

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

of the Farm and Home

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PLANT SORGHUMS THIN

A Four Ounce Head Every Ten Inches in Row Means Fifty Bushel Yield

THE date on which the sorghums may be safely planted for grain is governed by the season and the condition of the soil upon which they are to be planted. This date may vary a week or ten days on adjoining farms or even adjoining fields. The seed of sorghums, like that of corn, will not grow in cold and wet ground, and when planted in such ground there is danger of the seed rotting and a poor stand resulting. It may be safely said that kafir and milo can be planted in each section at such time as corn planting is well under way. Every corn grower well knows that in his neighborhood farmers differ as to whether corn planting should be done extremely early or delayed until the soil becomes thoroughly warm, and which usually means a difference of not more than a week.

Cultivation of the land early in the spring and continuing until planting time, results in the soil warming earlier than if not cultivated, and on cultivated soils sorghums can be safely planted earlier than on uncultivated soils. Some soils will permit of earlier planting than others, even though prepared similarly. Whether or not the land is free from the seed of weeds at the time of planting is also a factor. Foul land should not be planted until the weeds have started and have been destroyed by cultivation.

To lay down a rule of value as to the amount of kafir, milo, feterita or cane seed to plant per acre, is as impossible as to fix the planting date or determine the best methods of planting. I know that for satisfactory grain yields the prevailing rate of planting is much too thick. Thick planting results in small heads and decreased yields. Thin planting produces larger heads, average yields of grain and greatly increased crop assurance. Were the seasonal conditions such as to insure sufficient moisture for the maturing of a medium-sized head on each stalk in a thick stand, then thick planting would be most advisable. There will be seasons when the yield would have been heavier as a result of thicker planting and the farmer may be disappointed the first year he plants thin, but the consistent thin planter will in a ten-year period have produced much more grain per acre than his neighbor who plants thicker.

The thick planting of grain sorghums is due to two principal causes: (1) the desire to grow both a grain and a forage crop from the same planting, and (2) because to date there is no machinery which will plant the seed of the sorghums at the proper rate. The most consistent grain yields will come from a stand planted for seed. A far better quality of forage will be obtained from planting specially for forage. Two plant-

ings, each for its purpose, give greater crop assurance, can be harvested and fed more cheaply and with greater profit than a crop grown for the two purposes.

For either grain or forage the rate of planting will vary with the different sections and will be governed by the probable rainfall during the growing season, the moisture present in the soil at planting time, and also upon the degree to which the farmer will be able to conserve moisture by thorough cultivation. To attempt to grow more plants than the soil moisture will mature, is foolhardy. To plant as thick in the area of twenty inches of annual precipitation as in the area of forty inches, is a reckless waste of labor and a sacrifice of opportunity on the part of the western grower.

Every farmer who grows corn and sorghums has noted the large ears and heads which grow on the turning row. There the stand is usually the thinnest and the stalks obtain moisture from a larger soil area. Likewise, most farmers have obtained fair yields of corn and grain sorghums in a dry year from accidentally thin planted fields. Every year, in every community, the reader has observed instances of crop failure through too thick planting. In 1913 in every county in Kansas thin planted fields of kafir and milo yielded fair grain crops, while thicker planted fields failed totally. Almost every field of feterita in Kansas matured grain in that year. In every instance of the many I have investigated, the stand of feterita was much thinner than adjoining stands of kafir or milo. Thin stands no doubt contributed largely to the success of that

crop in that year. This same condition was true of corn, that planted thin making a crop, while that planted thick failed to mature grain. The growing season of 1913 was a rare exception in its severity, but the best corn growers have come to realize that much thinner planting than formerly is resulting in the highest yield of shelled corn year after year. It is for the farmer to learn the most profitable rate of planting for his soil and climate. He can be helped in this by the suggestion, for the same reason, never to be no ready-made, never to be a successful farming.

If one seed of kafir were planted to each ten inches of row, and each seed grew, there would be slightly in excess of 14,000 kafir stalks per acre, the rows being three and one-half feet apart. If each plant should produce a four-ounce head, the yield would be fifty bushels per acre, figuring seventy pounds of kafir heads as a bushel. This yield would also be far in excess of the state's average. Every stalk of kafir will produce a head if given a chance. It is well for the farmer to begin to realize that two heads of kafir, milo or feterita are the near equal in feeding value of an ear of corn, and that to produce two of these where an ear of corn should grow is a good rule to follow. Under average field conditions kafir heads weigh four to six ounces and milo heads three to four ounces, as reported by Carleton Ball, agronomist for the Federal Department of Agriculture. I have kafir heads of the 1913 Kansas crop weighing three and a half to six ounces, milo heads weighing six to seven ounces, and fet-

erita heads weighing three to three and a half ounces.

Kafir growers generally do not appreciate how thick they do plant. On this point these figures will prove instructive: In a pound of cleaned and graded seed, from which the cracked and small seeds have been removed, there are 22,000 to 24,000 seeds. Planting seeds four inches apart in the row would require 37,200 seeds per acre; eight inches apart, 18,600 seeds; ten inches apart, 14,500; twelve inches apart, 12,400; and sixteen inches apart, 9,300; and such rate of planting would result in about the same number of stalks per acre. It will be noted that the four-inch planting will require only slightly more than one and one-half pounds of seed per acre, and ten-inch planting would require little more than a half pound. A quart of kafir seed weighs one and three-fourths pounds and so has 38,500 to 42,000 seeds. The prevailing rate of planting for grain in Kansas varies from two quarts or three and a half pounds to one gallon or seven pounds of seed per acre. From the above the farmer may be able to determine the number of stalks per acre he is likely to have from the seed he plants.

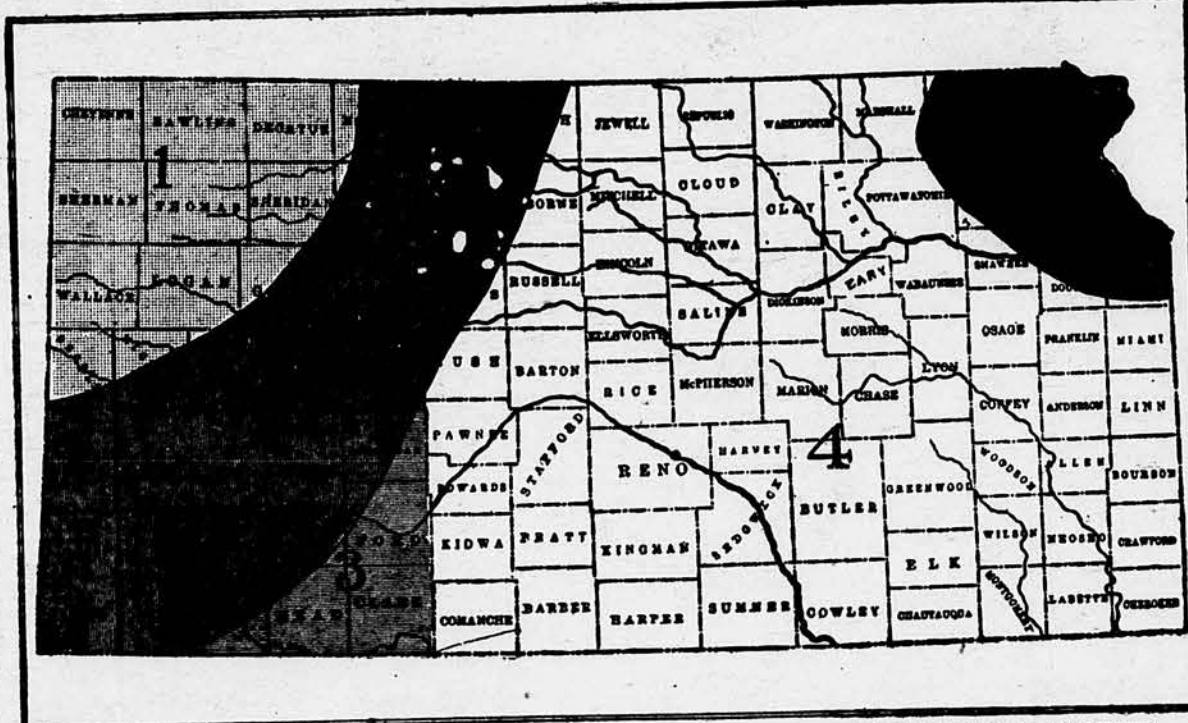
The areas to which the sorghums are adapted are shown on the map which was prepared for KANSAS FARMER by G. E. Thompson of the agricultural college following the dry year of 1913. Three members of the Manhattan Experiment Station agronomy force concurred with Mr. Thompson in his conclusions. The determination of these areas is the result of the experience of farmers in each section, combined with the results and observations of the branch experiment stations and co-operating demonstration farmers throughout the state. The sorghums adapted to each are:

"Area No. 1 in the map shows where dwarf milo, feterita and Freed's Sorgo have been grown successfully for the production of grain. Dwarf black-hulled kafir and white-hulled kafir mature grain in the more favorable seasons.

