful to club members. Of course he mentions some conditions prevailing in Oregon, but what he says applies with equal force to Kansas. He writes as follows:

"The average dairyman is often tempted to sell milk rather than cream because the cheese factory or condenser offers a larger immediate cash income. When further investigation is made, another reason for selling milk is found to be that someone objects to washing the separator. However, no man who is looking for a soft snap is apt to choose dairying for an occupation. If one has the energy to farm, he should not allow the dislike of having to wash a cream separator to stand in the way of success. If one will bind himself to milking cows, he ought to make the most of it. A man who sells 4 per cent milk at \$2.10 per hundred pounds when he can receive 40 cents or more for butter fat at the creamery, is not making the most of his work.

"The average farmer has a poor idea of the value of skim milk. Our experiment stations and best authorities have placed a value as high as 80 cents and 85 cents per hundred upon it. It is true that many men do not receive such returns for their skim milk, but that is their fault. One can waste any kind of feed through improper feeding methods. Whole milk is a balanced ration but when the fat has been removed it is not. Corn, barley, or shorts, should be fed in conjunction, replacing in a measure the food value of the fat removed. Even if the conservative value of 56 cents per hundred be placed upon the skim milk, the man who is selling 4 per cent milk at his door for \$2.10 per hundred is receiving only 37½ cents per pound of butter fat after the cost of hauling and value of skim milk has been deducted. If a value of 80 cents per hundred were figured, only 30 cents per pound would be left for the butter fat therein.

"Another point in favor of selling cream is that the skim milk fed to the hogs is fertility kept on the farm and there is a certain section of the Willamette Valley where they cannot afford to lose the least fertility. A farmer's or a nation's real wealth lies in its soil; the more a man hauls off of his place, whether it be grain, stock, or dairy products, the more he must some day return in the way of feed or fertilizer.

Milk is now bringing more than when this was written, but feed also is a great deal higher in price. That means that the skim milk is worth more, for when fed to pigs it saves corn or makes the corn go farther. Some careful feeders have made a hundred pounds of skim milk worth as much in feeding pigs as half a bushel of corn. They fed it at the rate of about three pounds of the skim milk to each pound of corn.

Taking Sample for Month

Do not forget to take the sample of your milk for testing on the fifteenth day of the month, or as near to that day as possible. Take the sample on the fifteenth unless there is some very good reason for not doing so. If your cow should happen to be off feed on that day, or in heat, you might not get a fair test. There may be other reasons which would make it best to wait a day or so until the cow is in average condition and giving about the average amount of milk.

In preparing your sample, do not make the mistake of keeping the milk for testing in any other bottle than the one you are going to mail it in. If you put the milk you save in the morning into a jar or milk bottle and then pour it from that into your little two-ounce bottle, some of the cream which rose after you took the morning sample may stick to the side of the big bottle, and your sample will test lower than it should. In

taking your sample, follow exactly the directions given, and, unless we have your permission to have your sample tested somewhere else, send it to the Dairy Department, Agricultural College, Manhattan, and be sure to put your own name on the package and mark it "Kansas Farmer Dairy Club."

Testing Sour Milk

You should not attempt to save milk samples for testing without putting the preservative tablets in the sample bottle. Some of the samples sent to Manhattan are sour when they get there. Professor Reed does not try to test these sour samples, but writes and asks you to send another sample. The reason that sour milk cannot be tested accurately is that the fat gets tangled up in the clots of curd and it is almost impossible to mix it so as to get the particles evenly distributed. To get a fair test, the tiny globules of fat must be mixed all through the milk as sugar or salt dissolves in water.

The preservative does not affect the test, although it is not a good plan to keep milk too long before testing. Sometimes samples are kept ten or fifteen days before they are tested, but this is not a good plan. Your samples are always tested in a day or so after you take them.

Feed and Butter Fat

A good many people still feel quite sure that rich feed makes rich milk. Do not let this point worry you. We hope none of you have low testing cows, or if you do happen to have a low testing cow that she gives milk enough to make up for it. You cannot make her milk test higher by feeding her corn, oil meal, or other rich feeds. Her milk will gradually get richer the longer you milk her until she goes dry, but when she freshens again her test will be about the same as it was when she freshened before. The kind of milk a cow gives is an individual characteristic, just like the color of her hair, and cannot be changed permanently by any method of feeding. The only way to get more butter fat is to feed her so as to get more milk.

Hay for Young Calf

It is surprising how early in life a calf will eat a little hay if given a chance. Prairie or timothy hay is better for the real young calf than alfalfa hay. The alfalfa is apt to be too laxative, or loosening, and then there is another good reason. Skim milk contains all the protein that was originally in the milk, and it does not need a feed rich in protein to balance it. Too much protein is apt to cause trouble.

In balancing feeds for almost all kinds of farm animals, you have to add something rich in protein to the feeds ordinarily grown on the farm, but when you feed the skim-milk calf you must add something to take the place of the fat which you have taken out and sold as cream. The skim milk is thus lacking in fat and too rich in protein. That is the reason you feed prairie hay and corn, kafir grain or oats, to the young calf getting skim milk. These feeds do not contain much protein, but they take the place of fat. Give your calf only the brightest and best of the hay and only a little at a time. It will not like the hay unless it is perfectly fresh and clean.

A man with the small farm flock of sheep cannot make up a carload shipment when marketing his lambs, but he can co-operate with his neighbors and thus assemble a carload. This fall a carload of lambs from Washington County, Kansas, representing ten different owners, sold on the Kansas City market for from \$18 to \$20 a hundred. This shipment was made by the Washington County Farmers' Co-operative Association, composed of live stock farmers of that county.

War has brought forth a great army of substitutes. Retired farmers are taking the places of the boys who have been called.

Anyway the shortage of sugar will teach some folks how good many things taste without it.

BETTER CATTLE

Get full service from your cattle. Lameness, scouring, sore udders and kindred ailments reduce their usefulness and fruitfulness.

Use Sloan's Liniment; easily applied and quickly effective. It penetrates at once.

You will find many uses for this fine remedy in the home as well as in the barnyard. Always have it handy.

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360 Acres, 160 acres fine wheat, corn and alfalfa land. Rich creek bottom soil. Balance pasture. \$5,000 worth improvements. Splendid oil prospects. A snap. For quick sale, \$45 per a. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

SUMNER COUNTY produces the big crops, corn, wheat and alfalfa. Improved farms only \$40 to \$75 per a. Owner's price my price. Write for list. Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kas.

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS. Cheap land, free list. J. A. PRYOR, Real Estate Agent, Green Forest, Arkansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

320 Acres of Good Improved Corn and Wheat Land
Ten miles Logan. \$40 an acre, inc. \$3,000. Owner wants Eastern Kansas land.
McAULEY & ELDRED, LOGAN, KANSAS

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318 Acres, 12-room house, near church and school; seven miles to market; smooth and rich productive soil; 120 acres pasture with break; 100 acres wheat, share to buyer. Price only \$40 per acre, one-third cash, balance five years, 6 per cent. One crop at war time prices pays for it. Act quick. Write to WILLIAM HEMBROW, Caldwell, Kansas, about it.

This is a good time to rediscover the value of farm manure. One ton of manure contains more nitrogen and potash than 500 pounds of 2:8:2 fertilizer. Manure reinforced with acid phosphate is the most effective fertilizer known. The weak point about manure is that there is not enough of it. More of it is needed. More men are needed to preach and to practice the saving of every particle of manure produced on the farm. At the North Dakota Experiment Station manure applied to land that was put into corn and followed by three crops of wheat at the rate of six loads per acre increased the yield enough to bring \$1.40 per load. Wheat was then averaging about 80 cents and corn 50 cents per bushel. Now that wheat and corn are over \$2 per bushel, the return per load of manure will be about \$3.50 if the same rate of increase in the crop is secured.



Don't wait till next spring to get your new DE LAVAL

With butter prices soaring no cream producer can afford to go another month without a New De Laval Cream Separator.

This is true whether you have no separator, or an inferior or half-worn-out machine, or even an old style De Laval.

In cold weather your waste of butter-fat is relatively greater, either with gravity skimming or a poor separator; and at present prices for cream a De Laval would very soon pay for itself out of its own savings.

See the nearest De Laval agent right away and let him show you what the De Laval will save for you. If you do not know the local De Laval agent, write direct for any desired information.

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Under the head, "Prime Kansas Thoroughbreds," we note the Kansas Farm Journal of Salina says some fine things about the cattle of the western part of our state and makes mention of the high-class registered Herefords found in the pastures of C. G. Cochran, of Ellis County. It puzzles the live stock man, however, to figure out what connection there is between the "thoroughbred" and the pure-bred registered cattle in Mr. Cochran's pastures. We have not heard of any strains of running cattle being developed.



High Cost of Feed

FEEED prices are so high that dairy-men are facing a serious problem in their efforts to produce milk and butter fat at a profit. "Feed prices have doubled and the prices paid for the dairy products have not kept pace with this increase," says Prof. O. E. Reed of the Agricultural College. "Many farmers who are milking cows have wondered if they could profit by selling the cows and the feed which they have grown. At first thought this seems to be a logical conclusion, but on more serious consideration it is found that this plan would only result in a temporary relief."

"It has always been true that during a crisis such as the present, when prices of all products of the farm have risen, that milk, butter, and other dairy products were the last to increase in price. This is due to the fact that these products are perishable and cannot be stored for any length of time. This is true in the case of milk. It is also true that with falling prices dairy products are the last products to be reduced in price."

In Professor Reed's judgment, the logical thing for the dairyman to do is to hold on to his cows. The country must have dairy products and in the long run the dairyman who sticks will be repaid for their efforts.

