# KANSAS FARMER For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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# FRENCH LIVE STOCK DEPLETED

# Nation Faces The Problem of a Rapidly Vanishing Meat Supply

By FRED B. PITNEY

HE FRENCH government is very bureaucratic, but the French people do not like to be overgoverned. They object seriously to anything that savors to them of meddling in a man's private affairs. For this reason it has been extremely difficult to get a workable income tax law in France. people immediately rose against the pro-posal to give the government the right to examine their books and find out if they told the truth about their incomes, or find out what their incomes were, if they failed to make a return. So a scheme was figured out for taxing a man on seven times his rent, if he made no income tax return, or one the government thought too low.

Saying how much or what a man shall eat is, also, getting pretty close to private affairs, and therefore, the French government, knowing intimately the people it has to deal with, is slow—s-l-o-w—in coming to such measures, even in face of the only too evident shortage in the country. have been efforts at price fixing, but they have not worked satisfactorily, one reason being that they have not been rational but local. Paris, for example, has tried fixing the price of butter, but it has been found that the result has been to drive butter away from Paris to localities where it could be sold for what the market would pay. NATIONAL PRICE FIXING TO BE TRIED

A scheme of national price fixing is to be tried now with beans and potatoes. Both of these crops are far below the requirements of the country. I have seen many days when potatoes could not be bought in Paris, and it was a common thing last winter to have to run half over the city to find a market where green vegetables could be bought. The national price fixing scheme for beans and potatoes will divide the country into districts and fix the price for each district, with a penalty for sending either commodity out of the district without permission. without permission.
So far, meat has withstood all efforts

to control its consumption—there has been no attempt to control its price—and yet it is vitally necessary either to control the consumption of meat in France or to increase the supply. Otherwise, the end of the war will see the country as reduced in its levels that it country so reduced in its herds that it will take many years to bring them back again to the point where France will be once more self-sustaining.

SUPPLY MUST BE INCREASED Of course the thing to do is to increase the supply. When a country has had its bread stuffs out down to the extent to which France has suffered, the people naturally fall back to meat. One might think they would fall back on vegetables, but the same reasons that have deprived them of grains have de-prived them of vegetables. There have not been the hands to cultivate the ground. They could no more raise vegetables than wheat. And they have fallen back on beef, mutton and pork. The herds existed and they have been eaten The people had to have something

To what extent the herds have dis-

HE French people are intensely democratic. Like the people of the United States, they prize their independence and chafe under government dictation of how they shall eat and live. They have out of their own scant supplies been most liberal in feeding war refugees. The figures and facts here presented show that they now face a dire shortage of food. From sheer necessity they have slaughtered and consumed great numbers of the farm animals. Their herds of breeding animals are rapidly disappearing. Farmers of this country have a wonderful opportunity in helping to make up the deficiency during the war and in preparing to supply the foundation stock to reconstruct the live stock business of France after the war ends.—G. C. W.

appeared is shown by the cutting down of the meat ration of the soldiers at the front. At the beginning of the war they were allowed one pound of meat a day. Twenty per cent has now been cut from that allowance. And I will point out again that only dire necessity will countenance reducing the food allowance of soldiers at the front.
MEAT SHORTAGE SERIOUS

Civilians, naturally, were the first to suffer, when meat became scarce. The price went soaring. Retail prices to consumers doubled and trebled. The poor cut down in quantity, one understands and the year poor want without stands, and the very poor went without entirely. But those who could pay could have meat, if they were willing to give

The time came, however, when there had to be an attempt to control the consumption. The army requires 36,000 tons of meat a month, or 432,000 tons a year. France's herds suffered enormously at the very beginning of the war. A total of approximately 2,500,000

eattle, sheep and hogs from the French herds were seized by Germany in the invaded provinces. Coming immediately on top of this loss France found herself compelled to find food for some millions compelled to find food for some millions of Belgian and French refugees. This had to be done at once and the herds remaining had to be slaughtered without stopping to ask questions about the future. One does not say to a starving man, "What will I do tomorrow, if I give you this crust of bread to-day?"

England, therefore, undertook to supply France with 250,000 tons of meat a year, and this supply was kept up at the rate of about 20,000 tons a month until February of this year. At that

until February of this year. At that time the English supply stopped. Eng-land was having then all she could do to feed her own people on reduced ra-

Thus since February, France has had to supply from her resources 432,000 tons of meat a year to her armies. 1,428, 000 tons for the civilian population and another 350,000 tons for refugees, making a total of 2,000,000 tons of meat a year demanded by France.

HERDS DEPLETED

What are the herds she has to do this with? At the beginning of 1914 her cattle herds comprised 14,787,710 head; sheep 16,131,390 and hogs 7,035,850. By the end of 1914, after five months of war, her cattle were reduced to 12,668, 243, her sheep to 14,038,361 and hegs to 5,925,291. Today her cattle herds are cut down more than twenty per cent, while her sheep number no more than 10,000,000 and her hogs 4,000,000—a loss 10,000,000 and her hogs 4,000,000—a loss of nearly fifty per cent of her hogs and three-eights of her sheep on top of the loss of twenty per cent of her cattle.

Cattle feed is short in France and the

cattle are poor and under weight. More of them have to be killed in proportion to supply the needed quantity of meat. Milk cows have been killed and the shortage of proper feed has reduced both the quantity and quality of milk. Why, I have seen the time when it has been next to impossible to get milk for my little baby in Paris. I have gone from store to store, begging some one to sell me as little as two cents worth of milk

for my baby.

CEYING NEED FOR MEAT

The government is trying to conserve the meat supply and save the herds now, by limiting the use of meat to one meal day. The order or meat to expense the mean of the conserver of the conserv a day. The endeavor is made to accomplish this purpose by forbidding the sale of meat after 1 p. m. and ordering the butcher shops closed at that hour, while hotels and restaurants can serve meat only with the noonday meal. But this measure has had little effect on the use of meat as it serves only against the restaurants.

Housekeepers can buy all the meat they want before I o'clock, and they do it, as there is no restriction in the amount that can be bought. Moreover, in the restaurants one can eat all the meat one wants at midday, and thus make up for having none at night, and, this, also, is the practice. There is only one real solution of the.

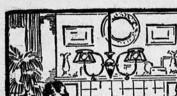
problem. France must have more meat. Her herds are disappearing rapidly. They are today far below the danger point. Soon they will have to be reconstituted entirely. Meat, meat, meat and again meat is a pressing need for France.

We would urge upon those having calves the importance of protecting them against blackleg. It does not take many losses in these days of high-priced stock to count up rapidly. It may not in all cases be necessary to vaccinate against blackleg, as infection may not be present, but it is not safe to run the risk of losing calves when it is so easy to render them immune to the disease. germ-free and the serum and pellet vaccine developed at the Kansas Experiment Station are a little more expensive than the old kind of vaccine, but are the best and safest to use in the long run. Use the germ-free vaccine on well herds and the serum and pellet on herds where infection exists.

Do not try to raise a skim-milk calf without feeding it grain.



IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF CATTLE GROWN A FACTOR IN INCREASING PRODUCTION .- HALUSTRATION IS OF PASTURE SCENE ON J. C. HOPPER BANCH IN NESS COUNTY





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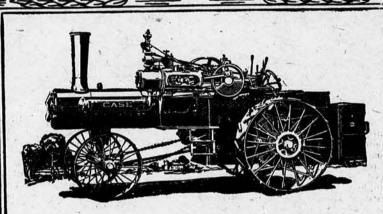
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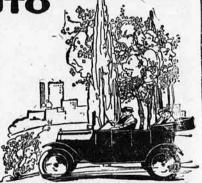
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# FARMER KANSAS

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HOG PRICES OF FUTURE

Uncertainty as to the future is the big factor in keeping hogmen from making plans to increase pork production. This fact was apparent in the discussions This fact was apparent in the discussions which took place during the meeting at Manhattan last week. Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, seems to recognize the position of the hogmen, and on another page of this issue, in presenting the need for greatly increased pork production, he says that he fully realizes the deterrent effects of a lack of confidence in the stability of market prices and in the stability of market prices and pledges himself to use the full power of the food administration, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its fluence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, to maintain prices in a ratio to feed costs that will not only prevent loss but give proper remuneration to the grower.

The promise made by Mr. Hoover is fair enough, but the pork men are anxious to see results at once. There were these present at the hormon's meeting.

those present at the hogmen's meeting at Manhattan who had been feeding two-dollar corn to hogs for the past few weeks, and now the market has been hammered down from the high level of a few weeks ago so that their hogs will a few weeks ago so that their hogs will not bring any more than they would have brought before they had put the additional corn into them. If the unusually high prices of a few weeks ago were not warranted, purchasers of pork products have suffered in consequence, and someone has obtained large excess profits. Farmers have little faith in the packers, and at the meeting referred to profits. Farmers have little latter in the packers, and at the meeting referred to they openly denounced their apparent control of prices. Farmers are also suspicious of the food administration. It was blazoned forth in big headlines all over the country a few weeks ago that hogs would be put down to ten dollars a hundred. Patrick Cudahy, one of the big packers, frankly admitted that "the talk of ten-dollar hogs given out by the Food Arministration may cause farmers to become panicky and result in a drop to that figure in case immature hogs are rushed to market in large numbers."

Mr. Hoover can't telegrams all over the Mr. Hoover sent telegrams all over the Middle West emphatically denying the statements credited to the Food Administration, and in the article on page four of this issue he again goes on record in promising to do his best to guarantee prices that will not result in loss to the producer.
In spite of the telegrams and the

In spite of the telegrams and the promises made, there is a feeling of uncertainty and the easing and the casing and the country and this can only be allayed by some very definite statements as to the program of the Food Administration. The food control law does not authorize the direct fixing of prices on park as it did on wheat and prices on pork as it did on wheat and coal. It provides, however, for the licensing of all concerns having to do with the manufacture, storage, and distribution of staple foods. Through this licensing power the Food Administration can control the business of the packers, for example, in such a manner as to insure their paying for hogs on the basis of

production costs.

Enough information is now available to justify the Food Administration in announcing a ratio between pork and corn prices, as suggested in the resolutions adopted by hogmen at Omaha and Waterloo. To be just, the price of pork should of course be based on the price of corn at the time it was consumed by the hogs. The resolution adopted at Manhattan does not suggest any ratio Manhattan does not suggest any ratio between corn and pork, but specifically asks that any control of pork prices definitely take into consideration the cost of getting the hog to the packers. Mr. Hoover has now positively pledged himself to this plan of procedure. We would urge a careful reading of his article in this issue. On the same page will be found a copy of the Manhattan resolutions. resolutions.