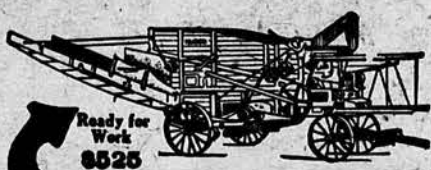
"In Area No. 2, dwarf black-hulled kafir, white-hulled kafir, milo and feterita will mature seed in average seasons. The standard black-hulled kafir seldom makes a profitable seed crop.

"Dwarf milo, feterita and Freed's Sorgo are at home in Areas No. 2 and No. 3. The standard black-hulled kafir is the favorite variety for Areas No. 4 and No. 5. In Area No. 5, standard black-hulled kafir produces excellent forage, but is not satisfactory for grain yields. Orange sorghum is an excellent forage in this district."

Put sows on pasture as soon as possible. Feed well and plan for fall litters.



MAP SHOWING AREAS TO WHICH SEVERAL GRAIN SORGHUMS ARE ADAPTED.—PREPARED BY G. E. THOMPSON



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WINONA TREE DAY

By OSCEOLA HALL

KANSAS was at one time known as part of the Great American desert, but as the brave pioneer crowded west he began to conquer this great waste land and by hard and careful work made it a place desired by many peoples. Even in our own memory in some of our Eastern and Central Kansas towns the pioneer idealized the works of nature and assisted her by planting trees.

For many years we were content to enjoy the beauty and comfort given us by our thoughtful, tree-planting fathers, and were unmindful of our duty and responsibility of even replacing the trees as they died and had not seen the necessity of planting trees in many places that were untouched in the earlier part of our state life. Recently a new interest in this matter of tree planting has become noticeable and people are not now content with replacing the trees that have died, but are placing trees where they have never been planted and where for years it has been thought they could not for certain reasons grow.

In a number of communities in the western part of the state demonstrations have been made in the proper method of planting trees and such demonstrations have proven without doubt that where the people of a community will properly care for the trees after they have been planted, they will mature.

The experiment station at Colby, in Thomas County, has had wonderful success in tree growing. This has been an inspiration to the surrounding communities and counties. While the rainfall in this section of the state is very unfavorable for tree growing, it is being demonstrated that even amid these adverse conditions trees can be made to grow. This is possible because the people of that section are ready, willing and eager for the assistance the foresters of the station can give them.

The people in and around Winona recently gave expression to true community co-operation in tree planting. This small town is located in Logan County, just south of Thomas County. The climate, rainfall, and soil formation are practically the same in these two counties. Having watched the tree-growing work at Colby, the people of Winona began to investigate the possibility for trees there. They looked about for information and for someone who could talk to them with authority concerning the question of tree planting.

It was decided that Prof. C. A. Scott, State Forester, was the one who could give them the best information and assistance in this type of community activity. March 19 was decided upon as tree day and the services of Professor Scott were secured. He spent the forenoon visiting the homes in and around Winona, giving suggestions and helpful instruction. In the afternoon he visited a number of farm homes and later gave a short talk to the school children, arousing their interest and co-operation in the tree-planting campaign. A demonstration in tree planting was given at the home of F. E. Brooke. Professor Scott studied the soil formation and climatic conditions and gave the people the benefit of his knowledge by telling them the varieties of trees best suited for their community. In the evening he gave an instructive illustrated lecture on trees. As a result Winona put on a great tree-planting campaign this spring. We are sure other communities undertaking this noble work will feel encouraged over what has been accomplished in this western town.

In some communities the boys have been organized into tree clubs. In other neighborhoods where various clubs are

already organized it has been found desirable to have the idea of tree planting and preservation as part of the regular club work. The leader of a boys' club might well teach his boys the value of trees by giving some time to the study of the different types, their value, length of life, etc., and also by preparing the ground this coming fall for making a successful planting next spring.

Any group or community taking up this work will agree with the testimony of F. D. Joslyn, editor of the Logan County News, who said: "We feel that all the time, strength and money spent in this work were well given." Another Winona citizen said: "One of the pleasantest, most successful and most satisfactory public events with which we have been connected these many years, was the day spent on the subject of trees."

Bees Help Fruit Growers

Bees are so important to the production of fruit that we might almost consider honey production as a side issue. Without bees there would be little fruit and alfalfa or clover seed. Some fruits are absolutely dependent upon insects for pollination. The strawberry is an example of this kind of fruit. In some varieties of strawberries the staminate and pistillate flowers are borne on different plants. In order to have the pistillate varieties produce fruit, pollen must be borne from other plants having stamens. Dr. J. H. Merrill of the Kansas Experiment Station states that some experiments have been conducted to determine whether or not wind can carry the pollen of strawberry plants. Gelatin plates were exposed which would catch pollen grains if they were carried by the wind. In not a single case were pollen grains of the strawberry found. The regulator pollinators of the strawberry are honey bees and other small bees.

Bees are also important in pollinating cucumbers. Tomatoes sometimes self-fertilize, but bees are an important factor even here in producing good fruit. The size of the fruit is slightly increased by cross-pollination.

Many varieties of apples, like Arkansas Black, Jonathan, and York Imperial, are self-sterile and require cross-pollination. Ben Davis, Yellow Transparent, and Willow Twig are only part self-fertile and cross-pollination is necessary in these varieties in order to have a good crop of fruit.

The flower clusters act as guides to bees and other insects, attracting them some distance. When a bee alights on a flower and works his way down into it to get the nectar, its body coated with pollen grains from some other flower comes in contact with the pistils of the flower and the cross-pollination is accomplished.

All observant fruit growers have noted that weather conditions at blooming time have much to do with the setting of fruit. If it is clear and warm at this time bees will be active and the pollination proceeds rapidly. In wet, cold or cloudy weather the bees are not so active and as a result the fruit sets poorly. This is also true of alfalfa and clover.

Actual counts have been made showing that the honey bee is the most important insect in aiding in the pollination of fruit. It is evident the wind cannot be relied upon as an agency in transferring pollen even from one apple tree to another.

While bee-keeping, from the standpoint of producing honey, is a science in itself, bees are of sufficient importance to warrant the keeping of a few hives on every farm where fruit is grown. The honey they produce will easily pay for the cost of caring for them.



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KANSAS FARMER

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MOBILIZING SCHOOL CHILDREN

A tremendous amount of energy is represented by the thousands of boys and girls in our towns and cities, and the idea of mobilizing the school boys into a farm army to help supply the labor deficiency on the farms seems most attractive. The real farmer, however, does not see much in this proposal to help him to fill his under-manned acres by using untrained school boys. As one farmer said, "It would be a fine thing for the boy but mighty hard on the farmer." We hear on every hand how important it is to put the new army recruit through a course of training that will make him really serviceable as a soldier. It takes longer to make a farm soldier that is worth his salt than one who carries a rifle and fights in the trenches.

We are by no means deprecating the importance of directing the energies of boys and girls into productive channels. The boys' and girls' club work all over the country has demonstrated the wonderful possibilities of directing the activities of young people along right lines. It is simply astonishing how much food can be produced and preserved for future use by a boy or girl working under proper direction. The club work in Kansas is well organized and should by all means be encouraged to the limit. Additional club leaders and garden supervisors should be employed and the energies of the children utilized in making substantial additions to the family larder. The training they receive in habits of industry and thrift will make them more useful as men and women and this part of the work should not be overlooked. The nation will need trained men and women after the war is over. In attempting to help out in the present labor shortage on the farm by sending school boys to take the places of seasoned and trained men, we are not looking into the future. England has already admitted her mistake in taking boys from school to perform labor on the farms and in the factories as she did in the early days of the war.

We would urge the children to enlist in the food production division of our army, but do it by joining clubs and groups that work under suitable leadership. There has been a great increase during the last few months in the amount of help of this kind available in the different sections of our state. Otis E. Hall, of the extension division of the agricultural college, Manhattan, is the state leader of boys' and girls' club work. He is the commander-in-chief of that division of our food production army and has many able assistants working under his direction.