With the increased cost of production this seems to be the time to weed out the boarder cows in the herd. The meat value of the dairy animal now is closer to the dairy value than ever before, and consequently it is possible to weed out the poor cows and replace them with profitable producers with less cash outlay than ever before.

Now is the time to study the feed market, and the dairyman in a given community should co-operate in buying their mill feed and other concentrates in car lots.

Silage was never worth so much as it will be during the coming winter feeding period. When hay goes up in price, silage becomes more valuable as a feed. Three tons of silage is equivalent to about one ton of good hay, and consequently the farmers who put up plenty of silage this year will reap the profit.

Milking Machine Labor Saver

The milking machine will help solve the labor problem for the dairyman who milks thirty cows or more, believes Prof. O. E. Reed, of the Agricultural College. "Labor was 25 per cent short before the draft, and now it is much shorter," said Professor Reed. "Dairyman with large herds are having trouble getting help and are using milking machines successfully. With a herd of less than thirty cows very little labor saving is effected."

"A milking machine will not do quite so good a job of milking as a first-class hand milker, but will do a better job than an average milker. The success one has with a milking machine will depend to a considerable extent upon the ability of the person who operates it. A man must be something of a mechanic to operate a machine with the best results."

Profits in Trapping

Trappers in the bur-bearing animal sections are reported to be reaping a harvest this year through the demand for pelts.

There is a constant call for all kinds of skins and a scarcity prevails. This is due to so many trappers being in the military service, which has resulted in a great falling off of fur shipments.

As a consequence, fur-bearing animals are plentiful and the men and boys who are doing anything at all in the trapping line report big profits for their work.

No large investment is necessary. The average trappers' outfit consists of one or two dozen traps, some effective bait, an assortment of stretchers, and a smoke device for driving the animals out of their dens. Any one of the large fur houses will be glad to supply full information regarding trapping needs, game laws, and curing and shipping the skins.

Thousands of farmer boys are already contributing to the receipts of the fur houses, and it is expected that on account of the big demand—the scarcity and advanced prices—that others will

find it a very profitable winter's business.

Kafir Seed Selection

Kafir and others of the grain sorghums are especially adapted to Kansas conditions, but we have not begun to fully realize on the possibilities of these dry weather resistant crops, because of carelessness in seed selection. All over the grain sorghum belt seed will be scarce for next year's planting. The crop failed to mature, largely due to the unfavorable season, but this could be overcome to a great extent by selecting for vigorous and early strains.

L. C. Christie, emergency agricultural agent in Seward County, reports that owing to the lack of maturity of the sorghum crops, a great deal of seed of low germinating power will be produced in that county this year. Good well matured seed will likely be high and scarce next spring at seeding time. Now is the time to prepare against this shortage by head selection in the field or from the shock. It takes a little time and trouble to select seed in this way, but it will amply repay every farmer to do so.

A farmer recently told Mr. Christie that he had selected his milo in this way for the past three years, and as a result, he had had a much higher yield each year than his neighbors. He will this year have a hundred bushels of choice seed for sale, besides producing a superior quality of grain for the market and for home consumption. There is just as great an opportunity to improve seed as there is live stock, by careful selection. We must begin with the individual in each case. In every field there is a percentage of good plants, the seed of which if selected at harvest time and kept pure, will greatly improve the yield and quality of the next year's crop. In a year like this only the hardiest, most drouth-resistant and early-maturing sorghums come to full maturity. Now if we select the seed of these in the field, we can preserve this type of sorghum and thus breed up strains best suited to our soil and climatic conditions.

The following are some of the most important points to be considered in selecting sorghum seed in the field. Select good seed heads on plants of medium size, having thick, short-jointed stalks. Heads should be uniform in shape, size and type. The center stem of kafir should be at least three-fourths as long as the head. The seed stem sections should occur at regular intervals, be short, close together and well seeded. The stems should grow straight out from the midrib, and not upward. The head should be entirely out of the boot, and free from mould, smut, or other injury. Base well set with seed stems. Top compact, not too loose, and fan-shaped. Main stem should extend unbroken, well to the tip of the head. Seed should be sound, firm, mature, large, and of the right color for the variety. Seed should not shatter easily in handling. Evenness of height and general uniformity of stocks should be considered when selecting seed heads. The heads should be stored under shelter in an airy place, in layers thin enough to prevent heating before becoming thoroughly dry. It would be best to run the seed through a grader and treat for smut, before planting in the spring.

There has been a depletion of more than 115,005,000 head in the live stock supply of the world since the war began. The decrease in the United States has been alarming. During the three-year pre-war period 86.3 per cent of the hog population of the United States was slaughtered. During the three years of war 96 per cent was slaughtered. The people of this country are consuming more pork, exporting more and producing less than they did in the pre-war period. Conclusions drawn from the available statistics are that the demand for pork will become greater as the war continues, and the farmer is consequently justified in increasing his live stock population; and if peace should come within the next few months it will not lessen the demand, because of the depleted supply and because people will eat more in peace than in war time.

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The HINMAN Milker has been made the recognized standard of perfection and efficiency thru our 10 years of concentration on one type of machine—the Individual Pump—Valve Chamber Milker.

Over 30,000 Sold

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS ATTAINED

This specialization has meant refinement in design and workmanship—insured mechanical betterments—insured adaptability to the great variety of physical condition found in every dairy herd.

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The HINMAN Principal Stands Approved. It's the only sure way to offset increasing costs in the dairy. It is no experiment for you when thousands use it successfully. Its simplicity and volume means low cost to you.

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Capacity:—1 man—3 milkers—18 to 25 cows per hour. Weight:—17 lbs. Power Required:—1-6 H.P. per single unit, gas or electric. Pail Capacity:—40 lbs. Protected Vacuum Valve Chamber:—patented; automatic—operates with no adjustments.	Demountable Claw:—seamless test cups, improved mouthpiece rubber, special grade rubber tubing. Individual Portable Pump:—eliminates tank and pipe system. Armco Rust Resisting Pail:—with patented bail rest for test cups. Individual Cow Record can be kept.
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**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**



Proper Hog Houses

HOGMEN sometimes get the idea that they must build large and elaborate houses in order to succeed in the pork production business. "Invariably the larger and more elaborate these hog houses are, the more the pork costs that comes out of them," says L. W. Lighty, a well known Pennsylvania authority on agricultural subjects. "One of the largest and most elaborate ones in the state has been cleaned out by hog cholera three times in a dozen years. Very frequently I meet people who tell me about their hog ailments. Then I look at the shelters and find them better adapted for root cellars than swine shelters. No wonder the pigs have rheumatism, and break down in the spine, the sows have inflamed udders and fail to nourish the pigs and everything goes wrong.

"What animal could thrive on a cold rock and wet cement floor? Sometimes they make a wooden rack of slats and put it on the cement floor. That multiplies the trouble. It adds a constant cold draft underneath the animal. Also it adds to the foulness of the place.

"The small breeder needs nothing but good A-shaped houses for farrowing shelters. These are movable. The large breeder needs a winter farrowing house and it should be built for the comfort of the sows and not for his comfort.

"I never met a man who had the heart to build a dog's house in the manner he builds his hog-house. He builds the dog-house for the dog's comfort but when he builds the hog-house he never for a minute considers the hog's comfort.

"The litter of the 'old sow' of the woods' numbered ten to fourteen pigs. The 'new sow' bred to all kinds of fancy points that do not count in pork pounds, and kept in sixteen-foot-high solid concrete stable with all kinds of automatic fixtures for the owner's amusement, litters from two to six pigs.

"If they come a little early they usually keel over in a few days. Every practical swine grower knows I am stating facts. The old 'pig-pen' by the barnyard was better shelter for the sow to farrow in than the new solid concrete cold-storage arrangements now called hog-houses.

"A winter farrowing house must have a warm floor. Cold, damp, solid rock will never do. It must be free from drafts. It must have a low ceiling. It must have an abundance of sunlight where the hogs are, on the floor of the pens. It must have artificial heat when the sows are pigging. Did you ever think that the cow has a heavy coat of fur to keep her warm and you are worrying for years about keeping her warm, and the sow is practically naked and you give her no consideration at all. The cow has a furnace full of fuel on her inside. Her stomach holds ten to twenty gallons. The hog has a bit of a stove holding a gallon. Your cow is uncomfortable in a warm stable but you make her stay there and your hog is uncomfortable in a cold stable but you try to build them colder every year. The farrowing house should be so arranged that the sow with her pigs can go out into an open sunshiny pen when the weather permits. Plenty of direct sunshine is of the utmost importance in keeping the stock healthy, and if not kept in a good healthy condition we are sure to lose out in pork production.

"For more than twenty-five years the swine department was profitable in my farm operations and what I say does not come from a vivid imagination as does a large per cent of the stuff we read this day about pork production."

Full-Bloods vs. Grades

An impressive object lesson in comparative profits in feeding grade and full-blood calves is had in the outcome of two boys' calf club contests in Central Illinois. There is a little story of local rivalry that enters into these contests and for this reason the community in which they occurred is not indicated.

A certain bank decided upon a contest and invested in fifty registered Shorthorn heifer calves. Upon their receipt they were appraised by a well-known Shorthorn breeder and were dis-

tributed, by drawing lots, among the boys and girls who formed the club. The conditions of the contest obligated the banker to advertise a public sale and dispose of the calves in that way at the close of the season the last week in October. Each boy and girl was to take care of his or her calf and grow it out during the season and was to receive the margin between the purchase price and the selling price for profit; or in the event the animal sold for less than the original price, they were to make up the loss.

A rival bank also decided on a contest with similar conditions, but selected grade calves for the purpose. It happened that this bank held its sale a week before the date announced for the full-blood heifers and the event was regarded as a real success, the grade calves selling for an average of \$65 per head.