BANKER LIBELS FARMER
A Chicago banker, E. B. Hurlbert, grossly libeled the farmer's attitude in

the present crisis in the statement he the present crisis in the statement he made recently through a Chicago paper. He said: "The one weak spot in the situation is the attitude of farmers; they will neither buy Liberty Bonds, pay taxes, sell their produce, or fight." He goes on and attempts to show that farmers have profited more than other already. ers have profited more than other classes, pay less taxes, and are disposed to shirk their just burdens all along the line. He closes as follows: "It is about time the farmer should appreciate his position in the country and help to do his part in a war as much for his benefit as for those who are putting up the money and doing the fighting for him." Anyone who would take the trouble to

investigate would find out how little this banker senses the true situation out in the open country. We had this partic-ular criticism in mind last week when we commented on the fact that while farmers might not be making as much noise from the platforms as some other noise from the platforms as some other classes, no one could doubt their loyalty. They are furnishing their full quota of fighting men and working overtime to produce the necessary food products. All over Kansas the farm boys and farm hands have offered their services in the ranks. The selective draft has taken large numbers of men from the farms, and few have sought or obtained exemptions because of their occupation. Never has it been so difficult to get out a wheat crop, and the fear is expressed that our acreage may be much below the amount asked by the Government because of the serious labor shortage. We could fill this paper with individual instances of curtailed farm operations, reduced wheat acreages, closing out of farm stock at a sacrifice, and of women working in the fields in order to take care of farm crops. From one end of the state to the other there are now hundreds of acres of feed crops standing in large numbers of men from the farms, dreds of acres of feed crops standing in the fields because there is no labor to put them in the shock or silo.

Even granting that farmers as a class been a little slow in sensing the fact that we are at war with a re-lentless power and can only hope to win by great sacrifices of men and money, such utterances as those of Mr. Hurlbert

such utterances as those of Mr. Hurlbert only serve to array class against class and instead of helping us to realize more fully the part we should take, merely are seentment and anger. As one aper editor said, "If this banker all come out to any cross roads and make his," person, he may take home we some proof of the willings arrayers to attend to the last duty e mer. Jons."

RED CROSS SAVES LIVES

The boy who goes to war today faces

The boy who goes to war today faces torpedoes, bombs, liquid fire, deadly gases, quick-firers and siege guns. Never before have the means of dealing death been so numerous or so ingenious, or so

Yet he has a better chance of coming back home, safe and sound, than he would have had in any great war that has been fought. Base hospitals, as they have been evolved in the present war, together with superior methods of sur-

gery, are responsible for that.

Roger Babson, the statistician, is quoted as saying that fourteen out of fifteen men have been safe hitherto in the great warwere vastly greater than the losses now.

He continues:
"Under present conditions, where man power is being saved, not more than one in thirty is killed. Only one man in 500 loses a limb, a chance no greater than in hazardous conditions at home."

A. Andre Tardieu, French High Com-missioner to the United States, has given out figures showing that the percentage of casualties in proportion to the mobil-ized strength of France has fallen from 2.39 for the first six months of 1915 to 1.28 in the last six months of 1916.

How does it happen that soldiers today are safer than ever before?

The answer, as suggested above, is that the nations have learned how to take

care of their soldiers. Camp sanitation, scientific rationing, business organization of the supply service—these things count, but the big vital factor in saving husbands and sons for the women who wait at home is the efficiency of the medical service.

The second answer, also, is the Red Cross. As Lord Wantage, father of the British Red Cross movement, said: "However well organized an army medical service may be, it never has been, and never will be, able to cope adequately with the sudden emergencies of war on with the sudden emergencies of war on a large scale, and voluntary organizations, unimpeded by official restrictions, are alone capable of giving auxiliary relief and of providing extra comforts and luxuries with the requisite promptitude and rapidity."

That is why, when America entered the war, the first organized forces of the United States to go abroad were Red Cross base hospital units which had been mustered into the United States Army Medical Corps. That is why right now

Medical Corps. That is why right now you would find American doctors and nurses desperately hard at work behind the lines in France, trying to keep British and French soldiers from slipping out of the "wounded" into the "death" lists. Because of the Red Cross they are ready, just as soon as they are needed, to perform the same service for American boys.

STEEL AND FARM MACHINERY

Price fixing is not to stop with the placing of a government price on wheat. A long list of products has been given out which are to come under food administration regulation the first of November. Announcement was made recently that steel and copper had definitely come under price-fixing regulations. Wheat growers have made the legitimate degrowers have made the legitimate demand that since a government price has been fixed on wheat, prices on all industrial products should be fixed in the same ratio as the wheat price. The cost of many of these products enters into the cost of wheat-growing. The government announced a cut in the price of steel bars from \$110 a ton to \$58, and on steel plates from \$220 a ton to \$65 a ton. The steel corporation has undoubtedly been making huge profits and doubtedly been making huge profits and this cut in prices is welcomed by those who must buy those things into which steel enters.

steel enters.

We fear, however, that there will be no immediate reduction in the price of farm machinery. Farm implement companies, many of them, have been using steel on mill contracts made before the prices reached the high level, and these contracts call for prices no higher than the government price just appropried the government price just announced. Manufacturers of tractors and other farm implements maintain that their present prices are based on costs for material below the prices now fixed by the government, and they cannot reduce their prices unless the government still further cuts the price of steel. The fixing of the government price thus leaves the situation in so far as farm machin-ery is concerned, about as it was. It is more a matter of getting sufficient material at any price, due to the enormous demand for steel and steel products.

A dairy survey of Shawnee County is being made by the farm bureau and much interest on the part of dairymen is reported by W. W. Wright, assistant county agricultural agent. Plans have been made for co-operative buying of cottonseed meal and a price of \$50.95 a ton for 41 per cent meal has been obtained. This price is \$12 lower than the regular wholesale quotation. So far orders for twenty tons have been received.

Wartime gardens have been a success this year in very many cases. Some have grown to weeds and have been a liability rather than an asset, but nothing has turned people's attention to the value of garden produce like the conditions this year. Let's plan for more and better gardens next year.

SUCCESSOR TO DOCTOR WATERS

People of Kansas are vitally concerned in the selection of a successor to Dr. H.

J. Waters, who has resigned as president
of the Agricultural College. It is one
of the big jobs of the state, and the
Board of Administration, of which Governor Capper is a member, cannot spend
too much painstaking effort in weighing
from every point of view the qualifications of the men who may be considered
for the place. It probably would be easy
to employ a president for the Kansas
State Agricultural College if a man
should be selected from among those who
actively seek to succeed Doctor Waters.
Such men as are big enough for the task
will have to be sought out, and the board
cannot too soon realize the necessity of
systematically beginning their search for
the right man.

We feel that there should be readed. in the selection of a successor to Dr. H. the right man.

We feel that there should be no undue delay in selecting a president for the college, but on the other hand the job of picking out a man big enough to take up the duties and obligations President Waters lays down, able to inspire the fullest confidence of the strong faculty men of the institution, and carry on its splendid work without any slipping, is a task that should not be lightly under-

taken. The Board of Administration cannot escape the burden of responsibility placed upon them by the people of the placed upon them by the people of the state, and if they select a man who does not measure up to the requirements of the job of being president of the greatest agricultural college in the world, they will be held to the strictest accountability. We feel that it is our right and privilege to point out to the Governor and the Board the importance of the toak before them.

task before them.

ARMY REJECTS FOR FARM SERVICE Women as guardians of the home do not look with much favor upon the proposed plan of recruiting farm labor from the ranks of those rejected for army service. The farm man has from the start insisted that it takes longer to make a trained agricultural laborer than make a trained agricultural laborer than a trained soldier. They would rather the Government would take the untrained man of the city and teach him to use a pick and shovel in the concentration camp than to try to make a satisfactory farm hand out of him. Farmers have had plent out of him. Farmers have had plent of grief as a result of trying to use then absolutely ignorant of farm work. Many would rather cut down their farm operations than to operate a kindergarten for makthan to operate a kindergarten for making efficient laborers out of the kind of men it is proposed to send to them.

The women even more strenuously object, but for entirely different reasons. The suggestion has been made that many of those physically unfit for the army are still able to work on the farms. This subject was taken up by Mrs. Frank Pomeroy, State Grange chap-lain, from the platform of the People's Forum at the Topeka Free Fair. She reminded her audience that the condi-tions of the farm make it necessary to tions of the farm make it necessary to take in the farmhand as a member of the family. He cannot be sent to a restaurant for his meals or to the lodging house for the night. He must eat and sleep in the home. She said that the reasons given for the failure of many to make good under the scrutiny of the army surgeons are but natural consequences of their evil moral habits. The quences of their evil moral habits. The women will never consent to take moral degenerates into their homes. They would suggest rather that the Governwould suggest rather that the Government put these rejected men into army camps, take from them the things that have made them unfit as soldiers, and remake them physically. Women generally will applaud these sentiments as expressed by Mrs. Pomeroy.

One way to increase poultry production is to banish the chicken mites from infested hen roosts.

infested hen roosts.

A food pledge card in the window is the sign of a patriotic home.

# INCREASE STOCK PRODUCTION

# Meat and Live Stock Products Vital Concern of Food Administration

By HERBERT HOOVER

NCREASED live stock production is a sound national policy. If we take the long view of the world's agriculture after peace we must assume that Europe, with her herds and flocks greatly diminished and the necessity of the herd to recuperate sity to allow the herd to recuperate, will demand during this period of recup-eration the importation of animal products upon an even larger scale than during the period of the war. During the war period some measure of supply will be obtained by slaughtering the herds, but this is burning the candle at both

It must be obvious that after peace, with diminished animal herds, Europe will have less use for fodder grains; that she will have a larger acreage available for planting bread grains, and that instead of so largely importing bread grains, as has been her habit prior to the war, she will import less. Our American farmers would be wise, therefore, to realize that for a considerable period after the war there will be a very poor after the war there will be a very poor export market for American bread grains, whereas there will be a wide demand for animal products. Consequently if the animals be increased, there will be a large demand for fodder grains within our own country. In other words, the outlook of our farmers needs to be turned toward animals and their feed grains, not only now but for many years

after the war.

In the Food Administration we have discussed these problems at great length with many representative animal producers and agriculturists of the United States. We have often met the state-ment that in order to induce our farmers to undertake this changed strategy in production, we must secure for him some positive definite guaranty of a profit. But if I were a farmer it seems to me with the above facts so well founded—so evidently in the farmer's best interest—before me, I should, of my own volition, undertake such a policy even were there no patriotic call. Be-yond this, however, it is now vital for every farmer in the United States who can to take unto himself an additional five or ten hogs, a few sheep, or a few calves, in the national interest. It is a necessity for winning the war. And I can not but believe that every farmer in the United States has the patriotism to answer this call of his nation in the hour of our allies' need.

HOGMEN TO BE PROTECTED I realize that under certain conditions a lack of confidence in the stability of market prices may act as a deterrent to increased production. And further that this may sometimes come from a failure to glimpse an opportunity before one. I therefore wish to make this positive statement; that, so far as the United States Food Administration is able, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, it will do all within its power to see that prices of pork are maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only costs of production, but proper re-

muneration to the producer.