FIXING OF FOOD PRICES

Two weeks ago on our editorial page we attempted to set forth the matter of price fixing to protect the farmer, as viewed by the St. Louis Food Conference and recommended to Secretary Houston. The attitude of the federal government on this point has been a matter of considerable concern all over the country. The following reply made by Secretary Houston to a telegram regarding the fixing of prices on food products clearly outlines the government's position:

"Your telegram received. No agency now has power to fix prices of food products. Have suggested that Congress confer power on the Government to fix minimum and maximum prices if the emergency requires them. The object of a minimum price to producers would be to stimulate production of certain staple products by assuring farmers that these products would not be disposed of below a certain level which would give them a reasonable return and would not cause them to suffer loss in any event. This would have to be done under proper regulation. The shortage of important crops in this nation, the greatly depleted resources abroad, and the waste and destruction in Europe, should cause a con-

tinuance of remunerative prices, but as an additional assurance to farmers the power indicated ought to be vested in the Government. It is not suggested that maximum prices be fixed to producers, but that power to fix such prices governing the distribution of products be given to the Government to be used if necessary to control uneconomic speculation and manipulation in the handling of food products. It is of the first importance that no step be omitted greatly to increase the supply especially of the great staple food products of the United States in every direction."

SORGHUM DAY AT HAYS

Last Saturday a large group of farmers in Ellis County and vicinity gathered at the Hays Experiment Station to make a study of the grain sorghums. At this meeting it was pointed out that farmers should stick to crops adapted to

average conditions in that part of the state. It was Prof. L. E. Call's advice that crops be grown that would be marketable or available for use on the farm and that would permit the ground to be handled in such a way as to make it possible to seed wheat in the fall. While corn is somewhat easier to plant and harvest and leaves the ground in better condition for wheat than the grain sorghums, these latter crops were advocated because they are much more dependable than corn. It was suggested that where a considerable amount of land—say a hundred and fifty or two hundred acres—was to be planted, it would be well to divide it equally between the grain sorghums and corn. The grain sorghums, however, should be planted in wide rows, in order that the land may be available for wheat in the fall.

The forage sorghums—Black Amber cane, Freed's Sorgo, and Sudan grass—

are sure feed crops, but unless there is live stock to consume them or a market close at hand it would not be advisable to grow them in large quantities this year. The live stock farmers, however, should make ample provision for the feeding of their stock by putting out plenty of these sure crops. Figures presented by R. E. Getty, of the Hays Station, indicated that Red Amber cane stands at the top in that part of the state for both silage and hay. Mr. Getty gave the results of tests at the station showing May 15 to June 1 to be the best dates for seeding dwarf black-hulled kafir in the region about Hays; June 1 for feterita, and June 15 to July 1 for Freed's sorgo.

Farmers present at this meeting, who desired seed, furnished Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the station, a list of their wants. His office will act as an emergency clearing house in handling the seed situation in that part of the state.

SEED TESTING IMPORTANT

If seed of low germination must be planted, regulate the amount used by the percentage of the seed which will grow as shown by the test. On the front page of this issue is a most important article on the advantages of planting kafir and other grain sorghums thin. Few realize how small an amount of seed is needed when it has a high percentage of germination.

Grain sorghums are liable to be low in germination, and from all reports received this is especially true this year. The only way to know how thick to plant is to make germination tests. If the seed tests but 50 per cent, plant twice as much as would be necessary if every seed could be expected to grow.

A seed testing circular has been prepared by the Kansas Defense Council and is now in the hands of every school teacher in the state. They have been requested and urged by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to have the children assist in testing seed for farmers of their respective districts. We have repeatedly urged that the schools be used in this way and we hope, now that it is being officially suggested, that farmers will take advantage of this opportunity and have all seed, especially the grain sorghums, tested before being planted.

FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE

Kansas is going to finance the man who has been unfortunate and therefore short of seed or feed for his live stock. Temporary financial embarrassment due to poor seasons or other uncontrollable circumstances will not be allowed to keep down crop production.

The finance committee of the Kansas Council of Defense has full confidence in the ability and willingness of local bankers, but the committee is acting as a sort of clearing house to bring cases of farm need to the attention of the bankers. Where local funds are inadequate, the committee will provide means for extending the necessary credit.

Several cases have already been taken up, in which farmers lacked the money to buy necessary machinery. In other cases men had no grain and were turning their horses out to graze at night after hard work all day, thus reducing efficiency fully 50 per cent. In all these cases the local banks were able to furnish abundant assistance as soon as the matter was brought to their attention.

The members of this committee, representing all the congressional districts of the state, are: Governor Arthur Capper, chairman; L. H. Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth, president of the State Bankers' Association; Emerson Carey, Hutchinson; Henry Lassen, Wichita; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence; E. V. Lanyon, Pittsburg; Charles W. Thompson, Marion; C. G. Cochran, Hays; and W. E. Wilson, Washington.

Arms and Agriculture

TO FEED THE NATION IS TO FIGHT ITS BATTLES

THE world demand for food is far above normal. The present supply is far below normal. Over-production is impossible. Unless more food is produced this year than last, the world will suffer from hunger.

Our wheat crop last year was insufficient for our own requirements. We cannot feed the Allies until we have increased our food production.

Uncle Sam is fearfully near the bottom of his flour barrel. To overcome this condition all forms of waste due to present methods of milling and the use of grain by breweries must cease.

To win the victory in making the world safe for democracy, we must produce more, consume less, and waste nothing.

PLAN OF ATTACK PROPOSED AND URGED

INCREASE AND CONSERVE CROP PRODUCTION

Grow Cereal Crops—Plant every available acre to a staple crop. Use only the very best tested seed. Replace the killed winter wheat with adapted varieties of corn and sorghum.

Build Silos and Save Surplus—Store the feed supply to prevent waste. A good supply of silage means more beef and milk. A silo may be made to pay for itself in one year.

Do More Intensive Gardening—See that the garden plot is well planted and carefully handled. Cultivate well and irrigate if necessary. Can all the surplus.

Increase Orchard Yield—Give more attention to the farm orchard. Spray all fruit trees carefully. Can, dry, preserve every pound of surplus fruit.

IMPROVE AND INCREASE LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS

Increase Dairy Production—Improve dairy herd by careful breeding and selecting. Increase milk production by better care and feeding. Produce a more wholesome product by adopting sanitary measures.

Furnish Bigger Beef Supply—Use only good pure-bred sires. Build up a herd of good beef cows. Utilize all roughage.

Raise More Hogs—Do not sell good brood sows. Produce more fall litters, feed and manage more carefully. Keep premises clean and sanitary to avoid disease.

Increase Poultry Products—Poultry and poultry products should be increased 100 per cent. Eat only the surplus roosters during the summer. Double the winter egg supply by properly feeding the hens.

In fighting the battle in the furrows of the farms we must use as arms efficient machinery and every labor-saving device possible. Every pound of standard food produced will be needed and will bring a profitable price.

The Kansas Council of Defense with its well-organized committees all over the state is in position to insure every farmer receiving financial aid, such seed as may be needed, and help in securing labor.

The council is making its appeal to every citizen of the state to rally to the standard and perform in the most efficient manner possible the task of the day and hour and make the name "Kansas" stand for service to the great nation of which we are a part. A Kansas soldier never sleeps at his post, whether he is serving in the trenches or in the furrows. Agriculture must win.

GUARANTEE OF PRICES

As War Measure Logical and Timely for Government to Fix Prices

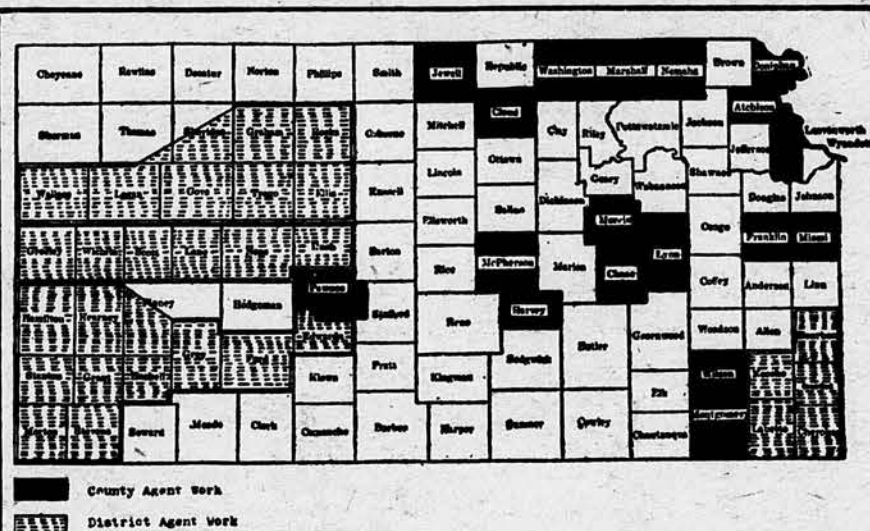
By W. I. Drummond, Chairman, Board of Governors, International Farm Congress

THE fixing of a minimum price for the principal food products, to hold good during the continuation of the war, or at least until an adequate surplus is accumulated, is not only logical and timely, but it is the plain duty of the United States government.