The registered calves cost the boys and girls an average of \$117 around and when sold in the sale averaged \$235 per head—an average gross profit of \$118 for every boy and girl in the contest. In other words, the margin of profit received by the boys and girls who fed the registered heifers was almost double the actual selling price of the grade heifers in the other contest. An interesting fact is that there was not one animal sold among the full-bloods that did not make a profit for its owner, and in one or two cases the profit reached \$300.

But there is another and more important fact that comes out of this contest and that is that it has resulted in the starting of a number of full-blood herds in that community. The inspiration received through the various stages of this experience and its conclusion has started a goodly number of boys and girls along the road of producing registered Shorthorns.

As an advertising force this contest has been tremendously effective in attracting attention to this community from a wide territory. The sale of these registered calves brought an attendance of fully 2,000 people and a number of bankers from over the state were on hand to watch the outcome and study the effects of this enterprising undertaking.

A feature of the contest was the showing of the most worthy of the calves for prizes. This display was made on the main street and competent judges made the ratings. Beautiful rosettes were provided by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the prize winners.

These calf club contests are becoming popular and are proving a useful and definite force in the growing of better standards of live stock.—FRANK D. TOMSON.

Bloating on Stalk Fields

Some of the deaths of cattle in stalk fields are caused by bloat and blackleg. Bloat may be prevented by permitting animals to fill up on accustomed feed before being turned into the stalk field, or they may be turned into the stalk field only for a short time at first, and the periods gradually lengthened.

After animals are once accustomed to the new feed the danger of bloat is not nearly so great. Because bloat sometimes comes on suddenly and may terminate fatally in less than a half hour, it is advisable for stockmen to have on hand a cattle trocar or canula, which may be introduced into the paunch through the upper left flank to permit the gas to escape. Such an instrument may usually be purchased for \$1.50.

Vaccination, preferably with the new germ-free vaccine, is the only safe measure for preventing losses from blackleg.

The cattle at the Hays Experiment Station came in off pasture in good shape and plans are now being made for the winter's feeding experiments. The test on development of eighty breeding heifers will be continued on the same plan as last winter's experiment. The visiting bankers at the recent meeting of the Northwest Kansas Bankers' Association were shown 1,106 head of live stock on the station farm.

Farm Clubs of Missouri

(Continued from Page Four)

futures—that most powerful of all instruments in the manipulation of our grain markets.

For many years we have been taught to believe that our prices were fixed largely on the basis of the Liverpool market—and yet time and again there has existed a difference of from 20 to 30 cents a bushel between the United States and Liverpool prices, after due allowance for land and ocean freights had been made. I have already referred to the fact that the farmer parted with the lion's share of his 1916 wheat crop at one dollar a bushel, while a few months later the speculators forced the price as high as \$3.50. And just as we will be at the mercy of the packers so long as we give them a chance to buy our hogs and cattle on the hoof, instead of giving the distributor and consumer a chance to buy our dressed meat, hams and bacon made in a producers' packing plant, so we will continue to be at the mercy of the wheat speculators only so long as we give them a chance to buy our wheat rather than give the public a chance to buy our flour from farmer-owned mills.

Flour is one of the items which the more than a thousand Missouri Farm Clubs have taken over and which is supplied to the members at the lowest wholesale price—a dozen large mills vigorously competing for the business. At the present time, for instance, we are delivering the finest quality of hard or soft wheat flour at \$10.55 per barrel, freight paid, all over Missouri. In recent months, however, I have done some investigating, and the chances are that the time is not far off when the Missouri Farmers' Association will erect a flour mill of 500 barrels capacity at Kansas City with the view of supplying 100,000 Farm Club members of Missouri with their flour at the manufactured rather than at the wholesale cost. Such a mill at the present time would cost approximately \$250,000 and would therefore only require an assessment of \$2.50 per member on a hundred thousand members; under the Food Control Bill, the Government is allowing the miller a margin of 75 cents per barrel for grinding, and assuming therefore that this mill can save even 50 cents a barrel for the club members, each member would have his \$2.50 back after he had consumed five barrels of flour. In the meantime it must also be remembered that he would purchase these five barrels of flour at a lower wholesale price than any mill would be willing to grant under existing conditions. Therefore, it can be seen that, with a good manager and miller in charge, such an enterprise could hardly fail; in fact I feel safe in saying that this mill would easily pay for itself on the first 250,000 barrels of flour turned out—and thereafter represent that much "velvet" to the Missouri Farmers' Association.

But in order to be able to compel a fair price on wheat, undoubtedly farmers would eventually have to own enough mills to grind something like 400,000,000 bushels, which is about the quantity annually consumed by our 105,000,000 people at the present time; in fact, we would be in position to wield a tremendous power if we were only able to grind 250,000,000 bushels annually, but in order to be entirely safe we will assume an annual mill capacity of 400,000,000 bushels; roughly speaking, it would require 300 thousand-barrel-per-day mills to equal this output and with a construction cost of \$500,000 for each mill the total investment would amount to \$150,000,000. An enormous investment for farmers to make, you say? True enough; but if on the 600,000,000 bushel wheat crop in 1916 the farmers could, through farmer-owned mills, have influenced the market even 25 cents per bushel, they would have saved at one stroke the \$150,000,000 necessary to the construction and ownership of these 300 thousand-barrel mills.

In view of this startling analysis which is so apparent that a child can comprehend it, cannot the reader see that the great Farm Club movement in Missouri is, in truth, "something new under the sun"—that it has put its finger upon the vital spot in the farmer's trouble—that without chasing off after political dreamers or farm organization "side shows," it proposes to tackle this great problem in a business way and by procuring the control of the great marketing agencies, put the farmer in position where he will in truth be able to demand "Production cost, together with a reasonable profit"?

And now why, in a nutshell, did the farm organization efforts of the past fail? In my humble judgment, for a number of reasons: In the first place, nearly all of them have gone off on one of two tangents—either they have made an assault upon the so-called "middleman" by starting a "farmers' store," or they have sought a panacea for all the farmers ills by starting a new political party or upheaval. While it is entirely true that there are hundreds of middlemen who deserve to be put out of business at the earliest possible moment—such as the speculator or manufacturing monopoly which intervenes between producer and consumer—this, however, does not now and never has applied to the middleman as represented by the average conscientious country merchant.

In the first place, a flourishing country town not only increases the value of the farm lands surrounding it, but it also adds enormously to the social desirability of the community for the average farmer's family—a thing to which we have paid entirely too little attention. As a boy on the farm years ago I lived near a flourishing little village and many a Saturday night I have wearily trudged the distance on foot because the horses were tired in order that I might listen to the little town band play for an hour or so—or perhaps see a "show" in the opera house. These occasions were little bright spots in the months of hard toil in the fields and they meant a great deal to me; but today this little village looks as if some pestilence had laid its heavy hand upon it; the little band has long since been broken up, while the "opera house" is closed—and gone are the cheerful little Saturday night crowds. From one end

of the corn belt to the other one sees tragedies like this upon every hand—erstwhile flourishing little villages which have become victims of the tendency of the times to "send off for things"—and as these villages have fallen into decay, so has the possibility for social recreation for the young folks of the surrounding farms. I know the true ideal is for this social recreation to exist out in the country districts and I am in favor of developing this opportunity with all possible speed, but nevertheless, the time will never come when bright show windows and the gala crowds on the streets of the flourishing country town will not be a positive social asset, from the farmer's standpoint.

Vastly more important, however, those who live in the towns and cities consume the farmer's surplus beef, pork, butter, eggs and other farm staples, and therefore, to say the least, these people constitute a mighty "necessary evil"—for we cannot all be producers and hence if the farmer would have a good market for his surplus, he must be willing for those who consume it to have an opportunity to serve society in some useful way—for unless they are permitted to earn money, they will have no money with which to buy the things the farmer has to sell. Therefore, there is a possibility of killing a goose which lays golden eggs.

In other words, the farmer must be willing to "live and let live"—to realize that, as a prima facie proposition, the man who lives in town and who is trying to earn an honest living for his wife and little ones, is entitled to consideration just as much as the man who lives upon the farm—always provided of course that the avocation and methods

of the former do not oppress or menace the general welfare of society as a whole. No organization of farmers or of anybody else which is not founded upon this broad principle can live—because things which are utterly selfish do not deserve to live.

Again, the farmer is primarily a farmer and not a merchant—and hence the average "farmer's store" becomes the victim not only of "too many cooks" but also of cooks who are inexperienced. The average country dog can lick two or three ordinary town dogs—but he can't lick a dozen, and hence when the merchants of the whole town train their guns upon the "farmer's store," as they must for self preservation, it is usually only a matter of time until it "takes the count." And lastly, why go gunning after squirrels when the woods are full of bear? Give the farmer a square deal in the "market place" and he will have no quarrel with the legitimate country merchant. Then here is still another way to look at it; assuming that there is a big bull dog in the path of the American farmer—a bull dog which he must put out of commission or get all chewed up—would it be the part of wisdom, under any circumstances, to pick a fuss with a lot of other little dogs while he is disposing of the bull dog? On the contrary, will not the farmer need the help rather than the enmity of all the other dogs?

Stock-yards figures gathered by the Food Administration show that 73.3 per cent of the calves slaughtered at nine large packing points in this country during the first nine months of this year were males.