By a system of license control of manufacturers and distributors the Food Administration will further help the producers. This system will tend toward the abolition of speculation, the punishment of profiteering, and the assurance that the consumer receives the product at a fair ratio of the producer's price, and that, vice versa, the producer re-ceives a fair interpretation of the con-sumer's payment. All of these measures, I believe, offer a new hope for agricul-

ances, I do not believe that they are, in fact, necessary in the stimulation of our production to that point which is now fundamentally necessary for our national preservation. The American farmer has too often demonstrated his courage and resolution in national service to admit any charge that democracy breeds a materialism that requires money guarantees to secure his patriotism. He wants a square deal in giving his services, and, with every power we have, we intend to see that he gets it. WHY WORLD'S HERDS ARE DECREASING

The next problem confronting the Food Administration is that of food animals, and I wish to review the present situa-

tion both in Europe and in the United States. I may say at once that I regard

it with even more concern than the bread question.

The general policy of European nations is to reduce their herds by slaughter of their animals to an extent far beyond their annual production. It is obvious that the number of their animals which it is necessary to support by imported fodder requires shipping for their support far in excess of the tonnage that would be required to import equal amounts of animal products. Furthermore, the production of fodder grains in Europe displaces, to a considerable extent, their possible production of bread grains. Beyond this, the diversion of millions of men from production to war and the decrease in fertilizers all contribute to a reduction in production of animal foods. All together from the viewpoint of our allies who observe the constant shortening of shipping, a most likely policy is to eat their animals and thus have room to produce more bread grains at home and to increase their imports of meat products from abroad. By so doing they can make better use of the shipping facilities.

Table I indicates the results of the most recent survey of this situation:

TARLET

Decrease, western allies	Decrease in other countries, including	Total net decrease	
Cattle 8,420,000 Sheep17,500,000 Hogs 7,100,000	26,750,000 34,000,000 81,600,000	28,080,000 54,500,000 32,425,000	
Total33,020.000	92,350,000	115,005,000	

This encroachment into the herd, for reasons stated, will go on with increasing rapidity as long as the war lasts. Prior to the war our western allies have

always imported a considerable amount of animal products. Some person might assume that this encroachment upon the herds would satisfy the total imports. Such is not the case. It becomes a modification of both factors. For instance, Europeans have always relied, to a considerable degree, upon the United States for pork products, and if they slaugh-tered the larger portion of their hogs they could still not supply their demands for fats. More especially is this true because the imports of fat products of one kind or another from the neutral countries surrounding Germany to the allies are constantly diminishing from one political reason after another. one political reason after another.

ALLIES' BEEF SITUATION In the matter of beef, it appears to me that the allies can, by sufficient en-croachment into the breeding herds, support themselves without any consequential expansion of imports from the United states during the period that the slaughter is carried on, but there are limits to even this. Europe, so far as it is able, must preserve its milk herd, for the vital existence of a nation de-pends upon its supply of fresh milk. In any event, the large amount of roughage in every country makes this possible to some degree without the use of concen-trates. So on the beef side it is impossible and undesirable to slaughter to an extent that encroaches upon the milk herd, for when that point is reached all further supplies of beef must be im-

It is useless to slaughter beef in such an emergency under, say, two years of age, and the encroachment into the catally to the killing of mostly male ani-mals above two years of age and of the useless milk animals. If the war continues long enough this point of slaughter will be reached amongst others; and time will come when we will be called upon to find large quantities of beef before the war is over, although for the next few months the demand for beef may not be so heavy upon us.

HOG PROBLEM IS GRAVEST The pork problem is one not only of the deepest concern, but as our hogs lend themselves to rapid increase, it is a matter for hope of rapid solution. Table II presents statistics that are illuminating as to our hog supplies:

TAE	E II	
Three-year pre-war average		Fiscal year 1916-17
log population Jan- uary 1	61,600,000	67,450,000
tered	53,204,000	64,798,000
tered	86.3	96.1
in pounds	219.21	211.25
exports of pork pro- ducts in poundss comestic consump-	92,885,300	1,501,271,000
tion, pounds per	72.08	75.77

If the figures in Table II be insufficient evidence, a mere glance at the prices of pork products today is proof that we are slaughtering, consuming at home, and exporting more pork products than we are producing. It is interesting to note that we have increased our pork consumption despite high prices.
TWO WAYS TO SOLVE HOG PROBLEM

If we are to maintain our supplies to the allies, we have only one of two courses, or a combination of both: First, we must reduce our consumption of pork products to the pre-war normal or better; and, second, we must increase our production. If we discontinue exports, we will move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard.

Pork products have an influence in this present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of daily intake of fat. Whether this fat is by means of dairy products, by vege-table oil, or by pork products becomes a secondary question in time of complete national stress, because pork products to soms degree will substitute for the other

Increased production in pork fats can be accomplished with a great deal more rapidity than increased production of dairy products and on a much more widely extended scale. An increase in pork fats can also be made more rapidly than an increase in vegetable fats. It appears to me, therefore, that we must concentrate on the increase in the production of hogs if we are to answer he world's craving for fats. Fortunately our situation during the coming year lends itself to this end.

AMERICA HAS BIG CORN CROP ON HAND Due to the blessings of the Almighty and the energy of our farmers we have grown one of the largest corn crops in our history. We also have abundant crops of oats, barley, kafir, soy beans, velves beans, cottonseed and peanut meal and we will have a larger supply of mill feed than normal. Not all of these are hog feed, but they will enter the general feeding question by adding to the general pool of feed.

If we aggregate all of the feeding suffs, and if we subtract the amount of fodder grains which we can expect to export in view of the present shipping outlook, we will find one astounding fact which should give American farmers pause: We have today somewhere ers pause: We have today somewhere near the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 bushels of feeds more than last year. This is an increase of nearly 25 per cent -for which we have no corresponding number of animals to feed unless we begin to increase them at once. In other words, as our animals have not kept pace with our increase in concentrates, we have much more feed this year than we have animals to eat it. Therefore, if farmers are to find markets for feed, it must be to a great extent through an increase in animals.

The monetary interpretation of this situation must be that we will have a low range of prices for feeding stuffs and, in view of the European situation and our own shortage in hogs, we will have a high average price for pork pro-ducts. Therefore, it must be to the vital adventage of every farmer to raise hogs.

# NEED PORK TO WIN WAR

ANS for increasing pork production must be made quickly. It is now the season for breeding sows for spring litters. The uncertainty as to the price of corn and the price that may be expected for hogs when they are ready for market is causing many to hold A positive, clear-cut statement from the Food Administration as

to its policy on price control would relieve this uncertainty and serve to stimulate the desired increase in pork production.

Kansas has been asked to increase its pork production by 25 per cent, following a careful canvass of the pork situation over the whole country made by the Federal Department of Agriculture. This message came from George M. Rommel, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, at the meeting of hogmen held in Manhattan October 24. Mr. Rommel gave some figures similar to those in Table II on this page as having a bearing on the situation: Estimated hogs on farms September 1, 1916, 65 million; September 1, 1917, 60 million; decrease, 5 million. Actual hogs slaughtered under federal inspection during the fiscal year 1916, 40,482,000. In the year 1917, 40,210,000—a decrease of 220,000. Estimated total number slaughtered in 1916, 67,470,000; in 1917, 67,020,000—a decrease of

Mr. Rommel presented the following figures on the increase in feed crops over 1916: Oats, 281 million bushels; rye, 50 million bushels; corn, an estimated yield of 3,210,000,000 bushels, or a probable increase of from 500 to 750 million bushels. From 75 to 80 per cent of our corn is normally fed to live stock, and this portion of the crop largely determines the price. With this great increase in the feeding grains, it would seem that not in years has there been greater need of feeding more of the crop to live stock

On the basis of this need of feeding more corn and the unusually heavy demand for pork products, the Government makes the suggestion that Kansas should breed 25 per cent more sows this fall. The following

resolutions were passed by the farmers present:

"Whereas there is a shortage of at least 25 per cent of the number of hogs and a further decrease of at least 10 per cent in the weight of hogs marketed in Kansas as compared with normal conditions, and

"Whereas there is a feeling of uncertainty among the breeders and feeders of hogs as to the stability of hog values, and
"Whereas the United States Government has stated that there must be an increase of 25 per cent in the production of hogs in Kansas in order that our armies and those of our allies may be properly nourished.

"Be it resolved that the hog men assembled are in favor of meeting the ideas of the Government in regard to increased production; "That if it is necessary to fix prices of hogs in order to win the war, all factors entering into the cost of production be similarly controlled and that the price of hog products be fixed in proportion to the cost of

hogs to the packers;
"That action be taken to prevent violent fluctuation in the market

price of hogs, due to speculation on grain and provisions;

"That as the breeding season is upon us, we request the food administrator to announce as soon as possible the action which he proposes to take in regard to allied and Government purchases of pork products;
"That the hog producers of Kansas are willing to abide by any action which the Government may take in order to win the war."

### FARMER KANSAS

DIMINISHING WOOL CLIPS

Some of the other animal questions I might touch on briefly as well, although might touch on briefly as well, although the same line of argument applies all along. Suppose we take the case of sheep. Our sheep have been diminishing steadily since the war began. We produced in 1916 only 35 per cent of the wool that we used. In providing uniforms for millions and millions of men the world is using more wool than ever before in its history. We have never seen such a price of wool as it exists to-day. There is practically famine in wool at the present moment. There is every reason in outlook and in profit for the increase of our sheep.

There is very little possibility of such

There is very little possibility of such Incre is very little possibility of such increase on our western ranges for many reasons. There is, however, the general fact to consider that through the Middle, Southern, and Eastern States anywhere from 3 to 20 sheep could be added to almost every 160-acre farm. They would feed upon material that would otherwise go to waste, and in the agree. otherwise go to waste, and in the aggregate would furnish the United States gate would furnish the United States with the greatest flock of sheep in the world. Aside from a feeling of insecurity, the greatest deterrent to this undertaking by millions of farmers lies in the mass of dogs that our people insist on maintaining as "the friends of man," which are, in fact, the destroyers of the clothing intended for his back.

Now what I have said relates mainly

Now, what I have said relates mainly to the immediate prospect and our immediate necessities. We may summarize that we need to increase every type of our principle food animals—our cattle, our hogs, and our sheep.

HORRORS OF WAR AND BACKWASH OF BATTLE From two and a half years of contact with the German Army I have come out of this horror with the complete conviction that autocracy is a political faith and a system that directly endangers and jeopardizes the future of our race—that threatens our very independence. It has, however, been able to command a complete inspriation of devotion and a complete inspriation of devotion and self-sacrifice in its people to the interest of their nation. The German farmer, in the name of the fatherland, supports a nation of two-thirds as large as ours and threatens to subject the world from an area as large as Texas.

I am convinced that we will find this same devotion a direct reply to the German farmer—by the voluntary service of the American producer. This is democracy, and will be its answer to auto-

There is a human side to all of this. I have spent two and a half years in Europe in intimate contact with the backwash of war. During this time I have been faced with the responsibility of furnishing daily the food of 7,000,000 women and children among a population of 10,000,000, and the food of these is to-day solely assured by the American farmer. During this time, however, the gradual diversion and destruction of men gradual diversion and destruction of men and ships amongst our other allies from the support of another 100,000,000 wo-men and children has thrown them wholly a state of the dependency upon the American farmer for their daily food. Their husbands, brothers, and fathers are defending our liberty as surely as our own boys in France.