There is no reason or sound argument in favor of government-guaranteed prices in time of peace. The law of supply and demand must then be allowed to prevail. It is a law which is stronger than any government, and would break any government or institution that should attempt permanently to go contrary to it. But war temporarily throws everything out of gear, and compels general readjustment.

We have entered a war, the end of which no man can foresee. It is true that if the alignment remains as it now is, there can scarcely be but one result; but what assurance have we that the present national alignment will remain as it is? Furthermore, it is clear now that Germany not only desires peace as soon as she can get it, but that in case she can secure peace, it will be with a reservation and a firm resolution to plunge the world into another war in the near future, as soon as she has disentangled herself from the disastrous results of her mistakes in this one. Her dreams of world-domination will be by no means ended with this war, unless she be completely crushed or her oligarchic form of government replaced by a comparative democracy. So there is uncertainty either way: If peace comes quickly, other than by the sudden collapse of Germany, it will merely pre-empt another and perhaps greater war, with the United States as a marked nation; for hatred of England has now been largely replaced by hatred of America, in the Teuton mind. And if peace does not come quickly, new alignments, new factors, are liable to prolong the present conflict, and possibly render its very outcome uncertain.

Looking at this matter in another light, to ask farmers to greatly increase the production of any crop without a price guaranty is really asking them to bet on Germany, for should Germany collapse before other complications ensue, or a revolution of her people succeed, universal peace might—and probably would—settle over the world quickly, the armies would melt away into the fields, and over-production would have the same effect as it did before the war. In other words, continued high prices depend directly upon Germany's ability to wage war indefinitely.



A RAPID mobilization of the farm resources was possible in the eighteen counties shown in black on this map. Each of these counties has a farm bureau with a large membership and a trained man as agricultural agent who is the executive officer of the bureau. What crops to grow and how to grow them, where to get seed, how to test seed, how to feed live stock for beef and milk, where to procure farm labor, how to organize a farm business in order to secure the greatest efficiency, the direction of boys' and girls' club work in gardening and canning, are some of the things given attention by farm bureaus. These organizations are co-operating with a score or more members in each township and with their strong committees of progressive farmers have already been invaluable aids to the work of the Kansas State Council of Defense. The council found the machinery all ready for securing exactly the information needed and putting its plans into effect. Many other Kansas counties are now organizing bureaus. The rapidity with which these counties have carried out the plans of the council is but another evidence of the value of the farm bureau work. The dotted areas on the map have district agricultural agents who give attention each to several counties.

America's first line of defense is not her navy. It is her granaries, her feed lots, her warehouses and storage plants. She has the manhood and can shortly accumulate the munitions to render her safe from invasion under any conceivable circumstances. But if she failed to provide herself with foodstuffs, her plight might be a sorry one, and in that event her short-sightedness would be inexcusable.

The farmers of the United States are capable of increasing the production of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, potatoes,

cotton and pork enormously, on twelve months' notice, provided they have only average weather conditions. In order to induce them to do this, they must be given a guarantee of reasonable remuneration. They know that the population has not yet increased to a point where danger of over-production is past. They know that a large crop normally brings less money than a small one. They have a distinct recollection that the five largest corn crops they raised in the ten years immediately preceding the present war brought them \$528,000,000

less money than the five smallest crops grown during the same decade, and that the five largest crops aggregated 1,811,000,000 bushels more than the five smallest. They remember that their five largest wheat crops prior to 1913 aggregated 3,644,000,000 bushels, and brought them \$28,000,000 less than the five smallest crops, which only totalled 3,116,000,000 bushels. Ten million bales of cotton have been proven to be worth \$100,000,000 more than thirteen million bales, and fifty million hogs more than sixty million hogs.

The United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies are urging the farmers to plant every acre possible, of any staple product they can grow, declaring that there is no possibility of low prices for several years. If such is the case, then the government will be taking no chances in guaranteeing a minimum price. If this should not prove to be the case—if our apprehensions are groundless, and the normal balance of the world is restored as suddenly as it was disrupted—then it will be only fair and just for the entire people to protect the farmers, or share the loss which is certain to be their portion in the event of general over-production.

So there are two excellent reasons for guaranteeing minimum prices temporarily. First, to secure assurance of ample food supplies, whatever happens; second, the element of justice to that class of our people who might, without such guarantee, find themselves in the position of the cotton farmers in 1914.

With a guarantee of \$1.25 a bushel for wheat during 1918, and other crops in proportion, the farmers of the United States and Canada will take care of the matter of foodstuff supplies. They can afford to and will farm more acres, and farm them better. Production is a farmer's problem, and the farmer understands it far better than do most of his advisers.

If we are in for a long and hard war, the government can assure itself of ample foodstuffs without actual cost. If the clouds roll quickly by, and peace comes shortly, it might cost half a billion dollars to make good the guaranty. But what is half a billion dollars, compared to other expenditures which the government is preparing to make, and will make, even though the war be short?

A guaranteed minimum price to the producers would also be the best possible protection to the consumers against famine prices, in case the war is a serious one.

Boys Get Start In Pure-Bred Hogs

ONE HUNDRED boys in Phillips County will this year get started in the pure-bred hog business. This enterprise has been made possible for these boys by the Farmers State Bank of Kirwin and the Farmers National Bank of Phillipsburg. E. C. Trull, cashier of the Kirwin bank, and W. C. Smith, cashier of the Phillipsburg bank, have each organized a community pig club with a membership of fifty boys, the work to be conducted in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College through the boys' and girls' club leader, Otis E. Hall.

These banks are furnishing the money for the purchase of registered Duroc-Jersey bred gilts which will be turned over to the boys at actual cost. These bred gilts were inspected and purchased by Carl P. Thompson, specialist in animal husbandry in the division of extension of the agricultural college, from various Kansas breeders. Mr. Thompson gave lectures and prepared instructions for the boys on the feeding and care of their sows and the pigs.

Each boy gives a note for his sow. He is to keep a careful record of all feed eaten by the sow and pigs, and is to pay for the sow out of the profits. The boys are charged interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, but the fact that the banks are paying more than twice the amount of interest back to the boys in premiums goes to show that the bank-

ers are not going into this for any direct financial gain.

In the fall two fairs will be held, one at Kirwin and the other at Phillipsburg. At these fairs the boys will each show their three best pigs, and a total of over forty prizes will be given for the best

sow pig, best boar pig, and best group of three pigs.

The sows are all of the best blood lines and the boys are going to arrange an exchange whereby each boy can get a boar to use on his sow and gilts this fall. Next February each boy will contrib-

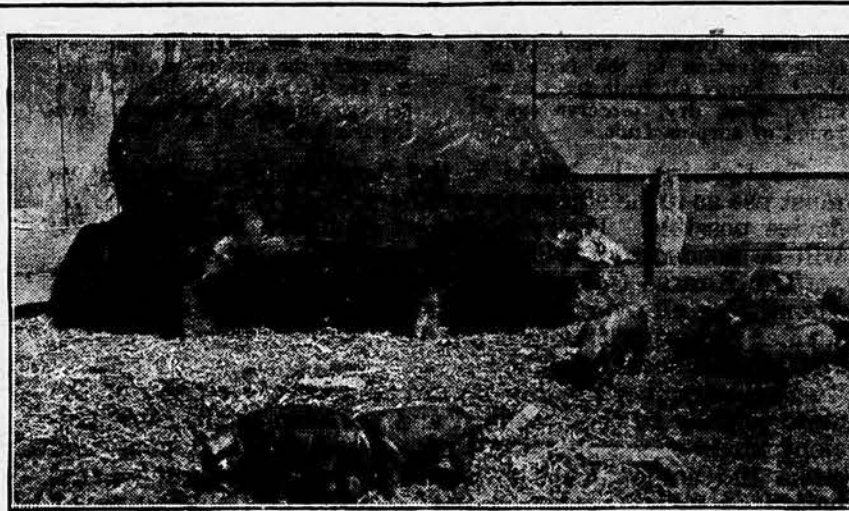
ute two good bred gilts and a two-day sale will be held, one day at Kirwin and one day at Phillipsburg. The contest will wind up with a banquet for the boys.

The final outcome of the contests will be based on the largest per cent of living pigs farrowed and raised to weaning time; the largest total profit per litter; best type and finish; largest total weight of litter; and best story and records.

It would be hard to estimate the value of such club work to Phillips County. The direct profit to the boys of feeding this one sow and litter is insignificant compared to the indirect results that will be secured.