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We just heard of a Western Kansas man who is planning to build two more silos this fall, although this year he did not raise enough feed to fill the two silos he now has. We believe this is the right view of the silo game for Western Kansas. Next year may be a big feed year. The man with three or four silos can store a reserve and be absolutely independent of a failure of feed crops for a year or two. He can make definite live stock plans and be able to carry them out. Without the assurance of a positive feed supply, live stock farming cannot be properly developed. It may take considerable nerve to start building some more silos when the ones already built are partially empty for lack of crops to fill them, but there is no better time to build than right now. Next year will probably see the greatest shortage of farm labor that has ever existed in this country. If we put off building the silo until next summer or next fall, it may not be built at all.



Grain Grading Hearings

THE Federal Grain Standards Act has been severely condemned by many grain-growing farmers. Those who thoroughly understand the act and its application maintain that lack of knowledge of the rules and requirements of the act is responsible for many of the objections that have been raised in connection with its operation. Whatever may be the trouble, the Government must recognize that the way it actually works when in practical operation is the true test of its merits.

The United States Department of Agriculture has apparently recognized the fact that it must get in touch with the operation of the act and with that end in view is planning to get some first-hand information through the holding of a series of public hearings in seventeen different cities of the country. The avowed purpose is to get constructive criticisms on the standards and rules and regulations of the Grain Standards Act. Grain growers and millers, merchants, inspectors, warehouse men, carriers, and other persons interested are invited to be present at these hearings.

The standards for shelled corn have been effective since December 1, 1916; for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat, and white club wheat, since July 1, 1917, and for all other wheats since August 1, 1917. The regulations have been in force long enough to afford a basis for discussing such modifications or amendments as may seem necessary. We have heard many criticisms of the act and feel that those who have found fault should by all means take advantage of this opportunity to present their grievances direct to representatives of the agricultural department of our Government. Bring your objections or recommendations in definite form, and refer to the specific class, sub-class, grade, or regulation to which objection is made. If unable to be present at the hearing, send your recommendations by mail. Be sure to be specific, however, as general statements will not help much in arriving at such changes as should be made. The following suggested subjects which will come up at the hearing will be helpful in preparing your criticisms in specific form.

Shall heat-damaged kernels of corn be permitted in Grade No. 3, and if so, what percentage?

Shall the test weight per bushel for Grades Nos. 3, 4 and 5, be established, and if so, what shall be the minimum test weight?

The official standards for wheat specify that "any grain which, when free from dockage, contains more than 6 per cent of grain of any kind or kinds other than wheat, shall not be classified as wheat." Shall this definition for wheat be changed, and if so what definition is suggested?

Shall the grades for mixed wheat be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

Shall the definitions and grades for smutty wheat be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

Shall the specifications for treated wheat be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

How much treated wheat should be present before the lot or parcel shall be designated as treated wheat?

Shall the minimum test weight per bushel, maximum moisture content, total wheat of other classes, and special limitations for wheat of other classes, be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

Shall maximum limitations for total damaged, heat damaged, total inseparable foreign material, and special limitations for inseparable foreign material be changed, and if so, what changes are suggested?

Under the subject of Rules and Regulations, the following questions are suggested for consideration:

Shall licensed inspectors be prohibited from certifying to the grade of any lot or parcel of grain unless the samples are drawn by themselves or by samplers who are approved for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture, and who are not interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchant-

dising of grain, nor are in the employment of any person owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse?

Shall a licensed inspector, in his discretion, be permitted to issue an "out" inspection certificate based on a sample of grain drawn for the purpose of an "in" inspection when the identity of the grain represented by the sample is preserved; and if so, what time limit following the first inspection should be imposed upon the issuance of the "out" certificate?

Shall licensed inspectors be required in all cases to state on the certificate the reasons for grading grain No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, or Sample Grade?

Shall the fees for appeals and disputes be lowered?

What regulations, if any, shall be made covering the issuance of "split" certificates?

The Kansas hearing will be in Hutchinson, December 17, at 1 P.M., in the rooms of the Commercial Club. We would urge that those of our readers interested in presenting their objections to the Grain Standards Act make every effort possible to be present at this conference.

Thoughts About Kafir.

In the Mulvane News recently the editor said that he had come to the same conclusion as Guy Radford, a farmer of that community, about our kafir crop. Mr. Radford maintains that the seed has run out of its early maturing qualities and needs to be renewed. He calls attention to the fact that in early years kafir planted the middle of June would always mature and raise a good crop. Now the kafir is planted before corn, and this year very little of it matured in time to escape the frost, notwithstanding the fine August rains that looked like sure kafir.

The idea of continually going out to the bin and scooping out the seed for next crop from what was raised this year will not do. Kafir is not a native plant of this country. Its early maturing and drought resistant qualities might be kept in by careful breeding and selection, but will not last without it.

He points out that there are several evidences in support of his theory in his community this year. Henry Swanson has some fine well-matured kafir that made better than thirty bushels, but his seed was comparatively new. Fred Kersey, who harvested a thousand dollars' worth of kafir from twenty acres, planted seed that had only been in the country four years. The Jones boys east of town had some fine kafir, but they sent to Wisconsin for new seed. "We will be glad for other opinions on this matter," says the Mulvane News editor. "It is important. If the kafir problem calls for new seed, let's get it."

"We are going to check this theory up to the Agricultural College and see what they say about it."

KANSAS FARMER has for many years insisted that kafir seed must be selected in the field. The necessity for doing this is not a theory, in our judgment, but a well established fact.

The Kansas Experiment Station has shown the possibility of developing early maturing strains, but too little attention is given over the state to the matter of planting only carefully selected seed. The agronomy department of the Agricultural College has finished threshing its sorghums and reports a kafir field that produced an average of fifty-eight bushels of well-matured seed to the acre. This seed is valuable in view of the fact that little kafir seed in this part of the country matured sufficiently to make good seed.

The orange sorghum field of five acres yielded forty-one bushels to the acre. Sudan grass made an exceptional showing, producing an average of 675 pounds to the acre.

Farm Butchering Saves Money

"Hog killin'" on the farm, in spite of much encouragement given it in recent years, is not yet a general practice. The custom of buying cured meat is increasing in spite of the fact that meat, especially pork, can be grown and cured at home for much less than the cost of pur-

chased meat. These statements are made in a new publication of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 913, "Killing Hogs and Curing Pork," which is intended to aid in popularizing farm butchering.

The cheapest meat that can be used is the product of the farm. This is also true of the suburban or town farmer who fattens one or two hogs on kitchen and truck garden wastes. The publication just issued takes the farm butcher step by step through the processes of slaughtering, cutting up the carcass, lard making, curing, sausage making, and smoking. It tells also how to make a small ice house which may be used not only for meat but for other perishable products. Suggestions as to how farm butchering may be made a paying enterprise commercially are given and it is stated that selling farm animals as meat is one of the best ways to market them.

This is the equipment needed for slaughtering: An eight-inch straight sticking knife, a cutting-knife, a fourteen-inch steel, a hog hook, a bell-shaped stick scraper, a gambrel, and a meat saw. More than one of each of these tools may be necessary if many hogs are to be handled and slaughtered to best advantage. A barrel makes a very convenient receptacle in which to scald the animal. It should be placed at an angle of about forty-five degrees at the end of a table or platform of proper height. The table and barrel should be securely fastened to prevent accident to the workmen during the scalding. A small block and tackle will reduce the labor of handling the animal.

Only hogs which are known to be healthy should be butchered. There is always danger that disease may be transmitted to those who eat the meat, while the quality of the meat is always impaired by fever or other derangements. Hogs can be killed for meat any time after eight weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. An animal in medium condition gaining rapidly in weight yields the best quality of pork. Hogs intended for slaughter should remain unfed for at least twenty-four hours, or better thirty hours, and all the clean, fresh water they will drink should be provided. Temperature can not be controlled on the farm, but it is possible to kill when the weather is favorable. In the fall it is best to kill in the evening, allowing the carcass to cool over night. In winter a day when the carcass can be cooled before it freezes should be selected.

Destroy Eggs of Grasshoppers

Grasshoppers take a heavy toll of crops raised in the western part of our state. Like many other insects there are certain periods in their life history when they can be attacked with a high degree of success. The fight against the 1918 crop of grasshoppers has already begun in some counties of Western Kansas. T. H. Parks and Scott Johnson, entomologists in the division of extension of the Agricultural College, have undertaken to locate the places where grasshopper eggs are numerous and urge the cultivation of these areas to destroy the eggs before they hatch in the spring.

A study of conditions in Thomas County showed that the eggs of the grasshoppers are now confined to relatively small areas on each farm. The roadsides and fence rows adjoining grain crops where the grasshoppers were numerous in August contain myriads of grasshopper eggs which have been placed among the tufts of young prairie grass and buffalo grass. Mr. Johnson working in Thomas, Gove, and Logan counties, found no eggs of grasshoppers in the soil in corn or wheat fields. Their presence in all of these counties is confined almost entirely to roadsides, fence rows, and edges of pasture land joining crops which were devastated in August.

Clusters of grasshopper eggs have been collected and placed on exhibit in many of the towns in these counties together with information about their presence in each community. Double disking these roadsides and fence rows before the ground freezes will destroy the eggs by exposing them to the weather.

Trapping Hints.

Dwight Chamberlain, of Sedan, one of our boy readers, writes the following about trapping:

"The trapping season will soon be opened up. We are sure of high prices for furs. Many of the boys who have been trapping are now in the army."

"The opossum is found mostly in drift stuff. The best bait is chicken. Go

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up a little branch or stream and when you find a good place hang a clean chicken on a stake about eighteen inches from the ground and set three or four traps under it. This is the way I catch 'possum.

"For civet cats, take four rocks and make a pen, leaving one side open, and put chicken for bait back in the pen. Set trap in the opening and you will catch them.

"The muskrat is easy to catch when their dens are found. Set the traps so that when they are caught they will drown. Another way is to find where they go out to get food and set traps along the trail and put corn by them."