The production of more fats is to-day a critical necessity for the preservation of these people and the maintenance of their constancy in the war. Every pound of fat is as sure of service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a

My vision of war is not of an academic problem to be solved by discussion and guaranties of profits; to me it is a vision of brave, dying men and suffer-ing women and children for service on whose behalf the greater exertion of the American farmer comes as a direct American farmer comes as a direct necessity and a direct plea. The American farmer who sees war as I see it needs no inducement and no inspriation but the thought that every spade fuil of earth turned and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world.

# Frostbitten Corn

W. G. G. asks if corn that has been frostbitten is all right to feed cattle. He says he has heard that cattle do not do well on frostbitten corn.

The inquiry is not very specific as to whether the grain or the whole plant is to be fed to the cattle. Of course corn that has been frosted before it has reached maturity does not have the feed-

ing value of corn that has fully matured.
The grain of such corn is apt to be light and chaffy, or what is commonly known as "soft." It does not contain the feed as "soft." It does not contain the feed value of fully matured hard corn. Neither the fodder nor the ears of such corn are dangerous to feed to cattle after being frosted. Of course in beginning to feed cattle soft corn it is always in order to get them accustomed to the grain gradually, especially if they have been on a feed of old or well matured corn. If this frosted corn has been put in the silo it can be fed as safely as other silage, but of course its feeding value will depend upon the stage of maturity which it had reached when hit by the frost.



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At \$20 to \$35 per acre. Terms. Write for list. Crops all extra good this year.
SOUTHERN REALTY COMPANY
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1,760-ACRE BANCH, \$10 PER ACRE An excellent ranch proposition with adjacent range, plenty of water, all good wheat land when put in cultivation. A money maker. D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kansa

My dealer's name

Department 256

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good working order, destroys worms, purifies the blood, prevents fever, builds Please send me full information on Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick and Book on "Making Live Stock Pay." (256) up a strong, disease-resisting system.

It aids digestion—enables hogs and other animals to take care of their feed properly and get the full benefit of what they eat. When fed to hogs it puts them on the market in better condition in less time, at a substantial saving in feed cost. Take advantage of our liberal 30-day trial offer. You have I have ...... hoge, ...

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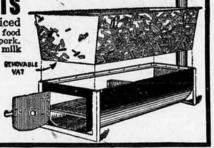
GET the full food value out of high-priced grain—cook it before feeding to hogs. Cooked food is easier to digest—every particle is turned into pork. Cook up millstuffs and waste from kitchen and milk room. Turn them into high grade food. Get a

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Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kaffir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abun-dantly in the Southwest counties referred

to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

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

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Warm drinking water for the dairy stock will save feed and also benefit the milk flow. It saves feed because it does not draw on the vitality of the cow as does cold water. It benefits the milk flow because a cow will not reach her maximum production unless she drinks water abundantly.

# KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

# How Much Grain to Feed

How much and what kind of grain to feed is the question you are all asking. You want to make your cow as profitable as possible, and when feed is high in price you feel that you must figure closely or the feed bill will eat up all profits. We must never forget, however, that the cow always takes enough from what she is fed for her own enough from what she is fed for her own body maintenance. No matter how cheap or how expensive feed may be, you have this charge to meet before any of the expense you put into feed can be considered as going into the production of milk.

Last week we illustrated the limita-Last week we illustrated the limitations of a rough feed like prairie hay as a milk cow ration. Since the nutrients are supplied most cheaply in hay and fodder, we always aim to feed as much as we can of these rough feeds. Prairie hay, however, simply does not have enough protein in it to make milk, and if weed as a roughge some grain mixif used as a roughage some grain mix-ture very rich in protein must be fed to properly balance it. Cane hay, millet properly balance it. Cane hay, millet hay, kafir fodder, corn fodder, and other feeds of this kind are in the same class as prairie hay. They are all low in protein, and while they are cheap feeds, and can be used as a part at least of the roughage, or bulky portion of the ration, are not milk-making feeds when fed alone.

We might try feeding the cow on al-We might try feeding the cow on alfalfa hay alone. In studying the digestible nutrients found in alfalfa hay, we figure out that twenty-five pounds contains 2.65 pounds protein, 9.75 pounds of carbohydrates, and .225 pound of fat. This is a pound more protein than is needed for the twenty pounds of milk, and there is not enough corpohydrates and there is not enough corbohydrates and fat. It would be a good ration for making milk because the excess of protein could be used to make up for the lack of the other nutrients. But prolack of the other nutrients. But pro-tein feeds are always higher in price than feeds containing small amounts of protein, and it would not be very eco-nomical to use expensive protein in the place of carbohydrates and fats, which are so much cheaper in such feeds as corn fodder or other forage of that kind. So we will not want to feed the cow on alfalfa alone, because at present prices it is not economical.

Since roughage is the cheapest source of the nutrients needed for making milk, we should give our cows all the rough feed they will eat. It is important that it be as palatable as possible, for they will eat more of a feed they like and digest it better than a feed that is not eaten with a relish. If the rough feed we give our milk cows is alfalfa or clover, both of which one rich in practice and both of which are rich in protein, and silage, the roughage part of the ration will be well balanced for milk. Last week we figured out the nutrients contained in twelve pounds of alfalfa and forty pounds of average corn silage. This ration is enough for eighteen to twenty pounds of milk daily. It will be found that in actual practice the average cow giving this quantity of milk will not require any grain or mill feed when fed about these quantities of alfalfa and

Many of you, however, have cows that have a capacity for considerably more than twenty pounds of milk a day. The cow cannot eat and digest more of the

alfalfa and silage, so if you are to get the extra milk and keep the cows from running down and getting thin, you must feed some grain or combinations of grain and mill feed to supply the nutrients needed for the extra milk. Suppose you have a thirty-pound cow. The alfalfa and silage will furnish enough of the nutrients for about twenty neurols of and silage will furnish enough of the nutrients for about twenty pounds of milk, so you will have to provide for the ten additional pounds by giving her some grain mixture. This grain mixture should be properly balanced for making milk without waste of any of the nutrients. If we give the cow corn alone, she would have more fat-making material than she needs and would probably waste the surplus or put it on her own back. Some combination of grains and the mill feed, such as oil meal, cottonseed meal, and bran, must be fed in order to have a balanced ration for making milk. The following mixtures are fairly well bala balanced ration for making milk. The following mixtures are fairly well balanced for milk production: Corn and cob meal, 200 pounds; bran, 100 pounds; and cottonseed meal, 100 pounds; or corn and cob meal, 150 pounds; oats, 100 pounds; linseed oil meal, 200 pounds; or corn chop, 170 pounds; bran, 100 pounds; cottonseed meal, 100 pounds. Smaller quantities than these can be mixed in the same proportion. It saves labor to mix feeds together for future feeding and this can be most conveniently done by spreading out the different kinds on by spreading out the different kinds on a clean floor in thin layers, one on top of another. Then with a soon shovel turn the pile over two or three times so

as to get it thoroughly mixed, finally shoveling it into a tight bin or box where it can be kept covered.

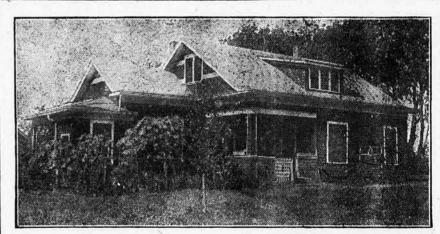
For a cow giving thirty pounds of milk daily and having twelve or fifteen pounds of alfalfa and all the silage she will eat, five or six pounds daily of one of these grain mixtures should be suffi-

You may wonder how you can keep your records, putting down in each column the amount of each feed given when several grains are mixed together as suggested. Of course you can figure this out, but it will most likely come out in fractions and make it difficult to add the columns. The easiest way is to write down each day the number of pounds of the mixture you feed, making a note at the bottom of the record telling exactly what the mixture is. After adding the number of pounds of the mixture fed at the end of the month, you can separate it into the different feeds and calculate how much each one has cost. For instance, if your mixture happened to be corn three parts, bran two pened to be corn three parts, bran two parts, and cottonseed meal one part, the amount of corn would be three-sixths, or one-half, of the total; the bran twe-sixths, or one-third; and the cottenseed meal one-sixth.

If you have any special questions to ask about what to feed or how to comask about what to feed or how to com-bine your feeds, do not hesitate to write and ask for help. Unless you take ad-vantage of every opportunity possible to learn more about dairy work, and espe-cially feeding, you are losing part of the value of being a member of the Dairy.

# Rudimentary Teats

All good dairymen consider it very important to have cows with good square



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Even if you have only two or three cows a De Laval would pay for itself in a few months.

If you have a larger herd your need of the best cream separator you can buy is just so much more urgent.

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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 De Laval agent, write direct for any desired information.

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Has the grass been removed from about the apple and other small trees? Rubbish about the tree makes a good harbor for mice over winter. Better put some sort of protector on the small tree to prevent sunscald and rabbit injury.

udders, having four good-sized, well-placed teats. Like begets like, and it is placed teats. Like begets like, and it is a good rule in breeding to pay considerable attention to the form of the udder and teats of the milk cows. In spite of our efforts to breed them out, heifers will frequently be dropped having extra or rudimentary teats. Sometimes heifers will be born with two teats welded together. These might as well be vealed, for they are not only apt to reproduce the same defect in their offspring, but there is no way of treating this defect so as to make them satisfactory as milk cows.

Not infrequently there will be small Not infrequently there will be small rudimentary teats on the sides of the regular teats. If nothing is done to remedy this condition, these little teats will develop and be a great inconvenience in milking. Sometimes they even give milk, and cows having such teats cannot be milked in a cleanly manner. They can be easily removed when the calves are young. Simply clip them off with a pair of sharp shears and apply caustic potyoung. Simply clip them off with a pair of sharp shears and apply caustic potash to the wound. The potash comes in sticks and should not be handled with the bare hands. It will burn the fresh wound and stop any bleeding which may occur. The wound will soon heal up and cause no trouble. These little rudimentary tents are found on the rear of the cause no trouble. These little rudimentary teats are found on the rear of the udders also and between the regular teats. While they are not such an inconvenience in these locations, they might just as well be removed in the same way while the heifers are young. These rudimentary teats are of no use, and all dairymen like to see a cow with a smooth udder free from such blemishes.

Examine your heifer calves while they are young and note whether they have any of these little udder defects which can be so easily remedied.

### Records Must Be In by Tenth

Do not forget that according to the rules of the Dairy Club, copies of the completed feed and milk records for each month must be sent to Kansas Farmer and to your bank not later than the tenth of the following month. Promptness in sending in reports is one of the points on which your standing in the contest depends. Be sure to get your October records to this office by November 10. Make three copies of your milk and your feed record, keep one copy of each for your own file send one to your each for your own file, send one to your banker, and one to KANSAS FARMER, addressing Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

# Frequency of Milking

Ordinarily we milk cows only twice a day. They will give a little more milk if they are milked three or four times a if they are milked three or four times a day, but not enough more as a rule to pay for the extra work. If you have a very heavy milker, a cow giving fifty or sixty pounds of milk daily, it will probably be a good plan to milk her three times a day at least for a short time while she is fresh. Some of the Dairy Club members are now milking three times a day, and a few of last year's members milked three times a day for a while. When cows are being tested for members milked three times a day for a while. When cows are being tested for advanced registry, it is nearly always customary to milk them three or four times a day, because their owners are anxious to get the last drop of milk possible during this test period. It is not very convenient to milk cows three times a day, because they must be milked in the middle of the day and quite early in the morning and late at night early in the morning and late at night in order to divide up the intervals as evenly as possible.