With hogs, to a greater degree than with any other class of live stock, the profit is determined by the methods of handling and feeding. The profitability of hogs depends on size of litters raised, the condition of health of the hog, and the feeding of a properly balanced ration. Lousy, wormy, and mangy hogs fed on a ration of corn alone, are money-losers. The lessons these boys will learn in this contest of caring for their sows and pigs will stay with them and will be of inestimable value to them when they are men.

Beans are not a dependable crop on a field scale in Kansas. They should be grown as garden vegetables.



DUROC-JERSEY SOW AND HER FAMILY OF EIGHT BELONGING TO MEMBER OF PHILLIPS COUNTY BOYS' PIG CLUB

State Corn Champion's Story

THE following tells in his own words, the story of how Albert Robinson of Leavenworth County grew the acre of corn which won for him the championship prize offered to state corn club boys last year.

"One day last winter, in our agricultural class, the principle, Mr. Rowe, said the topic on corn would be our next lesson. After I returned to the assembly room, I began to think of the trips that were won by corn last year. The school term was about half over. I was going to graduate from the high school in the spring and did not know whether to join an agricultural club or not, so I could have a chance to win a trip. The club which I was a member of the year before, was composed of high school boys. We always held our meetings at Easton. Because of my leaving high school and not living close enough to attend the meetings regularly, I couldn't enter the same club for 1916, so I went home and talked about organizing a club among the boys and girls of my home school.

"We organized on February 28th, 1916. I was elected president of the new organ-

ground and make me lose all my work. I did as he told me, and it took one hour.

"The corn had received several rains in this period of time which made it grow about twelve inches taller.

"I did not go back to my corn for about ten days, on account of rainy weather. When I did get back, I found that the color of the corn had changed from a light green to a dark green and it was about two feet tall. The last plowing took me one hour.

"I was unable to plow the corn any more until after wheat cutting. The corn was clean, and I did not think it needed any more cultivation, so it did not get any more.

"I did nothing more to the corn until October, when I began husking. The first half day I spent hunting seed ears for 1917, so I did not use any wagon. When I got through husking my crop,

I was anxious to see how much money I had made during the summer. I found under the expense column 30 cents for listing the first time, 60 cents for listing the second time and planting, 15 cents for harrowing after planting, \$1.15 for cultivating three times, 50 cents for seed, \$3.00 for husking, \$5.00 for rent. The expenses amounted to \$10.70.

"I gathered five bushels of seed and 78 bushels of common corn. The value of seed corn when this story was first written was \$1.50 per bushel, making the seed worth \$7.50. Common corn was worth 80 cents per bushel, making it worth \$63.60. The value of both common and seed was \$71.10, and \$10.70 expenses left a profit of \$60.40 from my acre of corn."

Narrow Row Drills

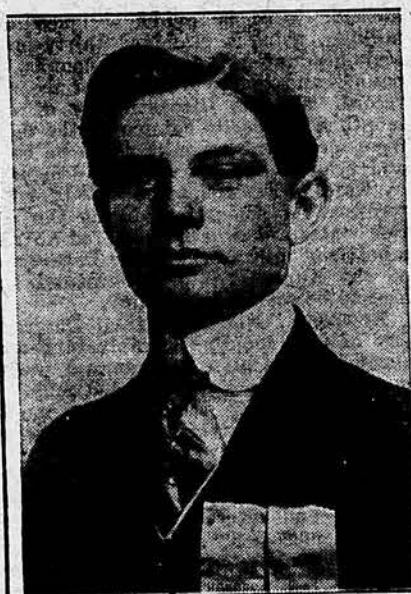
Claims of unusual yields made for a new kind of grain drill that distributes seed in rows four inches apart, instead of eight inches as the ordinary implements do, appear exaggerated in the

light of recent tests made with these machines at the Ohio Experiment Station. Under carefully conducted tests in drilling oats and wheat, the ordinary drills have proved as efficient as the new makes recently put on the market.

As an average of two years' tests comparing eight-inch and four-inch drilling of oats, at the rate of five pecks per acre in 1915 and both six and eight pecks in 1916, a gain of 3.71 bushels per acre was obtained in favor of eight-inch drilling.

In 1915 both kinds of drills were tested in seeding wheat, at the rates of 6.5 and 4.5 pecks per acre. A difference of less than a bushel was secured in favor of the ordinary eight-inch drilling.

Nothing is better for keeping hogs free from lice than crude oil or residuum oil. The use of a hog oiler is a convenient means of applying it. If one of the oilers is placed where the hogs can get to it, and is kept supplied with oil, there will be little trouble from lice.



ALBERT ROBINSON, AGE 16, LOWEMONT, KANSAS, STATE CHAMPION CORN CLUB BOY, 1916

ization and called ten meetings during the summer. Mr. Ross, our county farm agent at that time, and Mr. Voorhees, the county superintendent, were present at one of our meetings.

"At our second meeting, we discussed the selection of seed corn. I had gathered my seed for 1916 the previous fall and knew just what kind of corn I had. We tested our corn and it made an average of 90 per cent.

"When it was nearly corn planting time, I selected my acre of ground along the creek bank. The creek overflows this part of the field about twice a year, but I was going to take the chance of it not going so high this time.

"On April 2, I listed the acre about six inches in depth. It took me one hour and I valued my labor at thirty cents per hour.

"After leaving the ground in this condition for about ten days, I decided to plant my corn. My father helped me because I had to help him. It took us one hour and we valued our labor at sixty cents an hour.

"I went back to my acre in about a week and found that the corn had sprouted but was not through the ground. I passed the corn field three days later and found the corn was up. It grew very fast and soon was large enough to harrow.

"After waiting about ten days, I went down to my acre with a harrow and harrowed the ridges nearly flat. It took me thirty minutes. I found a very good stand and went home well pleased.

"In about two weeks, I went back with my cultivator and plowed my corn about four inches deep. The corn had grown about six inches since it was harrowed or in the two weeks. It took me one hour and thirty minutes to cultivate.

"In about a week, my father told me to give my corn another plowing, because he did not want the weeds to get a start if the creek did not overflow the

\$1150 F. o. b. Racine

Mitchell Junior—a 40-h. p. Six 120-inch Wheelbase

Price Will Be Advanced to \$1,195 on May 10

Mitchell
SIXES

\$1460 F. o. b. Racine

7-Passenger—48 Horsepower 127-inch Wheelbase

Why Other Cars Omit These Mitchell Extras

The Mitchell offers you
31 extra features—
24 per cent added luxury—
100 per cent over-strength.

When you see these extras—each a wanted feature—you will ask why others don't include them. This is to tell you the reason.

Cost \$4,000,000

The Mitchell extras, on this year's output, will cost us \$4,000,000. To add them to the ordinary car would bring the price too high.

In the Mitchell plant, we save them in factory cost. John W. Bate, the great efficiency expert, has worked for years to do that.

This entire 45-acre plant was built and equipped by him. And every detail is designed to build this one type economically.

He has cut our factory cost in two. No other plant could build a car like the Mitchell at

anywhere near our cost. And that saving goes into these extras.

A Lifetime Car 100% Over-Strength

The 31 extra features—like a power tire pump—will seem a great attraction. The added luxury—24 per cent—makes the Mitchell the beauty car of its class.

But our greatest extra is the double strength in each important part. In the past three years we have doubled our margins of safety.

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy, 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly-developed 48-horsepower motor.

Price \$1460, f. o. b. Racine.

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor— $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch smaller bore.

Price \$1150, f. o. b. Racine.

Also six styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also new Club Roadster.

Over 440 parts are built of toughened steel. All safety parts are vastly oversize. We use a wealth of Chrome-Vanadium steel. We use Bate cantilever springs, which never yet have broken.

We have proved that Mitchells can run 200,000 miles. Few owners will live to wear a Mitchell out.