Fall Listing

Fall working of land has many advantages. In Western Kansas as well as other parts of the state it will pay to work land in the fall. In this section of the state listing should be resorted to rather than plowing, because of the danger of soil drifting and blowing. Listing, if done in an east and west direction, prevents soil drifting and blowing. The furrows also catch and hold snow better than would be possible for the ground where the corn and kafir crops had been removed. The destruction of insects and the distribution of labor are also the advantages of autumn working of the soil in this section of the state as well as in other sections.

Fall preparation also permits early spring work to be done in the fields when many crops are to be planned for and seeded. If after fall harvest, the weather, frozen soil, limited time or other conditions do not permit the listing of the entire field, every other row, or every third or fourth row in the field can and should be listed out, for this will assist in holding the drifting soil and will catch considerable snow and to a certain degree facilitate the early spring work. Again, if you are contemplating a good garden next season, do some deep fall plowing by all means. Winter irrigation on such a well prepared tract would also be a good idea.

Lye Not Remedy for Worms

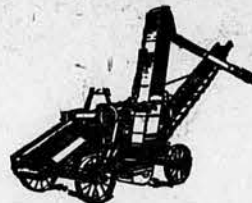
Soda lye has frequently been recommended as a remedy for worms in hogs. According to the United States Department of Agriculture it has no value whatever as a worm remedy. Hogs were fed daily with the soda lye mixed in their food in accordance with the directions printed on the label of the sample tested. As a result it was found that the hogs remained infested throughout the period of treatment—two and one-half months—and that the extent of infestation was increased rather than decreased.

While the efficacy of soda lye against worms parasitic in other animals was not tested, it is probable that it has no value. The digestive tract of sheep is much more complex than that of hogs,

Three Useful Machines

THREE International machines that will pay their way on any farm where there is corn to market or livestock to feed are:

Keystone Shellers, adaptable to large or small ears, shell hard or soft corn clean without cracking the kernels or crushing the cobs. There are eight styles in 1, 2, 4, and 6-hole sizes, with capacities from a few ears shelled by hand, up to 4,000 bushels per day.



International Feed Grinders, for grinding small grain, corn on the cob, or corn in the husk, come in three styles with regular or special plates, 6", 8", and 10" in diameter. Capacities from 5 to 30 bushels per hour take care of all ordinary requirements.

Mogul Kerosene Engines furnish steady, economical power for these and other farm machines.

They are simple, reliable, satisfactory; operating on the fuel that is cheapest or most convenient to buy. Mogul kerosene mixers; built-in magnetos that make batteries unnecessary; enclosed crank cases; full equipment, ready to run; are features of all Mogul engines, from 1 to 50-H. P.

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International Harvester Company of America

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CHICAGO **U S A**

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne

and it is probable that a drug having no apparent effect on worms in the comparatively simple digestive tract of hogs would be equally unsatisfactory in the case of sheep and other ruminants.

Manufacturers of soda lye have been warned to remove labels on which are printed unwarranted claims that the product has remedial or preventive powers against worms. By failing to do so they render themselves liable under the provisions of the Insecticide Act of 1910.

Wheat Condition at Hays

In spite of the dry fall, most of the wheat on the Hays Experiment Station farm has come up well. Its good germination and early growth was due mainly to July plowing and careful work later on the seed bed.

A new type of disk lister drill was tried out this fall on part of each field. This drill plants the rows a foot apart and twice as deep as the ordinary drill. It is hoped that this drill will prove valuable for use where there is danger of soil blowing and where the surface soil is dry but has moisture available beneath it for germinating the wheat. Several years of careful testing on a large scale will, however, be necessary before any conclusions can be stated.

"Somewhere in France." Let us remember that if that "Somewhere" is unknown to us it is not unknown to Him to whom every soldier, man and boy, is dearer than to the mother who bore him.—Our Dumb Animals.

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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 place that He willeth in love for me
That is the place for me;
I care not at all whether great or small
My work may seem to be
If only sometimes in a quiet hour
I may hear him say to me:
"My little child, thou art doing well
The task I have willed for thee."
—Selected.

The Tray of an Invalid

The care of the sick is a subject of interest to us all, as there is more or less sickness in every family, and efficient home nursing often does more to restore the patient to health than the doctor's medicine. The food eaten by the sick person can do much either to hasten or to retard his recovery, and little things which seem unimportant in health become important in illness when a capricious appetite must be coaxed. The following suggestions by Miss Loula Kennedy, instructor in domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College, cover some of the points which those who work much with the sick have found to be helpful.

Scrupulous cleanliness and neatness are important factors to be considered in arranging the tray. Daintiness arouses the eye and creates an interest in the food. The best dishes and linens obtainable are not too good for the patient. The food should be so arranged that the patient can easily obtain it. Sometimes broth or other liquid food will be eaten when the chewing of solid food seems to require too great an effort.

Enough food should be given to satisfy the patient, but the plate should not be overloaded. It is desirable to have as great a variety as possible. Everything served should be fresh and of the best quality and cooked with the utmost care. Hot foods should be served hot, and cold foods cold. Nourishment should be given regularly. Serving meals on time is as important as giving medicine on time.

Silk for Dresses

Silk of good quality and conservative pattern is a desirable material for dresses for general wear in a climate like this, says Miss Ethel H. Jones, instructor in domestic art at the Kansas Agricultural College. Cotton must be conserved to make high explosives, desirable wools are scarce and hard to find besides being necessary for the army, and the supply of linen is practically exhausted.

Silk saves laundering, may be worn on more occasions than cotton, and will wear fully as well as cotton or wool if it is not weighted too much with the salts of tin and iron. The test for weighted silk is to fold and crease with the finger nail, pulling to see if the threads separate. If they do, the silk has been weighted too much. Taffetas are especially apt to be overweighted.

Shrinking Wash Material

Wash materials should always be shrunk before garments are made. Thus haphazard allowance for shrinkage is avoided and a better fitting garment is the result.

Place the folded material in a tub, cover it with cold water and then gradually add hot water. Leave in the tub over night. Then empty the water and press as much water as possible from the material with the hands. Do not twist and squeeze the cloth. Then hang it by one selvage on the line. Just before it is dry, press with a moderately hot

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iron so carefully that both warp and woof threads are absolutely straight.—**BERYL DIXON, Colorado Agricultural College.**

Old-Time Recipes for Corn

The early settlers in this country made large use of the good tasting flint corn they had learned to produce from watching the Indians produce this crop. The native flint corns were ground with buhrstone mills and the grind bolted to make a most delicious meal. It is claimed that the following recipes, compiled by Dr. H. E. Horton, agricultural commissioner of the American Steel & Wire Company, have been in constant use for 250 years.

RHODE ISLAND JOHNNYCAKE OR HOECAKE.—The cornmeal, in a bowl, is salted, using one teaspoonful of salt to one cup of meal. The meal is then carefully and thoroughly scalded by the skillful pouring of boiling hot water on it, stirring the meal through and through to scald every particle. Use a long-handled spoon for this work. When the meal is thoroughly scalded it is mixed with sweet milk or thin cream to the proper consistency for making into cakes. A cast iron griddle is placed over the fire and kept well greased with bacon fat or drippings during the frying. With the long-handled spoon the scalded meal is transferred to the griddle in sufficient quantity so that when flattened down with a knife there results a cake of oblong shape about a half inch thick and four inches long by about two and one-half inches wide. The cake is cooked until on lifting its edge with the thin blade of a case knife, the color is found to be an attractive nut brown; when this point is reached, it is carefully turned over and the other side cooked in the same manner. The piping hot cakes are served on a hot plate. They are eaten to best advantage by splitting with a knife and buttering the two halves. Two cups of meal will make cakes to serve four people. Hoecakes were originally baked before an open fire on a board which, for convenience, had a long handle attached to it.

HULLED CORN.—In an old-fashioned cast iron kettle place four quarts of water and two heaping tablespoonfuls of concentrated lye. Stir well to dissolve the lye, then place one peck of corn in the water—yellow corn is thought to be best—and bring the mixture to a slow boil. After the corn has boiled perhaps an hour a sample is removed and rubbed between the hands to see if the hull is soft enough to separate from the kernel. Continue boiling and testing until the point is reached when the hull separates from the kernel. The corn is then poured into a collander, the alkali water run off, and the corn washed with water to remove the excess alkali. A handful of corn is taken at a time and rubbed to remove the hulls. The hulls are separated from the kernels by washing out with clear water. Wash until the lye is removed and then put into a kettle and boil until tender, changing the water several times till it shows no color and has no taste of lye. Into the last water put salt to taste. It will take five or six hours or more to cook until tender. Serve with a little butter or gravy or with a white sauce. In the early days it was eaten in a bowl with plenty of New Orleans molasses and rich milk.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Pour a quart of boiling water on two-thirds of a cupful of Indian cornmeal and stir until perfectly smooth. Cook in a double boiler for thirty minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from double boiler and add three-fourths of a cupful of New Orleans molasses, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful ginger, one well-beaten egg, and finally one quart of milk. Bake slowly for four hours in a deep dish. Serve hot.

RYE AND INJUN.—The early settlers in Eastern Massachusetts made a bread



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called "rye and injun," and their descendants who live in that section of the country to this day enjoy eating this dish, although the old rule for making it has been improved upon by the addition of wheat flour and soda. As now made, the following ingredients are used: Four cupfuls cornmeal, one cupful rye meal, a half cupful wheat flour, two cupfuls sour milk, one cupful molasses, two teaspoonfuls soda, and salt to taste. If necessary, water is added to make a fairly thin batter. Bake in a shallow round iron kettle for three hours in a slow oven. In the old days a dish called "brewis" was made by toasting slices of this bread, breaking them up into a kettle of hot milk to which a piece of butter and a little salt had been added, and heating the mixture to nearly the boiling point.