Buttermilk is a dairy by-product which deserves to be more widely used in this section of the country. It is in this section of the country. It is healthful and very easily digested. Southern cities consume almost as much buttermilk as sweet milk. It is a cooling drink and especially popular in summer when milk is hard to keep sweet. The nutritive value of buttermilk is considerable, an ordinary glassful yielding about as much nourishment as two ounces of bread. As a cheap source of protein it is especially deserving of

# Curing Warts on Calves

Sometimes calves are badly affected with warts. They do not seem to do much harm, but are unsightly and can be cured without any great difficulty. Sometimes simply twisting them off with the fingers or cutting them with a pair of shears and painting the roots



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with iodine, will cure them. If this fails, grease the hair around the wart and burn it by swabbing with either nitric or sulphuric acid, using a feather to apbe necessary. After the wart is killed use lard or carbolated vaseline on the scar to heal it up. Great care must be exercised in handling the acid, as it will burn the clothing or the skin.

A milder treatment is to paint the wart with a mixture of one part saly-cilic acid and seven parts collodian. After two or three days peel off the scab and treat it again. Continue this treatment until the wart is gone.





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### Farm Diversified

HILE much of the figuring being done on the cost of wheat production is based on exclusive wheat farming, the man who has kept farm accounts with different crops knows that it is not safe to depend entirely on that it is not safe to depend entirely on any one crop. The cost of wheat pro-duction over a period of years is almost certain to be higher if wheat is the only crop grown. We have in mind a good farmer of Pawnee County, one of the big wheat counties of the state, who has for a period of ten years averaged eighteen bushels of wheat to the acre. He is not an exclusive wheat farmer, however. In an exclusive wheat farmer, however. In fact he is more of a live stock farmer than a wheat farmer, but wheat as he has grown it has always been a profit-

able crop.

We give below a letter from H. B.

Harmon, of Morris County, which bears
out the general statement that diversified farming is far safer than exclusive wheat farming. He says: "I submit some figures on the cost of raising wheat. Plowing, \$2 an acre—tractors received \$2.25 an acre this fall—double disking, \$1 an acre; single harrowing behind disk 25 cents an acre; double harhind disk, 25 cents an acre; double harrowing crosswise with four-horse team, man riding the harrow, 50 cents an acre; one and one-fourth bushels of wheat at \$2 a bushel, \$2.50; drilling with hire of drill, 50 cents an acre; cutting, \$1 an acre; board of man and four horses, 30 cents an acre; three pounds twine at 21 cents an acre; three pounds twine at 21 cents, 63 cents an acre; cost of shocking with board of hands, 50 cents an acre; stacking, 80 cents an acre; threshing sixteen bushels at seven cents a bushel, \$1.12 an acre; four men to pitch bundles, four men with teams to deliver grain to elevator, with board of all hands, easily adds \$1 more per acre. These items total \$12.10.

"I figure \$1.75 a bushel as about what

"I figure \$1.75 a bushel as about what we will get for wheat next year. We got an average of \$1.95 this fall at the elevator. Figuring sixteen bushels per acre at \$1.75 makes \$28 an acre. We give one-third for rent on the land we farm in wheat, leaving us \$18.66 an acre. Deducting the cost—\$12.10—leaves a profit of \$6.56.

"Some years under certain conditions yields are much larger and with present prices profits are large, but there is an-other side to wheat farming. Sometimes yields are far below sixteen bushels and sometimes they are failures. In my thirty-six years of farming in Kansas I have planted two wheat crops that did not pay expenses for every one that has more than paid expenses, and I claim to be a good and fairly successful farmer. Most of what I have made financially has been done here in Morris County with cattle, hogs, corn, and alfalfa. On our quarter-section farm where we live our quarter-section farm where we live we have seventy acres in alfalfa, twelve acres of bromus inermis in pasture, and fifty acres prairie pasture.

"I have not figured anything on the money we have invested in horses, har-ness, and tools, in estimating the cost of wheat production."

### Community Fair in Southwest

Out in Southwest Kansas at the little town of Rolla, in Morton County, there was recently held an agricultural and community fair of unusual interest. This little town, which is hardly four years old and as yet not incorporated, does a business that would do credit to a town of fifteen hundred or two thou-Although the fair was held in state. the busiest season of the year when binders were running day and night in order to save the cane, kafir, and other feed crops which the frost had matured, feed crops which the frost had matured, the people of the community took the time to put on a display of their choicest agricultural products and to help with the program. Fine exhibits of broom corn, Indian corn, milo, pumpkins, squashes, and watermelons were made, and a genuine interest was taken in examining and admiring these many products. Many a spectator was heard to remark that they would do even bet-

ter yet next year.
Watermelons were a free attraction at this event, this being in the district of Kansas where melons are grown in large quantities for seed. On Saturday, the

second day, a typical community program was given. Henry L. Carey, of Dodge City, gave an eloquent patriotic address from the subject, "Why We Are at War," ending with a plea for investment in Liberty Loan bonds. Emergency Demonstration Agent R. F. Hagans gave a practical talk on dairying as a branch of farm business that should be greatly developed in this section. Representative Thompson of Morton County dwelt upon the early history of this part of the state, and spoke of the great possibilities for the future.

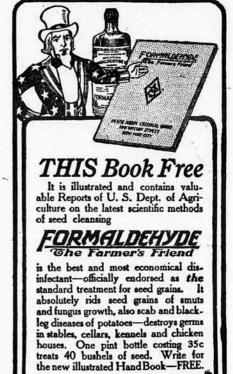
### Hints for Boy Trappers

There will be plenty of money to be made during the coming fur season. The commoner animals will be in good demand—those that are to be found in practically every rural community. Muskrats promise to "soar," for the word has gone out that the Government is in the market for a single order of a half million skins for coats to be worn by aviators. With this enormous order and the demands of fashion—muskrat will be worn as usual—there is no telling just how much pelt-hunters will get for their

Fur firms are preparing for one of their very best seasons. Undoubtedly they will pay out ten or fifteen million dollars for raw furs, and a large amount of this money will go directly into the hands of those who take the smaller an-imals. It is well known that most of the skunk, raccoon, opossum, mink and muskrat are caught by amateur trappers; the boys who spend but their spare time after fur. Judging from this it is safe to predict that many who have never made a set before will have considerable more to the transfer of the state. siderable money to show for the time

In the first place, one ought to locate his trapping grounds as early as possible—weeks before a trap is put out. Just before cold weather when we have heavy frosts is best for locating dens and runways, for the animals are very active at ways, for the animals are very active at this period of the year storing up food and preparing their winter quarters. However, notwithstanding the fact that prices will be high, I do not advocate the taking of furs before they are of good quality. To do so means a loss to the trappers each year of over a million dollars—and the estimate is conservative, too.

Wild life, as a rule, prefers dark places, and for this reason I advise the beginner at least to get a small flash-light, something he can carry handily and will stand the hard usage the flash will get on the "line." With this it is a good idea to explore all overhanging banks, burrows and similar places, for



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by so doing the novice can learn more by so doing the novice can learn more in a few hours than during months by guesswork. For instance, if there is any doubt about whether a den is occupied by skunk or not, he needs but to throw the rays as far into the hole as possible and if there are long black, white, or black and white hairs to be seen, a set more he meds with a knowledge that it may be made with a knowledge that it get fur.

will get fur.

There are several things that must be taken into consideration when selecting a grounds. In the first place, if the trap per has but a few hours a day at his disposal, his line must not be too far from home. Of course, many times the pelt hunter can use a bicycle, horse or boat in visiting the sets, so when this is the case it is obvious that distance does not enter into the selection of the grounds so much as when the traveling grounds so much as when the traveling must be done on foot.

The beginner generally wants to attempt too much. It is better to use but a few traps and place them carefully, looking after them in the same manner, than several dozens which can only be arranged and attended to in a slipshod way.—George J. THIESSEN.

### Vessels for Curing Meat

The best vessel for curing meat is a large stone jar. However, a stone jar holding twenty or thirty gallons is expensive; when full of meat it is heavy pensive; when full of meat it is neavy to handle, and there is danger of breakage. A clean hardwood barrel is also a suitable vessel. If a barrel made for this purpose cannot be obtained, a molasses or syrup barrel or even a kerosene barrel that has been burned out and need for water for some time will and used for water for some time will answer. It must of course be clean and tight enough to prevent leaking.

Unless meat spoils in it, a barrel may be used again and again. It should be thoroughly scalded out each time before meat is packed in it.

### Manure Wheat Lightly

The amount of manure that it is safe to apply to the wheat field is consider-

to apply to the wheat field is considerably less than that for the alfalfa field. Heavy applications cause the wheat to lodge and burn, and in this way decrease the yield. Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, of the Agricultural College, advises that the surface dressing on the wheat field be not more than six or eight tons to the agree in the gentler part of the state. acre, in the eastern part of the state, and much less for the western.

The manure spreader is the best means of supplying the manure. If it is allowed to remain in bunches, these will tend to smother the plant. Under no circumstances should it be hauled to the field and piled up to be scattered at some future time. By this practice a large amount of the fertility will leach out, and an excessive amount of nitrogen will be deposited in local areas, causing the

crop to lodge readily.

All manure that has been formed during the summer months should be applied to the alfalfa fields this fall, or to the wheat fields as soon as the fall growth has ceased. At the present prices of wheat and alfalfa we can not afford to allow this by-product of the farm to be wasted.

## Storing Garden Vegetables

In order to realize on the effort put into growing the various vegetables, they must be so stored as to be saved in good condition for use through the winter.

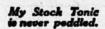
Root crops such as parsnips and sal-

sify are improved in quality by freezing and for this reason frequently are left in the rows. It is difficult, however, to get them out for use in the winter. better practice is to dig and pile them, and cover with several inches of earth to prevent alternate freezing and thaw-

Carrots, turnips, and beets must not be allowed to dry out, as this greatly reduces their edibility. They should be removed from the ground before freezing and stored in a dry place. Pits or other types of common storage may be

Cabbage for winter use should be pulled late in the fall. The roots and outer leaves should be left on for a protection. The cabbages are piled in layers with the roots pointing upward, and the mound thus formed is covered with eight or ten inches of earth. The sides of the mound should slope to furnish drainage. A shallow trench around the pile to carry off the surface water affords additional protection.
Onions should be stored away from

other vegetables, as the strong odor will permeate surrounding objects. After being cured they may be stored in bins or caves that are free from dampness.



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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PBN AVeraging 175 eggs, 1916. 129 seven menths 1917 strong birds, first and third Topeka Fair. Reasonable. Need room. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka.