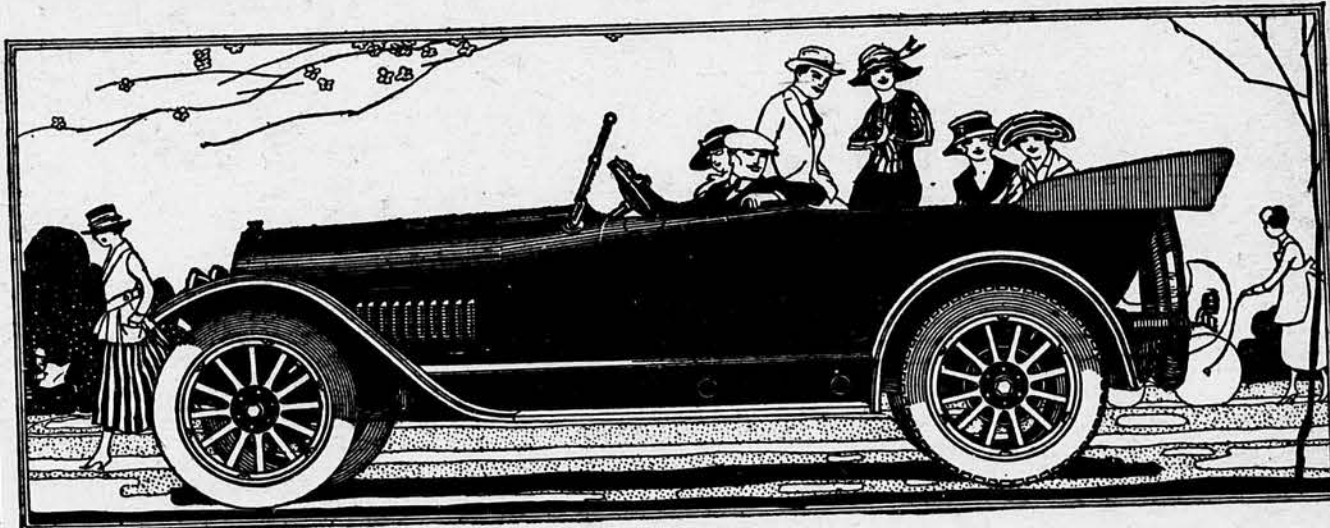
Our \$1150 Six

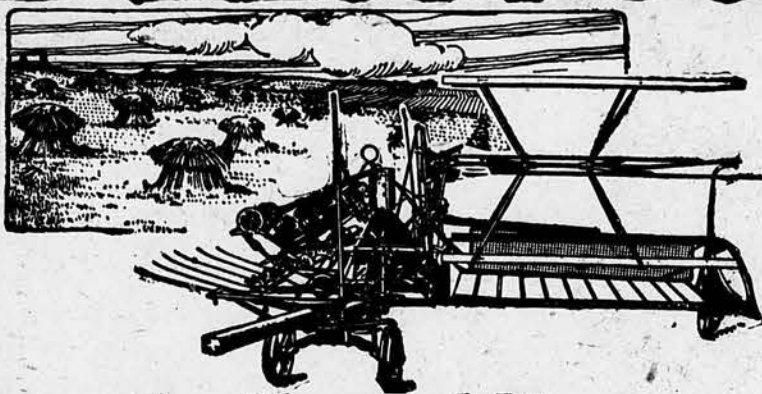
Now there are two sizes—Mitchell and Mitchell Junior. But even the smaller has a 120-inch wheelbase. Both sizes offer you values far beyond similar cars.

See these new models. See all the extras they embody. You will want such a car as the Mitchell when you buy a car to keep.

If you don't know the nearest dealer, ask us for his name.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.





An Unusual Year

THIS may be the last year you will have a chance to market your small grain at such high prices. Naturally, you will do everything you can to secure a good crop and to harvest every last grain of it. The size and quality of the crop may not be entirely under your control, but the harvest is yours to make or break. It depends almost entirely upon the binder you use.

If your binder is not in first-class condition, get genuine I H C repairs for it at once and put it in shape. If it is too far gone for that, buy a new Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, or Plano binder now, while deliveries can be made and the machines gotten ready for work before harvest time. See your local dealer early in the season and arrange with him to have your binder delivered in plenty of time to assure the complete harvesting of your crop.

The twine situation this year is complicated by a number of unusual features, but we are furnishing our customers with twine of as good quality as ever. Quality in twine is more important than price. At the same time, just as a matter of insurance, it will be wise to make your twine purchases as early as possible. The dealer will appreciate any aid you can give him by placing your orders for I H C repairs, twine, and harvesting machines at the earliest possible moment.

International Harvester Company of America

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HARTSHORN

Save Money on Your Shades

—By Using the Right Shade Rollers

You might buy the best shade cloth made, but if you mount it on tricky, undependable rollers you will ruin your shade. It will ravel at the edges, crack, tear, wrinkle and fray—all because the roller does not gather it up smoothly and evenly and let it down flat and straight.

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SHADE TRADE MARK ROLLERS

will give you perfect satisfaction. They will keep your shades in beautiful condition and make them last much longer. They roll without hitch or jerk—smoothly, steadily, evenly. This is because they have a finely tempered steel spring, accurately adjusted. We could not find any steel that was fine enough for our use—so we bought a wire mill and make our own steel springs. They wear for years. Always look for the signature, "Stewart Hartshorn" on every shade roller you buy. It is your guarantee that you are getting the best.

Send today for "Shadecraft and Harmonious Decoration"—a FREE book which tells you how to make your home more beautiful.

STEWART HARTSHORN COMPANY
250 Fifth Avenue - New York City

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$.....for which send me

KANSAS FARMER.....year.....
One year for \$1.00; two years for \$1.50; three years for \$2.00.

Name

Post Office

State..... R. F. D. No.....

Are you already taking KANSAS FARMER?

**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

New Dairy Club Started

THE second Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, which is being conducted in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College, is well under way. Although the members of this club have until October 1 in which to get their cows and start their year's records, four have already begun. The first two to start were Lucille and Clarence Radcliffe, of Osage County. They were so anxious to get into the club and get started with their records that they went to their banker in Overbrook in February, borrowed the money, bought two cows and kept their records through March, although according to the rules the records of the new club could not begin earlier than April 1. They have thus begun at the very earliest possible date and have now almost completed their first month's records. They have just purchased a standard thirty-pound milk scale and will be able to weigh their milk conveniently and accurately.

The next two to get started are Alberta and George Sumner, of Delia, Kansas. They also had been marking time since they were told in January that there would be a second club and no sooner had the date of beginning been fixed and announced than they borrowed the money at the Emmett State Bank, bought two Holstein cows and began milking them. They did not even wait to be supplied with the proper blanks, sending in their names and the necessary information in a letter. We like to have boys and girls with plenty of "pep" join the club, and hope the rest of the members will be as keen about the work as have been these first ones to get started.

New members will be coming in rapidly now. Most of the men in the banks are anxious to furnish money for the work of the dairy club. They know there is no safer risk than a dairy cow being milked by a wide-awake boy or girl. One banker said he would loan money to any worthy boy or girl in his county to buy a cow for the dairy club work. Another said he would not stop short of twenty or twenty-five, and none of the bankers who have written us about the club or with whom we have talked seem disposed to limit the number helped to a single boy or girl. All these men seem to want to help quite a number. One banker has just asked that we send him fifty application blanks by return mail.

The county agricultural agents are also much interested and are offering to help the boys and girls in their respective counties who may wish to join the club and earn a cow for themselves. The ease with which a cow will pay for herself is one of the fine things about dairying. A good dairy cow will not only pay good profit for the feed she eats but will return enough more to pay for herself in a short time. Quite a number of the members of the first club will have their cows paid for from the net receipts over cost of feed before they have completed a year's record.

They have learned a lot about business, too, and formed habits of accuracy and reliability. We have been most insistent that they keep their records accurately, and not let them get behind. Some few have occasionally been inclined to be a little careless, but most boys and girls are willing and anxious to carry through a thing of this kind if it is made clear just what is expected of them.

The rules of the new club differ little from those of the first club. We did not require the members of the first club to use a standard milk scale, although we rather urged that they do so and ordered scales for a number of the members. The cheap spring balances used by some of the members are not very accurate and have proved unsatisfactory. While the present price of the standard milk scale—\$3.00—may seem high, we have made it a requirement that every member weigh his milk on such a scale. After having used the scale for a while we feel sure that they will not regret having purchased it. The rules and requirements of the new club are as follows:

MEMBERSHIP: Boys or girls 12 to 18 years of age, eligible.

PROJECT: Milking a cow or heifer for one year in such manner as to secure the largest product possible and at the greatest net profit to the boy or girl owning the cow and doing the work.

SECURING COW: The cow is to be purchased with money borrowed from a bank and drawing interest, the note to be secured by chattel mortgage on the cow.

INSURANCE ON COW: The bank may require the cow to be insured in some reputable live stock insurance company, the premium to be paid by the boy or girl, and the amount included in the note given to the bank.

PAYMENT OF NOTE: As soon as the cow begins to produce, the net proceeds from the sale of products are to be applied each month as a payment on the note at the bank, such payments to be made not later than the tenth day of each month, until the note is paid.

TIME FOR BEGINNING RECORD: Record can begin any time from April 1 to October 1, 1917.

KEEPING OF RECORD: All required blanks will be furnished by KANSAS FARMER. The grain fed is to be weighed. Roughage and pasture will be estimated. In calculating final results for the purpose of awarding the prizes, a uniform price will be used for all feeds, these prices to be given on feed blanks furnished. Milk is to be weighed each milking, using a standard thirty-pound scale graduated to tenths of pounds, and pounds and tenths recorded on the milk record. On the fifteenth day of each month a composite sample of the morning's and evening's milk is to be taken and sent to the place to be designated by KANSAS FARMER, to be tested for butter fat. At some time during the year the contestant will be required to send a bottle of milk to the Dairy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College to be scored for quality.