An Efficient Kitchen

"A man may work from sun to sun,
But a woman's work is never done."
We have heard the old rhyme ever since we were children, and have taken it for granted that it must of necessity be true. But with the aid of modern conveniences and labor-saving devices and efficient planning of our work, the time has come when it is no longer necessary for the average housewife to spend all her time at household tasks.

Miss Margaret Haggart, professor of domestic science in the Kansas Agricultural College, says that poor arrangement of utensils in the kitchen is an important cause of wasted time. Many women double the time of making a cake because they do not group the ingredients all on the table at once.

Only small kitchens can be really efficient. The large kitchen necessitates hundreds of extra steps. If stove, sink, and tables are in the right relation to each other, much energy can be saved. In preparing a meal one should not have to retrace one's steps from sink to table and back again.

To make pancakes for breakfast in the properly arranged kitchen, the housewife takes the materials from the ice box, turns a step to the right where she beats the ingredients on the surface of the cabinet, and one more step to the right for the stove. With the last step to the right she lays the cakes on the serving table, to be carried to the dining room when enough are baked.

Washing dishes becomes an art when labor-saving methods are used, says Miss Haggart. The ideal arrangement of the sink provides a drain board on each side. The drainer does away with all wiping of dishes, except the glass, which must be wiped, of course, because hot water cannot be poured on it. Hot water gives to china a polish which will be destroyed if wiped with a cloth.

The sink, work table, and ironing board should all be of a convenient height for the woman who is to use them. For

a woman five feet two inches tall, the proper height is twenty-nine inches. Energy can be saved and fatigue avoided by sitting down to work whenever possible. When one stands there is a strain to keep the body erect.

Pickled Pigs' Feet

Soak the pigs' feet for twelve hours in cold water. Scrape them clean and remove the toes. Boil until soft, four to five hours will usually be required. Salt them when partially done. Pack in a stone jar and cover with hot spiced vinegar. They are served cold or split and fried in a matter made of eggs, flour, milk and butter.

Many babies are constantly overstimulated by mothers who adore them. It takes a wise and unselfish mother to keep her baby quiet systematically, and relegate him to a "warm, safe, happy background."

Twilight Animal Stories

Bumper The White Rabbit

By George Ethelbert Walsh
(Copyright, 1917, by George E. Walsh)

STORY V—BUMPER AND THE RED-HEADED GIRL

THE red-headed girl, with the freckles on her nose, and a dimple in her chin, didn't stop until she was on the top floor of the big house where Toby's howls couldn't be heard. She opened the door of a dark room, and went in, slamming and locking the door after her.

"There, now I guess he can't find us!" she exclaimed.

Then to Bumper, she turned and began crooning: "You poor little rabbit! Did Toby hurt you? Don't be frightened now. I won't let him have you again. I'll buy you if it takes all my Christmas money. You're mine now!"

You can never imagine how these words soothed Bumper's ruffled feelings. It was like being rescued from a terrible giant who intended to dash out your brains and eat you for supper. Bumper's heart began to beat slower and slower until pretty soon it wasn't going any faster than the ticking of the clock outside in the hallway.

They sat there in the dark room for a long time, the girl rubbing Bumper's head and back and crooning gently to him. Then a noise outside—the sound of approaching footsteps—alarmed the white rabbit again.

"Edith!" a voice called. "Edith, are you up here?"

It was Mary, her cousin, calling, and the red-headed girl gently pushed open the door and whispered:

"I'm in here, Cousin Mary. Where's Toby?"

"He's looking for you. I think you'd better get out of the house before he finds you. Take Bumper with you, and we'll buy him something else to keep him quiet."

"Then I can keep him?—call him really and truly mine?"

"Yes, if you can get away with him. Toby isn't old enough yet for pets."

"He's old enough," sniffed Edith. "But he's been spoiled, and don't know how to treat him. If he ever lays hands on my rabbit again, I'll box his ears so hard he'll never forget it. That's what I'll do!"

Mary seemed to concur in this, for she smiled, and rubbed Bumper's head before adding: "He'd raise an awful howl, I suppose, if he knew you were here. You'd better go home now. You can get through the back yard without Toby seeing you."

"Let him see me if he likes," retorted Edith, shaking her red curls and tilting her freckled nose upward. "I won't let him have the rabbit. Aunt Helen ought to spank him. That's what he deserves."

Mary walked ahead down the stairs to see if Toby was around, and then when they reached the kitchen Edith climbed through an open window into the back yard. There was a thick hedge around the yard, and back of that another yard which smelt so sweet with flowers and green lawn that Bumper raised his head and sniffed.

My, what a whiff that was! There was a vegetable garden hidden back of the rose bushes, filled with crisp lettuce, golden carrots, emerald-green cabbages, blood-red beets, blanching celery, peas, beans, corn, potatoes, and green grass everywhere. It was a whiff from Rabbit Arcady, and Bumper forgot all the dangers he had been through.

"No, no, you mustn't jump out of my arms!" warned Edith when he struggled to get down and roll around in the green grass. "Toby might be looking."

There was an opening in the thick hedge, and through this the red-headed girl crawled into the second garden. If anything, this was a more wonderful garden than the first. The odors were intoxicating. There were flowers and birds and trees as well as succulent vegetables. A most wonderful elm tree spread out like an umbrella and shaded the whole lawn. Beneath this the girl stopped a moment, and let Bumper nibble at the green grass.

For a city rabbit who had never seen green grass growing, and had only tasted of vegetables several days or a week old, this visit to the garden was like a foretaste of what all rabbits must consider heaven. Nothing Bumper had ever eaten tasted quite so good as that grass, and when the girl picked a fresh, crisp carrot from the garden he couldn't believe it was anything but a magic carrot. It was so sweet and juicy that it made his mouth water.

"Now you must come in the house," Edith said after he had eaten so much that he was in danger of exploding like an over-ripe tomato. "I'm going to keep you right in my bedroom tonight. Then daddy will make a house for you in the morning."

Bumper spent the night in a box lined with fresh, green grass at the foot of the little girl's bed, but not until after he had met another person whom he feared and disliked almost as much as the bad boy called Toby. She was a cross old nurse, who looked after Edith, and she didn't like rabbits—not live ones. She admired Bumper's soft, white hair, and remarked:

"Wouldn't it make a handsome fur neck scarf? I wonder how much it would cost."

Edith snatched the rabbit from her hands. "You wicked old thing!" she exclaimed. "I



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believe you'd kill Bumper just for his fur." "What a funny little girl you are," the nurse laughed. "What are rabbits for if you can't use their skins for furs?"

With that Edith clapped Bumper in the box, and sat on the lid. "I'm going to sit here until you go," she said.

The nurse laughed, and when she finally left the room the red-headed girl jumped up and locked the door. Then she patted Bumper again before slipping in bed for the night.

It was early morning before the rabbit heard another word from her. The moon peeking in through the window made Bumper feel quite at home, and with it came the sweet aroma of that garden, intoxicating smells of roses, green grass and succulent vegetables.

"Are you there, little Bumper?" the girl called just as the sun rose. She was in her thin nightgown, with her wonderful braids of red hair streaming down her back. Bumper thumped on the box with both hind feet to express his delight at seeing her again.

"Now you're coming to bed with me," she added. And sure enough, she lifted the white rabbit from the box and carried him to her bed. It was soft and warm under the sheets, and Bumper began playing hide-and-seek with her toes, making her shout and giggle every time his whiskers rubbed against one. It must have been the noise

they made that attracted the nurse, for she suddenly knocked on the door and tried to open it.

Edith sprang out of bed, and put the rabbit in his box before she opened the door. "Why was that door locked?" asked the nurse severely.

"Because," replied Edith saucily, "I didn't want you snooping in here in the night to steal bunny."

"Well, of all things! If you ever do that again, I'll tell your mother! Suppose the house took fire with you locked in here."

"I'd know enough to unlock the door, wouldn't I?" retorted the girl.

The nurse went to the bed and threw back the sheets to air them. Then, in angry amazement, she exclaimed: "You've had that dirty beast in the bed! Now don't tell me a story."

"Yes, Nussy, and we had a beautiful time playing hide-and-seek under the bed-clothes."

The nurse stared hard at Edith, and then shook her head. "You're a naughty girl, and I'll give the rabbit to Carlo. See if I don't."

This didn't frighten the girl a bit, and she laughed in the nurse's face; but it gave Bumper such a shock that he missed three heart beats and one of his whiskers, for he knew Carlo was the dog he had heard barking all night long.

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THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP BY AUGUST PETERSON, October 15, 1917, one heifer about 10 months old, black, no horns, no marks or brands. Taken up in Lost Springs Township, Marion County, Kansas, and appraised at \$25. J. H. Alexander, County Clerk.

I HAVE THIS 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1917, in Belmont Township, Woodson County, Kansas, taken up as a stray the following described animal: One red cow white face, swallow fork in right ear and underbit in the left, weight about 800 pounds, branded with a blurred S on the left hip. John L. Gibbs.—C. V. Orendorff, County Clerk.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WALNUTS, HICKORY NUTS AND sweet clover, any quantity. State bottom dollar. Box 40, Virgil, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY-FIVE BLACK walnut trees, sound and clear. J. V. Rees, Jennings, Kansas.

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

WANT THIS KNIFE FREE?



Length, 3 1/4 inches. Your own name on the handle.

James Kremer wrote that he would not take \$2 for his knife.

John Streeter said it is easily worth \$1.50. It is a real knife, with best steel.