## POULTRY WANTED.

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEHSE FOR HOLI-ays. Write fer cash offers. Coops leaned ee. Ship direct. The Copes, Topeka.



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.

### A Commonplace Life

"A common place life," we say as we sigh, But why should we sigh as we say? The commonplace sun in the commonplace

Makes up the commonplace day.
The moon and stars are commonplace things,
And the flower that blooms and the bird
that sings,
But dark were the world and sad our let
If the flowers failed and the sun shone not,
And God, who studies each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole.
—Selected.

### **Potatoes Save Bread**

Potatoes are plentiful this year in almost every community. They are less concentrated than wheat, since they contain a large proportion of water—70 per cent. Wheat can be preserved and shipped more satisfactorily.

Though first of all a vegetable, if palatably prepared and served with a well-flavored gravy or with butter, they decrease the amount of bread eaten. For

crease the amount of bread eaten. many people potatoes take the place of bread entirely at the dinner meal.

### Dry Bread Made Appetizing

Waste no dry bread. A single slice is valuable and every bit thrown away means greater hanger in Europe. Here are practical ways to use dry bread and thereby keep in the food saving campaign, as urged by the United States Food Administration:

Cut it in thin slices and toast it. Crisp toast is appetizing with almost any breakfast drink.

any breakfast drink.

Cut dry portions of loaves into cubes about three-fourths of an inch square, about three-fourths of an inch square, put in a shallow pan and toast in the oven to a golden brown. Serve for use in soup. If preferred the bread may be buttered, cut in strips instead of cubes, toasted, and eaten with soup.

Revive the old-fashioned dish of bread and milk—an excellent use for dry

bread.

Make into bread pudding, using raisins liberally to give flavor and make the dish more attractive and nourishing. Instead of using raisins, jelly may be spread on the pudding after baking, and a meringue made by adding sugar to the beaten whites of eggs in the proportion of one tablespoonful of sugar to one egg white placed on top of the whole and browned in the oven. The red jelly and the white meringue helps to make an atatractive dish and the tart jelly gives attractive dish and the tart jelly gives an appetizing flavor.

Or break up the dry bread into small pieces and crush with a rolling pin, sav-ing the bread crumbs for future use in the place of flour or to sprinkle as buttered crumbs over the top of scalloped dishes. A covered glass jar is a convenient receptacle for storing bread crumbs.

Not one apple, windfall or hand-picked, should be allowed to go to waste this year. The windfalls may be used for jelly and fruit butters or for cider vinegar. Apples combine well with almost any other fruit for jelly or butter.

Beating cakes incloses bubbles of air, which is one of the secrets of light cakes. Stirring stirs them out.

### Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg produc-tion of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hons 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 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, 4638 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.)

Six emergency home demonstration agents have been placed in Kansas counties: Miss Juanita Sutcliff in Cowley County, Miss Ellen Nelson in Seward, Miss Mollie Lindsey in Ness, Miss Maud Coe in McPherson, Miss Ellen Batchelor in Wyandotte, and Miss Bertha Boyd in Stevens. Miss Elsie Baird has been selected for Anderson County, Miss Avis Talcott for Atchison, and Miss Edna Danner for Marshall. Several other counties have asked for home demonstration agents through the division of extension of the Agricultural College, and these will be appointed as soon as the county organizations can be completed and capable women found:

## Apple Sauce Cake

'4 cupful fat
1 cupful raisins, chopped and
1 foured
1 teaspoonfuls cinnamon
1 teaspoonful soda
2 cupfuls flour
1 cupful sugar
4 teaspoonful nutmeg
1 cupful unsweetened appled
(cooked)
Pinch of salt.
Cream the fat and add the sugar; mix

well. Add raisins and apples and then the flour, which is sifted with the soda, salt, and spices.

### Peanut Soup

A delicious and nourishing soup may be made from skim milk and peanut but-ter as follows, says the United States Department of Agriculture:

Heat one pint of milk until luke-warm. Add two rounded tablespoonfuls of peanut butter mixed to a smooth paste with a little of the milk. Salt to taste. Thicken with one teaspoonful of butter or savory fat mixed with one tablespoonful of flour. Bring almost to the boiling point and serve.

Prepare the land now for shrubbery or flower beds next spring.



Coffee No need to send your money out of town when you want good coffee. 'Just ask your grocerfor Golden Sun. He gives you what you want and keeps your

ter streets, better schools, etc. Golden Sun Coffee is made clean, and comes to you clean, without even the natural dust and chaff that make ordinary

money in town where part of it returns to you in the form of bet-

coffee so muddy and bitter. Try a pound. You will like its delightful aroma and flavor.

> The Woolson Spice Co. Toledo, Ohio

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This set is built to satisfy the housewife and it has satisfied thousands of them. Every article is a necessity in the kitchen and you can't get too many of them. After you have used this set you will wonder how you ever got along without it. It consists of the following useful articles:

One Hand Automatic Dover Egg Beater

Zig-Zag Mixer and Batter Spoon Egg Boiler and Egg Server Flexible Cake Turner and Chopping Knife.

Ransas Farmer will be glad to make you a present of one of these sets with your renewal subscription. Send it today.

Special Offer.

This useful Kitchen Set given free with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer, as long as they last. Our supply is limited. Ask for Premium No. 4 when you order.

Kansas Farmer one year and Butcher Set

Four-Piece Kitchen Our New Three-Piece Butchering Set FREE



CONTAINS ONE EACH Skinning Knife

**Butcher Knife** Sticking Knife

(Double Edge) All with six-inch high grade blades, carefully tempered, ground and polished. BEECH or MAPLE HANDLES and EXTRA LARGE-HEADED BRASS RIVETS. Fully warranted.

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This valuable Butchering Set of best steel given free with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer. Send \$1.15 for your renewal and get the Butchering Set by return mail. If you choose this premium offer, ask for Premium No. 1.

# **Auto Gloves** PREMIUM NO. 3





These fine Auto Gloves, gauntlet style, made from auto top material, just the thing for auto driving or any outdoor work, are offered free to Kansas Farmer subscribers. It is a great opportunity to get a pair of good gloves absolutely free.

### Special Offer.

Send us \$1.00 and we will credit your subscription, to Kansas Farmer for one year and send you one pair of Auto Gloves absolutely free. Ask for Premium No. 3.

# War Map FREE

This War Map will show you just where the battles are being flught and enable you to trace accurately just what ground is being gained or lost by our soldiers and allies who are fighting in France. It is a six-page Map suitable to hang on the wall, the size of each page being 28 by 36 justes. inches.

## Six Big Pages

In addition to the maps of the eastern and western battle fronts, it also contains a map of Kansas and a map of the United States, together with illustrations of the various new war devices. and explanations of them.

### Handy Index

The War Front Maps show towns, villages, roads, railroads, and all points mentioned in newspaper accounts. It is completely indexed so that places on the map can be readily found.

### Special Offer.

This large, complete War Map given free with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer. Renew today while we have a supply of this popular War Map on hand. Ask for Premium No. 2.

Send \$1.00 for Kansas Farmer one year and this big War Map.

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KANSAS FARMER THREE YEARS AND ROCK-A-BYE BABY SWING

\$2.00



Take Good Care of the Baby.

This Rock - a-Bye
Baby Swing is made
of the best materials
and is conveniently
supplied with hook
so that it can be
hung in any room in
the house, er outdoors. doors.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Send us \$2.00 and we will credit your subscription to Kansas Farmer for three years and send you one of these Rock-a-By: Swings absolutely free, express prepaid. Ask for Premium No. 6.

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PREMIUM NO. 7

Inside there are two cases for money, tickets, cards, or anything you want to carry, also a blank identification card or pass case, and one large compartment just the right size for bills. Besides these features there is a postage stamp holder, and another place for a key, coins, spectacles, etc. real leather Pocketbook.

Special Offer.

This handy Leather Pocketbook given free with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer. Send \$1.00 and ask for Premium No. 7.



# 12 GRAFTED APPLE TREES F-R-E-E

Given with Kansas Farmer

This collection of Twelve Grafted Apple Trees which we want to send you, consists of three trees cach, of four varieties of proven merit. They are hardy, will thrive anywhere, and provide a nice succession of quality fruit, including

THREE GENUINE DELICIOUS, THREE STAYMAN WINESAP, THREE JONATHAN AND

THREE WEALTHY.

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

Special Offer.

Special Offer. If you will send us \$1.00, we will enter or renew your subscription to Kansas Farmer for one year and send you the twelve Apple Trees postpale. As the demand for these trees is enormous, you should take advantage of this offer at once. We reserve the right to refund money after the supply is exhausted. Ask for Premium No. 5.

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# HOLSTEIN CATTLE SALE

At Farm Near Junction City, Kan. Thursday, November 15, 1917



## FORTY-SEVEN HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS

Consisting of twenty-three head of five-year-old cows; six head six-year-old; eighteen head of heifers coming two years old, and one registered herd bull. All the cows and all the heifers old enough to breed or bred. All tuberculin

We are leaving the farm and selling all our dairy herd. A number of the cows are pure-bred but cannot be registered. We have been eleven years building up this herd and most all the offering were raised on this farm.

If you want good, useful, producing cows, come to this sale. Farm is known as the John K. Wright farm, one mile east of town. Every animal will be sold and nothing reserved.

## **COMPTON & THOMAN** KANSA**S** JUNCTION CITY,

AUCTIONEERS-COL. CURPHY, COL. WEBSTER.

# Spotted Poland

Thirty spring boars, thirty spring gilta. Sired by Billie Sunday, Cainville Glant and Perfect Judge. Sows by Brandywine, Budweiser. Old Clipper and Spotted Giant. J. O. RILEY & SON - CAINSVILLE, MO.

# **DEMING RANCH QUALITY**

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

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

# TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

# 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

Burlington, Kansas

# The Lone Cedar Polands

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

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS March and April pigs for quick sale. H. A. or PAUL H. MATTOX, Route 2, Burlington, Kan.

## McGATH'S BIG **ORPHAN**

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

## Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.

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

# POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN HERD Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfac-tion gusranteed. Come and see me.

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS, Heavy-boned March pigs, either sex. Eighty select from. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants.

P. L. WARE & SON - PAOLA, KANSAS

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Extra good spring boars. Fall pigs ready
to ship.
T. T. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.

# POLAND CHINAS

25 SPRING BOARS, READY FOR SERVICE. 25 SPRING GILTS, OPEN.

One hundred and fifty head registered hogs in my herd. Write today what you want. E. L. BARRIER - EUREKA, KANSAS

# POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

C. B. PALMER
MARION, KANSAS

### Henry's Big Type Polands

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

### White Oak Park Polands

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

Henry Koch, Edina, Missouri

# **GREEN WOOD FARM POLANDS**

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

M. F. RICKERT - SEWARD, KANSAS

### Faulkners Famous Spotted Polands

Late summer and fall pigs for sale. Buy them from the Fountain Head. Annual brood sow sale February 13. Ask for catalog. H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### **CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES**

Twelve helfers and two bulls, 15-16ths pure, beautifully marked, five weeks old, from heavy milkers, at \$20 each. Safe de-livery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

# **MYERS' POLAND CHINAS**

Gardner, Kans., Wednesday, Nov. 7

# 52 Head Spring and Fall Boars and Gilts

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

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

### ARRANGE TO ATTEND THIS SALE.

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

H. E. MYERS, COL. J. C. PRICE, AUCTIONEER

GARDNER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

STANDARD DAIRY COMPANY, WICHITA, KANSAS

# 156 - HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION - 156

On Wednesday, November 7, 1917 AT CAMERON, MISSOURI

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

E. L. ENSIGN

W. H. ZIMMERMAN

Auctioneer, T. E. Deem

### F. W. ROBISON, Cashler Towanda State Bank HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS We offer special attractions in choice young buils, ready for service, both from tested and untested dams, at prices within reason. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd.