RECORDS: Not later than the tenth day of each month the contestant must furnish to KANSAS FARMER and the co-operating bank, the completed milk and feed records for the previous month. Contestant shall retain one copy of the milk and feed record for his file.

BASIS OF AWARDS: Total production for year, 0 to 30 points; profit over cost of feed and interest, 0 to 30 points; records and story of work, 0 to 20 points; quality of product, 0 to 20 points.

Will Do Her Part

I am sorry I overlooked the fact that March had thirty-one days and sent my reports without the feed and milk records for the last day of the month. I enclose the figures for March 31.

My cow is doing some better as the pasture is getting better. I do not intend to feed any dry feed after I have used what I have on hand.

I am very proud to say that I will soon have my cow paid for, and am intending to get another cow as soon as I get this one paid for. I do not think I will enter the contest next year, for my high school work will be heavy. I am in the dairy business to stay and hope to be a real farmer.

While the present crisis faces us, if needs be I can take my place in the field and raise food for the United States boys who will have to go to the front and fight for their beloved country.—
MAHALA SMITH, Leavenworth County.

More Members for New Club

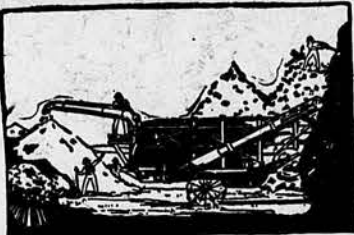
Last January Alberta and George Sumner, of Delia, Kansas, wrote to ask regarding the Dairy Club. Here is what they said:

"We have been thinking we would like to join the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club and get cows of our own, so we are asking you for information as to how to join and get cows. Please let us hear from you soon."

We wrote George and Alberta that we would have another club starting in the spring and suggested that since some of the girls and boys last summer had considerable trouble getting good cows, it would be a good plan for them to be on the lookout for suitable cows so that when the time came they would be ready to start the club work.

It is evident that George and Alberta are wide awake. Two weeks after we made the announcement in KANSAS FARMER that we were ready to enroll members in the new club, we received the following letter:

"We saw in KANSAS FARMER that you were starting the new dairy club and, as we wanted to join, we borrowed the



Save the Thresh Bill From the Stack

"We easily saved our thresh bills by using the Red River Special," says E. L. Hall and 14 other farmers near Densmore, Kansas. Here's the thresher that's different. It beats out the grain—gets it by force. Built for fast work too. Saves the thresherman's time—crowds more bushels into the day's work and more pleased customers into the season's run. Write and learn why the big money makers use the

Red River Special

It Saves the Farmer's Thresh Bill

If you own a tractor, hook it to Junior Red River Special and clean up an extra income this fall. Thresh your own grain and your neighbors' too. Our "Junior" is the ideal thresher for working with a tractor or gasoline engine. It is a younger brother to the Red River Special. Small enough to make home threshing pay—big enough to make money in custom work.

Has every needed feature of the big Red River Special—famous "Man Behind the Gun"—shakers, large sieves, etc. Write for circulars.

Nichols & Shepard Co.

In Continuous Business Since 1848
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam
Tractor Engines and Oil-Gas Tractors
Battle Creek Michigan

THE INDIANA SILO



Fifty thousand are now in use on the finest farms in America.

If you are going to buy a silo—this satisfactory service rendered everywhere—should be of special interest to you.

The cost of all materials is advancing like the price of wheat and corn.

Why not save money by contracting for your silo now. It undoubtedly will cost you more next spring or summer.

Let us send you our proposition—to contract now for your silo and deliver it later. We still have openings for a limited number of farmer agents.

INDIANA SILO CO.

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611 Silo Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
611 Indiana Building, DES MOINES, IOWA
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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 M free.

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STEWART COW CLIPPING MACHINE.



Clip flanks and udders so that they may be easily cleaned before milking; also clip entire cow twice a year. Machine has ball bearings and enclosed cut gears that run in oil. Six feet of flexible shaft and one tension out knife. Turns easy. Clips fast. Guaranteed.

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SILOS

We have in stock at our various yards quite a quantity of one-piece No. 2 Clear and Better Oregon Fir Silos, which we are closing out, and are in position to name a very low price on sizes we have in stock. If interested, write for particulars. Special prices to clubs ordering in carlots.

LA CROSSE LUMBER COMPANY
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI

money from the Emmett State Bank and have bought two Holstein cows. They are giving about two and a half gallons of milk each daily and will be fresh in July. We hope we are in time to join the club this time."

We hope this record will keep up. The first two members of the club were a brother and sister. Where two in the same family are members of the club they can be very helpful to each other in their work.

Cow Pays for Herself

It will not be long until my year in the dairy club will have been finished. I started May 10, 1916. My cow was fresh May 1. I finished paying for her November 27, 1916, and I paid for her entirely from the sale of her product. I sold milk in town for 6½ cents a quart delivered. Any other money I earned I did not pay on my cow. She paid for herself and her feed, except that I sold her calf and applied what I received for it on the note. My cow is a Jersey seven years old. Her name is Lady Joe. She is insured. She is now giving from eight to eleven pounds of milk a day. Her last test was 6.1 per cent. My score for quality was 86.75 per cent.

I want to tell the rest of the members of the club that I like the dairy work fine. I have been trying to get a grade Holstein cow. I want to join the contest for the second year and be a member of the advanced class. I wish all the other members good luck and hope you will all come into the advanced class for the second year's work.—HOWARD WEIS, Neosho County.

Don'ts for Dairyman

In rearing and developing dairy heifers—

Don't overfeed. Twice as many calves are stunted by overfeeding as by under-feeding.

Don't change suddenly from whole to skim milk.

Don't keep calves in damp, dark, crowded, poorly ventilated barns.

Don't feed milk in dirty pails.

Don't be irregular as to time of feeding, temperature or amount of milk.

Don't feed too much alfalfa hay before the calf is three months old.

Don't let calves suck each other after drinking milk. They should be placed in stanchions and fed grain.

Don't make calf go without water because it has had milk.

Don't let calf drink foaming milk just from the separator.—H. H. KILDEE.

A sudden change to pasture in the spring is likely to cause the cows to be under-fed for several days. These fresh pastures are succulent, their water content is very high, and the cows are not accustomed to depend on their own activity for the food necessary for their milk. One of the results of this under-feeding, which is likely to occur with heavy or moderately heavy producers, will be a drop in the milk flow. It is difficult to raise this flow after it has once dropped, especially if it has been some time since the animals have freshened.

It is important that all changes of feed of dairy cows, including the change to fresh pasture, should be made gradually, and good milk-producing animals should be fed some grain in addition to the pasture. This will prevent the possibility of under-feeding. The grain feeding should be continued at least until the pastures become mature and the cows become accustomed to graze for their food.

We have written two of the Dairy Club members several times for corrected milk records for February. If you are one of these, won't you send the corrected record at once as you are inconveniencing us by making us wait so long for these figures.

Uses Milker Successfully

We have just received a letter from G. C. Tredick, Kingman County, in which he states that he is now milking with a machine twenty-two cows without any help as to stripping, in one hour and a half. This includes the time from leaving the milk house to the return after rinsing the machine. He uses two extra milk pails for the machine, stripping into the extra pail without moving it from under the cow. Over half of the cows fill one of the milking machine pails, so that the change is necessary. He does



POUTRY experts recommend Cornell-Wood-Board for inside walls and ceilings of chicken houses because it keeps the buildings warm in winter, cool in summer, vermin-proof and weather-proof. A resistant of moisture and fire. Guaranteed satisfactory when properly put up.

This perfect wall-board is adapted for use in homes, garages, all farm buildings and for alterations, repairs, etc. Comes in boards 3-16" thick, 32" and 48" wide, standard lengths. Nails direct to studding or right over old walls. Every farmer should keep a bundle on hand for emergency use.

Descriptive Panel Suggestions FREE Send dimensions or blue print of any room or rooms and we will draw up distinctive Panel Suggestions with Cost Estimate. No obligation on your part. We will also send sample, handsome views and complete information. On special request we will send plans for Model Dairy Barn 31x72 ft. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Send sample and complete information—or—send Panel Suggestions as per dimensions or blue prints attached. I am not obligated by this service.

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Hail

ARE YOUR CROPS PROTECTED ?

You know the deadly work of hail. Within a few hours all your crops can be destroyed. Your income is gone. Your labor is wasted.