Send me your name on a post card and I will tell you how to get it for less than an hour of your time. Address

HARRY LEONARD, MANAGER
Kansas Farmer Bldg. Topeka, Kansas

It makes a fellow step higher when some big man says of him, "He is the smartest man in this town!" But that is nothing by the side of having a little chap snuggle up to your side and whisper softly, "I like you; you're so good to me."—Farm Life.

Our most active pro-Germans are those foes to health that lurk in polluted water, in contaminated food, in impure air, and in unsanitary homes.



Poultry and The War

ORDINARILY we consider poultry as meat, but in the call from the Food Administration to save meat we are permitted to report a meatless meal when some form of poultry is the only meat served. In the sense that poultry is not an exportable meat, its substitution for beef, mutton or pork is in line with our program of meat conservation. The humble hen can play a prominent part in preventing the progress of the Prussian peril. The quickest and cheapest way of adding to our meat supplies is to increase poultry and egg production. To double this production next year will give us 6,500,000,000 pounds of meat food in the form of poultry and eggs. By having this amount of poultry food for domestic consumption we will eat less pork and beef, and can send almost that many pounds of meat to Europe to feed our soldiers, the armies of the Allies, and the destitute civilians.

We can not increase any of the meat animals as rapidly or economically as poultry, not excepting hogs and increases in poultry save pork.

Those who have been studying the relation of poultry production to our war needs urge that we should make an effort to understand the importance of doubling our poultry production next year. It is a vital part of the general food production campaign, and that campaign must be carried out in all its details to insure victory in this war. The chief poultry increase will of necessity be made on the general farms of the country—on every farm in the country. Poultry is most profitable as a by-product of general farming. We should plan to get the flock to such size, in proportion to the farm, that all the waste and scraps, and land available for chickens to run on will be used, and the fowls kept up from these sources and a reasonable amount of other feed. No one who understands the true place of poultry on the farm would suggest that extensive poultry enterprises be taken up by the general farmer. In fact, this is a thing to be avoided. The practical thing to do is to keep just as many hens, and produce just as many chickens and eggs as can be economically produced as a by-product of general farming.

The average size of the farm flock in the United States now is forty hens. If the average is increased to one hundred hens next year the desired increase in production will result. Many farms, of course, can have flocks of several hundred, and some farms will have to keep less. A farm average of at least a hundred hens would mean a great deal in saving the red meats.

It is an astonishing fact that there are a million and a half eggless farms in the United States—an economic anomaly and an agricultural absurdity. Out of a total of 6,371,502 farms, 1,527,743 report no egg production in the last census.

Even if we had never been forced to go to war with Germany, this condition would be one demanding every effort at correction—for each farm can, at least, produce sufficient poultry and eggs for home consumption, and thereby be a more profitable farm. It would be to the self interest of every one of these million and a half farmers to commence poultry production, if there were no war. But because we are at war there is a more important reason why they should do so—the fact that they will be helping win the war—helping to preserve their own free existence in a free country.

Boiled Oats for Chickens

Owing to the scarcity and high prices of many grains, the feeding of boiled oats, which feed was previously used by only a few poultry keepers, has become very popular, particularly among the larger poultry keepers having much feeding to do.

Boiled oats are greedily eaten by chickens of all ages; make a good growing and a good laying feed and in results obtained or obtainable are proving to be a very economical grain.

Boiled oats have largely, too, superseded the sprouted oats so much exploited a few years ago, as they are

safer, a better and a less fussy feed.

To prepare, soak good heavy oats for twelve hours or more (in hot weather or a warm room a fresh lot should be soaked daily), dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in each bucket of water used for this; boil two or three hours and so gauge the amount of water used for soaking that at the finish the water is boiled away. Feed warm but not hot. White Leghorn pullets can have these boiled oats twice daily, say at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and all they will eat up clean. For old hens or heavy weight pullets, one feed a day is enough, and not too much at that, lest they become too fat on this much-liked feed.

Keep Poultry Healthy

Sanitary precautions should be taken to avoid disease in the poultry flock. Prevention is better than cure.

When a contagious disease gains headway in a flock, it is almost impossible to combat it successfully, says N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Agricultural College poultry plant.

Roup proves disastrous. It is not so much a contagious disease as a condition. It is considered possible to breed a flock of birds of so strong and vigorous a constitution that roup cannot gain a hold. Roup is often caused by colds.

Colds are often the result of slight exposures, and if the bird were in a healthful condition would leave no ill effects.

Damp, filthy quarters tend to sap the vitality of the birds. As no better germicide is known than strong sunshine, it is desirable to have as much sunshine as possible penetrating all parts of the house and yards. Lice, while not a disease, tend to weaken the constitution, and so make the bird more susceptible to disease.

Sometimes flocks which receive the best possible care acquire disease from contamination by dogs, wild birds, or even the feet of visitors. This danger is largely avoided by applying some disinfectant and keeping the runs and the houses in sanitary condition.

The stuffy condition found in many poultry houses is avoided by building a house with a small loft above, in which is stored straw or hay. This absorbs moisture from the atmosphere, prevents frost from forming on the ceiling, and cuts off the direct rays of the sun from the roof of the roosting quarters. One serious disadvantage, however, is that a harbor is furnished for rats and mice. These pests often chew the straw into fine dust, which filters into the roosting quarters below.

A poultry show under the auspices of the Topeka Poultry Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, December 17-22. In addition to the regular cash awards, special prizes to the value of \$150 are offered by merchants. The entry fees are, for singles, 25 cents, and for pens, \$1. W. B. Wolf, Topeka, is secretary, and will send premium lists to those interested.

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, 4639 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.)

Remember those boys in France are your boys. Do your bit in saving them and they will get their bite.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

Address All Communications to
Kansas Farmer, and Not to
Individuals

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

CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 25—Kansas Percheron Breeders at Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. Under management of C. W. McCampbell.

Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 12—A. V. Young, Palmyra, Mo. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 6—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 7, 1918—W. H. Charter, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8, 1918—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 9, 1918—Will J. Lockridge, Fayette, Mo.
Jan. 29—Head & Moore, St. Joseph, Mo.
Feb. 18—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.
Feb. 13—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 19—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.
Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Durocs.

Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.
March 7—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kansas.

The dispersion sale of jacks and jennets by Ed Boen and L. M. Monsees was well attended by buyers from several states. Twelve head of jacks sold for an average of \$587. Twenty-seven head of jennets sold for an average of \$104. Some of the jennets were old and small and did not bring very high prices. The top jack went to J. C. Whittle, of Sandwich, Ill., for \$1,200. The top jennet went to J. B. Stokes, of Bingleville, Texas, at \$465. Nothing sold high, but the prices received were very satisfactory to both Mr. Boen and Mr. Monsees.

E. M. Wayde, of Burlington, Kansas, has made a great success breeding the big useful Poland Chinas. Mr. Wayde bought his foundation stock from the best herds in the country and the herd boars now in service are Big Tecumseh and Orange Wonder, two boars that have proven sires of the right type of Poland Chinas. The herd now numbers about eighty head and a feature of it at this time is the fine lot of young stock, including some extra good boars.

H. H. Holmes, Topeka, owner of the Alysdales herd of Scotch Shorthorns, reports his herd doing well. The herd is headed by a splendid two-year-old bull, Viscount's Stamp 2d by Wooddale Stamp by the Choice of All by Choice Goodie. This bull is an exact type of his grandsire, Lavender Viscount 124755, grand champion of America for two years in succession. He is one of the best bulls produced from the Leonard farm and is making good at the head of Alysdales herd. Viscount Stamp 2d is assisted by Clipper Brawith and Count Valentine, two promising Scotch bulls. The cow herd represents all the leading Scotch families, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauties and Violets, some of the very best Scotch families, and a feature of the herd at this time is a number of choice young bulls.

Andrew Kosar, of Grandview Farm, reports his herd of big-type Polands doing fine. Mr. Kosar owns one of the high quality big-type herds in Kansas. This year he raised a choice lot of spring pigs and also a number of very fine fall litters. These pigs were sired by boars weighing 1,000 pounds. One of the boars, Hercules 2d 77305, is by Hercules and out of a Colossal dam. The other boar in use in his herd is Grandview Wonder by Pfander's King and out of a Big Orange dam. The brood sows in this herd are practically all daughters of noted big-type sires.

G. Regier & Sons, of Whitewater, Kansas, owners of the heaviest producing herds of registered Holstein-Friesians in this state, report their herd doing fine. This herd has made some great records and Regier & Sons are demonstrating that in building up a herd of dairy cattle it pays to start with foundation stock backed by production records and to use only herd bulls that have records behind them. By adhering strictly to this method they have succeeded in building up one of the great herds of Holsteins now assembled.

William D. Brigham, manager of Adams Farm, Gashland, Missouri, reports their Guernsey herd doing well and making a good record. This is one of the good Guernsey herds in this field. It has been built up along lines that insure a herd of producers that never fails to return a profit with ordinary care.

Ransom & Kissinger, of Homewood, Kansas, have built up one of the good herds of registered Guernsey cattle in this state. Their herd is made up of representatives of the producing families of the breed. They now have a number of cows on A. R. test. A feature of their herd just now is the choice lot of young stock.

Ira Romig, of Topeka, owner on Bonnie Brac Holstein herd, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Romig has one of the heavy producing herds with a line of breeding backed by high production records. This year he raised a choice lot of calves sired by a splendid son of King Segis Pontiac, whose four nearest dams averaged better than twenty-five pounds butter fat in seven days. These calves are from heavy producing dams, some of them milking seventy pounds per day.