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

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

T. R. MAURER & COMPANY

EMPORIA, KANSAS



# HOLSTEINS AND **GUERNSEYS**

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

F. W. WALMER

Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

# FRIESIAN PARK FARM HOLSTEINS

I am offering six registered Holstein bulls, all sired by Sir Johanna Bonheur Ormsby. He is sired by a son of Johanna Bonheur and his dam is a daughter of Pietertje Maid Ormsby. Both of his granddams are among the leading cows of the Holstein breed. These bulls will all be from 13 to 15 months old and ready for service by December 1. They are evenly marked and a good husky well grown bunch and priced to sell. \$100 each while they last, if taken by December 1. Address

C. G. KEYS

RICHLAND CENTER - WISCONSIN

# Do You Want Holsteins?

To make room for my recently purchased registered cows, will sell my entire herd of grade Holstein cows and heifers, consisting of twenty high grade young cows either fresh or due this fall or winter; fifteen 2-year-old past heifers due in December; and thirty yearlings from 12 to 20 months old. Will quote close prices on this stuff if moved within the next thirty days.

CHANUTE JOHN W. MAGEE

**Butter Bred Holsteins** Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds. J. P. MAST - - SCRANTON, KANSAS

For Sale—Twenty head of registered cowsyearlings and calves; also twelve young high grade cows and helfers. All bred to a bull whose three nearest dams averaged near 25 pounds butter in seven days. One herd bull and four young bulls by Sunflower Sir Mutual 78654.

1013 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kansas

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

# The Cedarlane Holstein Werd

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

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS
Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan. Breaders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning
record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence
solicited.

Braeburn Holsteins Bull Calves, a few females to make room

females to make room. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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# PERCHERON STALLIONS

earling cilts; two 2-year-old colts; two 3-year-old colts; two 4-year-old colts, and stallion. All sound and registered in Percheron Society of America. Blacks and sold this fall I will cut the prices. Also five registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and

J. C. PARKS

HAMILTON, KANSAS

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

AND BEAU BALTIMORE. All our show cattle our own breeding.
A few choice young bulls reserved to head spection and sale, william Condell, Herdsman.

Inspection of farm and breeding herd invited. high-class pure-bred herds now ready for inspection and sale, ROBT. H. HAZLETT, EL DORADO, KANSAS

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The high price of feed discourages some farmers and dairymen—but not these who ewn—

# **AYRSHIRES**

Because AYRSHIRES are hardy, vigorous, good foragers, big producers and PROFITABLE despite the present price of feed. Particularly adapted to the needs of dairymen. Send for information and list or breeders to

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### MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX MULEFOOT HOGS

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

S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas

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D. J. White, Clements. Kan.
DORSET HORN SHEEP
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, He
RED POLLED CATTLE.
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas, rlin. Han.

### SHEEP.



200 — RAMS — 200
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES
Our flock wes awarded 20
prizes at 1917 Iowa State Fair.
Weight and woo! always win.
Rams and ewes for sale. C. W.
& Frank Chandler, Kellerton, Ia.

### HORSES AND MULES.



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2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Charten, 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, Is.

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

# DUROC JERSEYS.

CRYSTAL SPRING DUROCS
Twelve head of Duroc Jersey spring boars,
to better breeding anywhere, seven of them
sired by Kern's Sensation, grand champion
of Iowa and Nebraska this year. Priced ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

# **DUROC BOARS**

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

# G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

### IMMUNED DUROCS

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

MARSH CREEK DUROC HERD
Fall pigs by Highland Cherry King 204165
of tried sows, big type. Ready to ship December 1. R. P. WELLS - - FORMOSA, KANSAS

DUROC PIGS, REGISTERED, \$11.00 W. J. BARNES, Route 5, Oswego, Kansas.

# 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.

HARRISON'S DUBOCS
Pure-bred Duroc boars.
W. J. HARRISON - AXTELL, KANSAS

Immune Duroc Boars on Approval Pedigreed Duroc boars with size, length and bone. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for F. C. CROCKER, BOX K, FILLEY, NEB.

FORTY DUROC JERSEY BOARS
Cholera immuned. Sired by Gold Medal
176231, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Extra
strong breeding boars. Close prices to close
them out. Over ten years nothing but prize
winning bred sires used. Baby pigs ready
to wean at prices to move them, as we have
more than we have accommodations for.
W. E. HUSTON — AMERICUS, KANSAS

ROYAL GRAND WONDER
First prize junior year boar at Kansas
State Fair, heads my herd. Some splendid
March boars of noted blood lines. Ready
for service. Bred sow sale February 14.
B. R. ANDERSON
Route 7

# **IMMUNED DUROCS**

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

Jones Sells On Approval Large-type spring boars and gilts of fash-mable blood lines at reasonable prices. erd immuned.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

# MAPLEWOOD DUROCS

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

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY PIGS
August and September farrow.
CHESTER McWILSON - RICE, KANSAS

### SHORTHORN CATTLE.

### ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS Two choice bulls and ten extra good heif-ers for sale. Priced to sell. The kind that

D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

## SHADY LAWN SHORTHORNS

At head of herd, Kansas Archer 440809 by Mistletoe Archer. For sale, fifteen choice young bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Come and see our herd. f. H. Hull & sons - Eureka, Kansas

# SHORTHORN CATTLE

A few Scotch bulls for sale of breeding age. Red and roans. Write or come and see my herd. O. A. HOMAN & SON, PEABODY, KANSAS

# ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORT-HORNS Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflys, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale, H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

# Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391-962 in service. Young bulls up to 10 months old for sale. Reds and roans, in good old for sale. Reds and roans, in good thrifty condition and the making of good useful animals. Inspection invited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.

C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, KANSAS

# Cedar Heights Shorthorns

For Sale—Three red bulls, 12 months old. A few cows and heiters. Priced reasonable. Come and see my herd. see my herd. HARRY T. FORBES Topeka, Kansas

Charles V. Sass, of Kansas City, Kansas, owns one of the good herds of Holsteins. Mr. Sass has been breeding Holsteins for twenty-seven years. The foundation stock of this herd was the best that could be purchased at that time and all foundation stock was selected with a view to building up a heavy producing herd. All of the buils used in this herd were backed by records and the result is a herd of the producing kind.

# Jerseys for Net Profits



You're in the dairy business for profit—the net profit that your herd has made you at the end of the year will determine the size of your bank account. Jerseys yield the largest returns from every ounce of feed—proved by tests at two great expositions. Jersey milk averages 5.3% butter fat, 9.1% thickest of all breeds. Buy a Jersey was a series of the profit of the



solids not fat—highest of all breeds. Buy a Jersey bull.

Write the breeders advertised below for prices, pedigrees, etc. The American Jersey Cattle Club, 375 West 23rd Street, New York City

### 120 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

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

J. W. Berry & Son

### IDYLWILD STOCK FARM

For Sale—Bull calf dropped March 3, 1917; dam. Pet of Clover Hill F's 2d 227416; sire, Jacoba's Prize Premier 137930. Price, \$50.00.

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kan.

# LONGVIEW JERSEYS

(Register of Merit Herd) Bull calves sired by champion bulls out of gister of Merit dams, for sale at all times.

Longview Farm LEE'S SUMMIT - - - MISSOURI

# Registered Jerseys

Cows, Heifers and Calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce herd. Price reasonable. O. F. Pfeutze, Rtc. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

# Catalogs Are Ready

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Fer the fellowing Jersey Salea to be held under my management:
Lochrie & McCoy, Carl Junction, Mo., Sept. 27; Okiahoma Breeders Sale, Okiahoma, Okia., Sept. 29; Redmon & Sons. Tipton, Mo., Oct. 1; Geo. W. Hagan, Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 31. Write today and ask to be placed on my mailing list. Address B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

### REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

BUTTER-BRED, FROM HIGH-PRODUCING COWS.

Maxwell's Jersey Dairy TOPEKA, KANSAS ROUTE 2

### LOMAX JERSEYS

A Herd of Producers, Backed by Records, opular blood lines. Choice individuals. We invite inspection of our herd at all times. Write us your wants.

Dr. J. H. Lomax STATION B - - ST. JOSEPH, MO.

## J. B. PORTER & SON

MAYETTA, KANSAS BREEDERS OF HIGH-CLASS JERSEYS. STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. WRITE US YOUR WANTS.

# GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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

## GALLOWAY CATTLE

# **GALLOWAYS**

About 76 registered Galloway cows, helfers and ealves. A very choice lot with the best blood lines of the breed represented. A low price on the bunch for a quick sale. Investigate. G. E. CLARK 205 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas

# GALLOWAY BULLS

SIXTY yearling and two-year-old bulls, strong and rugged; farmer bulls, have been range-grown. Will price a few cows and E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

# HEREFORD CATTLE.

# **Greenwood Hereford Farm**

Prince Rupert Herefords

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

# W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

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

J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kansas

### 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

Compton & Thoman, of Junction City, Kansas, have announced November 15 for a dispersion sale of their entire dairy herd of Hoistein cattle. They have been eleven years building up this herd of high class dairy cattle. Most all the cattle have been raised on this farm. Forty-seven head of high class dairy cattle will be offered, including twenty-three head of five-year-old cows and six head of six-year-olds and eighteen head of coming two-year-old heifers that are a promising lot. All the cows and heifers will be bred to a registered Holstein bull.

### **AUCTIONEERS.**

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

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



# P. M. GROSS Live Stock Auctioneer

Twelve years on the block. Pure-bred sales a specialty. Sales made anywhere. 4230 Pasco Kansas City, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

# WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Thirty spring boars, forty spring gilts, bred or open. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kansas

Clinton County Chesters

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

J. H. McANAW - CAMERON, MISSOURI

# Rose's Chester Whites

Fall pigs for sale, farrowed October 1, sired by Wm. A. 3d descendants of Prince Wildwood and from grand champion sows at Washington County Fair. Crated for shipment at \$18 each. Also May 1 gilts of good bone, length and quality, at \$35 each. C. E. ROSE - MORROWVILLE, KANSAS Washington County.

### SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

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

# HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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



DISPERSION SALE OF

# **DOUBLE STANDARD** POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

RICHLAND, KANS., THURSDAY, NOV. 8



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

### FORTY-SEVEN HEAD OF DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAMS

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

D. C. VAN NICE

RICHLAND, KANSAS

Sixteen Miles Southeast of Topeka, on Missouri Pacific Railway.

# G. E. Cox & Son Angus

Forty-eight Head Registered Angus Cows and Heifers Fifteen Yearling and Two-year-old Bulls One Herd Bull

# At Farm Mear Elk City, Kansas, Nov. 23, 1917



We are leaving the farm and will sell our entire herd of registered Angus cattle that we have been years building up. They represent all the leading families, such as Black-



birds, Ericas, Prides and Prince Itos. A number of the cows have calves at foot and all are bred to our great herd bull, Rosebud Crown by Blackbird Crown by Prince Ito 2d.

This is not a reduction sale, but a closing out sale. Every animal will be sold with a very liberal guarantee. Catalogs are ready to mail. Write today to

# E. COX & SON,

O. W. Devine represents Kansas Farmer at this sale. Auctioneers-Col. Cooper, Col. Sheets.

# Kansas Herd Chester Whites

FIRST ON BOAR PIGS, BOTH STATE FAIRS. YOUNG BOARS FOR SALE

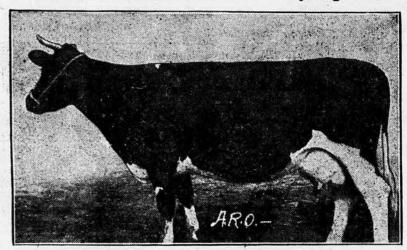
ARTHUR MOSSE, ROUTE 10, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

# GREAT SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

TWO DAYS SALE

# Albechar Holstein Farm, December 3-4, 1917

Will offer for sale 125 head of pure-bred, registered Holstein cows and heifers and a few young bulls



These cows are blue ribbon animals, prize winners at the big shows this year, of the very highest breeding and individuality. There will be a large number of A. R. O. cows in this sale bred and in calf to some of the best bulls of the Holstein breed. All animals tuberculin tested and guaranteed free from tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. Write for catalog containing full descriptions and four generation pedigree of each animal.

Robinson & Shultz, Owners Independence - - - -

# Closing Out Auction Sale of Jacks & Jennets'



# **Prairie View** Stock Farm

Sale will be held in Lawson, Mo., on Milwaukee and Santa Fe Rail-roads, 38 Miles Northeast of Kansas City, Mo.

# WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1917

# 15 Jacks and 25 Jennets

All black with white points; all well bred and registered: Mammoth blood. The good, big bodied

big bone, big kind, with quality and size. Sale will be held under shelter with comfortable seats, etc. Address BOEN & MONSEES, Lawson, Mo., for catalog. Come to the sale. We will try to make it pleasant and profitable for you.

ED. BOEN & L. M. MONSEES

# Manhattan, Kansas, November 23, 1917

EIGHT BULLS AND FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS.

Many of the cows have calves at foot and are bred to either Beau Blanchard 15th 565343 or Vic Paragon 509602, two of the good bulls used in the herd. About one-half the offering are daughters of Ohio Donald 290050 and great granddaughters of Prince Rupert 79539. Many of the cows are daughters of the best bulls of the country.

The bulls are a useful lot sired by such bulls as Laredo Boy, Domino. Maple Lad 34th, Beau Gondolus 7th, Fairview Byron 2d, Vic Paragon, and other good bulls.

other good bulls.

Write today for a catalog and plan to attend. Sale will be held under cover on the farm, which adjoins the farm of the Kansas State Agricultural

W. H. RHODES

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

# SALE OF PARK PLACE SHORTHORNS

AT FARM NEAR

AUGUSTA, KANSAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917 Under Cover Rain or Shine. 50 - Head of Straight Scotch Cattle - 50

10 - BULLS - 10



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

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

# 40 - FEMALES - 40

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

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

Fifteen open heifers, all bred right and every one a

Included in the offering are five Lavenders, five Village Girls, Duchess of Glosters, Missies, Princess Royals, Rose-marys, Nonpareils, Secrets, Campbell Blooms, Victorias, and

others of noted families.

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

PARK E. SALTER,

302 Bitting Building,

WICHITA, KANSAS

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

# HEREFORD CATTLE SALE - 110 HEAD - AT HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917



# SEVENTY-FIVE HAND-PICKED COWS AND HEIFERS

r, roomy, prolific cows of the choicest breeding, including about twenty 2 and 3-year-old daughters brous 5th, bred to Lawrence Fairfax and Imported Shucknall Monarch; thirty of same age sired by ns, College Count and Beau Donald 33d, bred to Generous 5th, the show bull Sampson, Lawrence, and Shucknall Monarch. Others range four to seven years old and are safely bred to our herd bulls. We consider this the most valuable lot of young females we ever offered and, being mated to such good bulls, believe they present the best investments to be offered in any sale.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED SALE CATALOG AND MENTION THIS PAPER. O. W. DEVINE, KANSAS FARMER REPRESENTATIVE REPPERT & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS

## THIRTY-FIVE TOP BULLS

sat character and substance a plenty, includ
SAMPSON 437001

five head catalogued, we have two carloads of yearlings of like breeding and char-making this the best opportunity of the fall for bull buyers.

W. J. BOWMAN & CO., NESS CITY, KANSAS



# 75 Head Hereford Cattle

I will sell at the Star Breeding Farm, near Elk City, Kan., on

Thursday, November 22, 1917



# 50 HEREFORD COWS AND HEIFERS

Twelve cows have calves at foot and all are bred to drop calves early in the spring.

Fifteen yearling bulls that are promising herd headers and are very desirable breeding.

The cows represent the most popular families of Here-

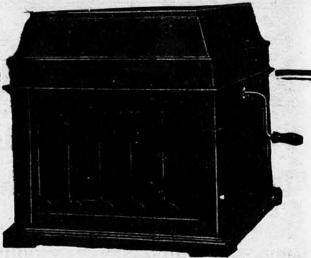
ford cattle, including a number of my show herd.

I have 175 head of Herefords on my farm and am selling some of my best cattle to reduce my herd. Catalogs are ready to mail. Send for on etoday and arrange to attend my sale. Auctioneer—Col. Fred Reppert.

> ELK CITY, KANSAS

DRYBREAD, SAMUEL

# Try EDISON'S 1918 AMBEROLA in your home



The New Edison Diamond Amberola-Model 50

10 matter how delightful your home may now be, Mr. Edison's New Diamond Amberola could not fail to make it more so. A Diamond Amberola in your living room would make it the brightest and cheeriest spot in the world for you. It would become a hallowed place where your family and friends would gather together and enjoy with you the gems of the world of music-heart-songs, ballads, hymns, opera, concert, musical comedy, vaudeville-no end of entertainment.

We could tell you that the Amberola reproduces songs so naturally that, when you turn your back and close your eyes, it is difficult to believe that the living artists are not actually in the room. We could write whole pages in an effort to convince you that the New Edison Diamond Amberola is a musical instrument indispensable in your home, but one note of the voice of Anna Case singing "Annie Laurie," or one ripple of music from the bow of Albert Spalding playing "My Old Kentucky Home," would convince you as no printed words ever could.

We could tell you that the New Edison Diamond Amberola has a GENUINE DIAMOND REPRODUCER (no needles to change). We could tell you that Edison Blue Amberol Records are almost unbreakable and unwearable. We could tell you many other wonderful things about the New Edison Diamond Amberola and Edison Blue Amberol Records, but the Amberola itself can tell you in its own music language far better than we can.

HEAR MR. EDISON'S AMBEROLA BEFORE YOU PUR-CHASE ANY PHONOGRAPH OR TALKING MACHINE, WHATEVER NAME IT MIGHT HAVE. And when you do hear the Amberola, hear it in your own home right where you would expect to use it after you bought it. Just give it a few days' trial and it will sing and play itself into your heart and your life so that you will never want to part with it even at many times its cost.

# SPECIAL FREE TRIAL **OFFER**

Now, about that free trial? Find in the list below the name of the dealer nearest you. Fill in the coupon at the bottom of this page and sign your name and address on the margin. The dealer will send you the beautiful Amberola Book from which you may select the instrument you prefer. He will also send you the catalog of Blue Amberol

Records. Select any 12 records. The dealer will send you the Amberola and records, which you may keep for three days. After three days you may purchase the Amberola and records for cash or or terms which will be arranged by the dealer, or you may notify the dealer that you do not care to purchase and he will take their back without the trial costing you one cent. No red tape! No expense or obligation on your part! Just an out-and-out FREE trial.

No doubt many times you have thought that you would buy, or try, a phonograph "some day." Send the coupon NOW. Make TO-DAY YOUR "SOME DAY."

Write for our beautiful Amberola Book, "A Master Product of a Master Mind." It's FREE

# WHAT THE AMBEROLA GIVES YOU method of recording is a secret with Mr. Edison and his

most trusted associates. That is why no record but an Edison record has all the natural warmth, richness and

feeling of the living artist. There is no thin, metallic twang

With the Edison Diamond Amberola you may have any kind of music at any time and any place. Think what a possession this is!

Mr. Edison has so perfected the art of phonographic recording that every sound-wave, from the crashing thunder of great military bands to the most delicate wisp of sound from the lightest-toned violin, is caught by his recording instruments and reproduced on Blue Amberol Records. His

Silver Threads Among the Gold I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen Take This Letter to My Mother Only to See Her Face Again When You and I Were Young, Maggie **HEART-SONGS** 

BANDS
Imerica, I Love You
I Capitan and Manhattan Beach Mar
Zavairy Charge
Soston Commandery March
dlue Danube Waltz
Heart of America March
Garden of Roses Waltz
Passing Review—Patrol
RECORDS Cld Folks at Home SACRED SELECTIONS ng Tell the Story of Galilee BALLADS ica, I Love You, March

such as you hear from talking machines—nothing but smooth, round, rich and mellow melody. You actually would be astounded to think that anything but a human being could produce such music. My Country, 'Tis of Thee (America)
We'se Tenting To-Night
American Fantasie
Yankee Doodle

of Canada March e Old Brigade Marc Chariot Race March phlanders' March

MEDLEYS Scotland Medley of Country Dances ade Medley

Mr. Edison, placing quality before all else, selects his artists solely on merit. He has the choice of the best vocalists and instrumentalists of the world make records for him. That is why, on Edison Blue Amberol Records, you hear the foremost singers, instrumentalists, bands, orchestras, etc., of the day. As illustrating what you may have when you own an Amberola we have selected at random the following Blue

## INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS

exander's Raytime Band (Banjo) nt Heart Throbs (Bells) ncing on the Housetop (Bells) raival of Venice (Accordion) nnie Scotland Medley with Variatio

### **VAUDEVILLE**

Topics of Punkin Center Incle's Farm Powder Agent In Wedding y Doings at Sleepy Hollow Clancy's Boarding House

Amberol Records from the extensive Blue Amberol catalog: **QUARTETS** 

Alone in the Deep Don't Stop Kentucky Babe Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! Sally in Our Alley When the Roll is Called Up Yonder

RECORDS FOR DANCING Around The Map—Fox Trot
Good-Bye Boys Medley—Two-Step
Hezekiah—Cake Walk
Listen to This—One-Step
Over the Waves—Waltz
Whistling Rufus—One-Step
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