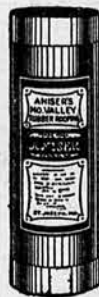
H. B. Walter & Son, of Effingham, Kansas, have announced February 6, 1918, as the date for their bred sow sale. Sixty-nine

head of large-type Poland China bred sows and gilts will be catalogued for this event. The offering is the best lot ever sold from the Walter farm and includes a number of the shew herd bred to the great trio of boars, Big Bob Wonder, Walter's Jumbo Timm and Kansas Wonder, a promising son of Big Bob Wonder. Messrs. Walter & Son bred and showed one of the best herds of Poland Chinas that was exhibited at the National Swine Show last year, and Big Bob Wonder is the sire of Caldwell's Big Bob, the world's champion Poland China boar and one of the best boars of the breed.

R. W. Murphy, of Dearborn, Mo., has announced February 17, 1918, for a bred sow sale of his famous Durocs. Mr. Murphy is an old showman and has produced and grown many state fair winners. He owned and used in his herd for several years the great Duroc boar, King of the Pike, and now has at the head of his herd three great boars of the breed—Model Ally, a Grand Model bred boar; The Pal, a grandson of Old Pal Col., and Illustration Chief by old Illustration and a full brother to Illustration 2d. This sale offering will comprise forty head of tried sows and gilts. Twenty head of the gilts are granddaughters of old Cherry Chief 1335-A and will be bred to the above mentioned boars for early spring litters. The entire lot will be one of the best offerings of Duroc sows and gilts to go through the sale ring during the winter sale season.

"Bumper, the White Rabbit," of the Twilight Animal series by George E. Walsh, has just come from the press of R. F. Fennell & Company of New York City. This story, which is for boys and girls, from four to ten years of age, is now running serially in Kansas Farmer. The price of the bound volume, postpaid, is 60 cents.

GUARANTEED ROOFINGS



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\$2.05
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Roofings that are giving universal satisfaction and only cost one-fourth as much as shingles. Write for our

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It will save you from 20% to 40%. Also bargain prices on Harness, Saddles, Vehicles, Gasoline Engines and Wire Fencing.

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ST. JOSEPH - MISSOURI

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

ALYSDALE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Viscount Stamp 2d, Clipper Brawith and Count Valentine in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauties 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

CLOVERDALE SHORTHORNS—For Sale, two roan yearling Scotch Shorthorn bulls. Exceptional quality and breeding. Also a few heifers. Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, 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

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX KNOLL MULEFOOTS

Gilts and young sows, bred to champion boars at several state fairs. Ten extra fine gilts. Boars not related. Also Shorthorn cattle. Catalog on request.

S. M. KNOX - HUMBOLDT, 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

Silage Cheapens Cost of Beef

The Missouri Experiment Station recently published the results obtained from two feeding tests which should be of interest to every beef producer in the United States, especially with the present high cost of feeds and beef. Seventy head of two-year-old steers were fed in two tests conducted during two different years: First, to secure data concerning the possibility of fattening cattle by the extensive use of corn silage without the use of additional corn in the ration; second, to study the importance of a high

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Kansas Farmer wants one woman in each rural district or small town for pleasant work which you will enjoy. Write for particulars, stating about how much time each week you can give us. WRITE TODAY.

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS



162 Head High Grade Holsteins at Auction near Cameron, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1917

The offering consists of fifty-eight head of cows and heifers that are fresh now, some have recently freshened; twenty head of yearling and two-year-old heifers, seventy-eight head of springers, some are due to calve within the next few weeks and some will calve with twenty to forty days; ten head of high grade Jerseys and Guernseys, and six head of registered bulls.

You will find this to be a very high class lot of cattle, and we consider most of the offering ATTRACTIONS to any dairy.

The cattle are all tuberculin tested, and will be loaded free on board the cars, free of charge to the purchaser.

The sale will be held in our own sale pavilion, one mile west of Cameron, and will commence at 10:45 a. m. Free conveyance to and from the farm. For other information, write

E. L. ENSIGN OR GEORGE F. DERBY, CAMERON, MISSOURI.
Auctioneers—Col. Thos. E. Deem, Col. C. M. Nelson.

protein concentrate when combined in a ration of shelled corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay; third, to compare the relative value of old process linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal in rations containing corn silage. The first test was conducted during the winter of 1915-16 and the second during 1916-17. The two tests lasted 133 days and 130 days respectively.

In both years the cattle which received a liberal allowance of corn silage with alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal made the cheapest gains. The steers in the first trial which received cottonseed meal, corn silage and alfalfa hay, made a profit of \$9.87 per steer. The cost of gain per hundred pounds, with the gain on hogs credited at \$8 a hundred, was \$10.15. The cost per hundred pounds gain on the steers which received linseed oil meal, corn silage and alfalfa hay was \$8.57, and the profit per steer was \$14.56.

During the second trial the cheapest gains were likewise made by the steers which received cottonseed meal, corn silage and alfalfa hay; linseed oil meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay. The cost of gain per hundred pounds on cattle, with the gain on hogs credited at \$13 a hundred, was \$14.28 in the case of the lot which received cottonseed meal, corn silage and alfalfa hay; and \$14.06 in the case of the lot which received linseed oil meal, corn silage and alfalfa hay. The profit per steer was \$11.59 and \$15.62 respectively. With corn at \$1 a bushel and silage at \$6 per ton the profit per steer would have been \$19.38 and \$23.57.

The following is an extract of the conclusions drawn from the experiments by H. O. Allison, who conducted the investigations: "The records of feed as fed in the lots receiving cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal with corn silage and alfalfa hay show the possibility of fat-

tening from three to four two-year-old steers per acre of corn. The average daily gains in live weight made by the cattle in the lots which received no corn other than that contained in the silage, while not as large as those in the lots where shelled corn was fed, were satisfactory for fattening cattle. The average daily gains in live weight on the cattle were increased by the addition of a high protein concentrate to shelled corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay. The gain made by the hogs was greater in the lots which received linseed oil meal than in those which received cottonseed meal, both when combined with shelled corn and when fed without corn.

"The steers which did not receive shelled corn in their rations, although not the best, were sufficiently satisfactory to command a good price and to make a good grade of beef. As indicated by the net profit per steer. The difference in the market price of the cattle was not sufficient to justify the feeding of shelled corn in the first trial. In the second trial this difference was sufficient to justify the feeding of corn at \$1 a bushel and silage at \$6 a ton, but it was not sufficient to justify the feeding of corn at \$1.50 a bushel and silage at \$11.50 a ton.

"Judging from the two tests it may be said that it is ordinarily advisable to feed a high protein concentrate to fattening cattle which receive shelled corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay. The net profit per steer was greater in both trials in the lots which received linseed oil meal rather than cottonseed meal, both when fed with shelled corn and without corn."

The food you waste today will mean hunger to someone, somewhere, sometime. Be saving!

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

FIRST ON BOAR PIGS, BOTH STATE FAIRS. YOUNG BOARS FOR SALE
ARTHUR MOSSE, ROUTE 10, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS.

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.

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

White Oak Park Poland

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

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

GREENWOOD POLANDS

Spring boars for sale. Booking orders for bred gilts. M. F. RICKERT, Seward, Kan.

GRAND VIEW POLANDS

We are offering big stretchy March and April boars, bred gilts and fall pigs. Herd boar and brood sow prospects, fully guaranteed.
ANDREW KOSAR - DELPHOS, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

FOR SALE—Twelve head extra good spring boars, ready for service. Few choice gilts, bred for March litters. Fall pigs, either sex, sired by Big Tecumseh, Orange Wonder, and out of my best herd sows. The best crop of boars I ever raised. Write or come and see me. E. M. WAYDE, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLANDS

Sept. pigs, either sex, \$20. One tried brood sow, \$70. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

The Lone Cedar Poland

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see me.
V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

FALL PIGS, ready to ship. Select Spotted breeding. Express paid on pigs.
T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

Henry's Big Type Poland

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

Faulkners Famous Spotted Poland

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.

Poland China Boars

For Sale—Ten head large growthy spring boars, sired by A Wonderful King, a state fair winner. Ready for service. Price, \$35 to \$75. Satisfaction guaranteed. First check gets choice. Write at once or come and see our herd.
OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

TOWNVIEW HERD

Boars ready for service, sired by King Wonders Giant 77326. A few choice gilts of popular breeding for sale. Everything immune and strictly high-class and priced reasonable. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan.

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

Breeders' Directory

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

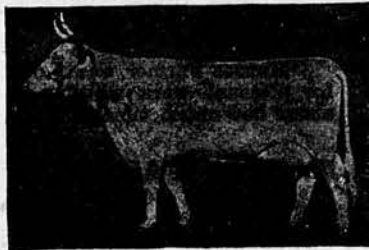
SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

SOUTH FARM AYRSHIRES

300 HEAD.
75 Animals Imported from Scotland.
143 cows have qualified for advanced registry.
Males and females for sale.
SOUTH FARM
WILLOUGHBY - OHIO



Sell or butcher the cows that do not give you a real profit.

AYRSHIRES

are big producers of 3.96 per cent milk. In these days of high prices when Dairy-men and Farmers MUST have record production at the least cost AYRSHIRES are particularly profitable. You will want Ayrshires if you investigate their merits. Information on request to the—

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
C. M. WINSLOW, Sec'y. - 33 Park St., Brandon, Vt.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Bull calves for sale, best blood lines. Some from cows now on A. R. test. RANSOM & KISSINGER, Homewood, Kansas.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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

HORSES AND MULES.



Percherons, Belgians, Shires 2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. R. T. Charlton, 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.

DUROC JERSEYS.

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.

THIRTY DUROC JERSEY BOARS

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Wilhelmina De Kol Netherland.....	30.15	Pussy Willow of Russell Farm.....	26.79
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