What a sense of security you have when your crops are protected against hail in a safe and conservative company. Don't risk another day, but insure now in a company whose officers are bonded to the State of Kansas for \$50,000.

THIS IS THE COMPANY

that first put the insurance in force from the moment the application was signed and the premium paid. Always has adjusted all losses, no matter how small. We ask for your application on our past record. Don't wait for the storm, but write us for full particulars or see our agent before you insure your grain.

THE GRAIN GROWERS HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Elmer F. Bagley, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

not consider washing the machine a troublesome task.

"One of the main things about running a milking machine," says Mr. Tredick, "is keeping up the rate of the pulsators and looking for leaks. Though my barn was ideal for the installation, leaks show up occasionally. I might add that I am now milking eight cows three times a day, and do it in about thirty minutes."

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butter-Fly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here. **90 Days' Free Trial** Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.** (INC.) 2181 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

MOLINE Grain Binder

Adriance

NEVER MISSED A BUNDLE

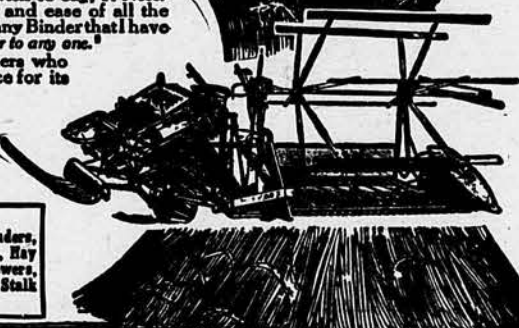
Mr. D. K. Smith of Attica, Iowa, says: "The draft and ease with which my Moline-Adriance Binder performs its work was really surprising, and I also wish to say, *It Never Missed Tying a Bundle*. The convenience and ease of all the levers for shifting the working parts, beats any Binder that I have ever seen. I can gladly recommend this Binder to any one."

Mr. Smith is just one of many good farmers who enthusiastically endorse the Moline-Adriance for its reliability, light draft, convenience and lasting qualities.

Ask your Moline dealer about the Moline-Adriance Binder, or write us for illustrated literature.

Moline Plow Co., MOLINE, ILL.
Dept. 10

THE MOLINE LINE INCLUDES
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Leaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Sowers, Listers, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Plows (chilled and steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons.




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The curve-cut top and band assures perfect fit and fit as well as healthful ease and comfort.

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Get your hay to market, neatly baled, while the prices are high. Then reap big profits baling your neighbors' hay. Develop a steady business with the Admiral Power Press. Farmers specify the Admiral for neater, faster and better looking baling. Runs smoothly; free from needless parts. Low fuel costs.

SAVES THE EXPENSE OF EXTRA MAN ON THE FEED TABLE

Thoroughly tested engine insures dependable service for all conditions of field work. Saws wood, grinds feed, etc. Run by tractor, steam or gasoline engine. William Russell of Meriden, Kas., made \$2 to \$10 per day during the baling season. Pays for itself in record time. Cash or time payments extended to you. Write for our new offer today.

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You can easily earn \$5 to \$20 a day with a Sheldon Batch Mixer. Our customers are doing it right now. The jobs go to the man with a Sheldon Mixer every time. Saves labor of 1 to 4 men, according to size of job. Or, if you buy machine for your own use, you can make many times its cost in a season by renting it to your neighbors.

Build Your Own Silo, Tanks, Troughs, Floors, Foundations, Buildings, Etc.
Out of concrete with a Sheldon Batch Mixer. The ideal machine for farm use. Built by a farmer for farmers. Will pay for itself on first small job. Beats hand mixing a mile. And, it's a lot cheaper, too. Takes the backache out of concrete. Makes possible those many small improvements on the farm you wouldn't do without it. Improvements that save time, labor and money and add many dollars to the value of your land. Just the machine you need.

Make Your Own Concrete Mixer.

At a cost so low you can not afford to mix concrete by the shovel method. Along with our iron parts we send **Free Plans** and permit for making your own machine. Or, we will sell you the complete machine. Two styles, hand or power. Will mix 2 1/2 cu. ft. a minute. Keeps 1 to 3 men busy. Has chain drive, self-lifting dump, easily moved, and all parts guaranteed. Does work equal to \$400 machine, costs less than 1/10 as much. No other machine like it. Patented.

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Shows our full line, sold direct to you on strong guarantee, backed by 50 days trial. Ten men wanted in every county right now to accept our special offer, which will help you secure a machine at little or no cost. Write us today for catalog and particulars of offer.

SHeldon Mfg. Co.
Box 1250, Newark, Neb.

Sheldon Batch Mixer
\$1150 up

Dairymen in Kansas are becoming more interested in knowing something about the producing capacity of their cows. There can be no progress in dairying without records. A two-year-old Jersey owned by P. J. Stauffer, of Sedgwick County, has just completed a thirty-day record of 840 pounds of milk having an average test of 5 per cent, or a total of forty-two pounds of butter fat. There is something about keeping rec-



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is the best and most economical disinfectant—officially endorsed as the standard treatment for seed grains. It absolutely rids seed grains of smuts and fungus growth, also scab and black-leg diseases of potatoes—destroys germs in stables, cellars, kennels and chicken houses. One pint bottle costing 35c treats 40 bushels of seed. Write for the new illustrated Hand Book—FREE.

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spect for his business. It increases the odds that makes a man have more interest and the work of caring for the cows ceases to be drudgery.



Good Demand For Dairy Products

KANSAS markets have never been as good for dairy products as during the past winter, and all prospects indicate that the markets for the coming year will be fully equal to those just past. Along with the high price of dairy products we have had unprecedented prices for feed stuffs, so that although dairy products are at a high point, the profits from cows have probably been no greater this year than in former years, owing to the increased cost of maintenance. However, the dairyman who has been producing his own feed to a very great extent has had a greater opportunity for farm income than ever before.

The condition that confronts us at the present time makes it imperative that we consider where we are, very carefully. If the war continues through another season feed prices will undoubtedly remain at the present high level, unless we should have exceptionally favorable crop conditions throughout the summer.

The demand for dairy products is becoming greater each year, due not only to the increase in population, but to the fact that the people of the United States are becoming more and more impressed with the value of milk, butter, cheese, and other products of the dairy for food. The normal growth of demand, together with abnormal conditions brought about by the war, promise a market for the coming months that will be better than ever before offered for dairy products. Consequently there is not only a great opportunity for immediate profit, but a great responsibility resting upon the dairymen of the country to supply this valuable food product to our people.

The past winter has taught us a very important lesson. That is, of having an abundance of home-grown feeds for our cows. The men who have had silage and leguminous hay of some sort have been able to produce milk at much profit, while those who have been obliged to buy feed stuffs have hardly broken even. Consequently, an effort should be made to provide an abundant supply of suitable roughage for cows for next winter.

This will mean that there should be a silo on every dairy farm, because silage offers the cheapest and one of the best roughages for feeding dairy cows. Now is the time to get busy on the silo proposition. Manufacturers of silos are already receiving large orders and in all probability more silos will be built in Kansas this year than ever before. Consequently the man who is going to buy a silo wants to make up his mind as to what he wants and get in his order early. Those who do not have money enough to buy or build a high-priced silo should construct one of the cheaper types of home-made silos. In the western part of the state this will mean the underground silo in most cases, while for those in the east some of the cheaper wooden silos will be the most practical.

In addition to building a silo, an effort should be made to provide good dry roughage to go along with the silage. Those who have alfalfa or clover need look no further than taking good care of these crops at the proper time. Those who do not have these should make an effort to get some other leguminous forage.

One of the best hay crops for the dairyman is a combination of oats and field peas. The season is so far advanced now that this crop must be sown at once, if at all. A little later cowpeas may be sown for hay. With a combination of good silage and leguminous hay the dairyman has at hand a ration which, with a small amount of grain, will produce most economically.

It is important that we get busy on this proposition at once and not only take advantage of the exceptionally high prices for dairy products, but realize that by producing a good supply of these food essentials we will be helping the country in what may be the greatest crisis of its history.—A. S. NEALE, Kansas Agricultural College.

Churning Temperatures

Those who make butter on the farm usually learn from experience the condi-

tions effecting the churning. The butter should come in half an hour. If it does not, it usually means that the cream is too warm or too cold. In the winter about 60 degrees is the best churning temperature and in the summer 52 to 55. There are several factors that have to be considered. Cream from a cow that has just freshened should be churned at a lower temperature than cream from a cow well along in her milking period. Such feeds as grass, alfalfa hay, oil meal and silage produce a cream that can be churned at lower temperatures, while timothy and prairie hay, straw, corn fodder and cottonseed meal produce cream requiring a higher churning temperature. A dairy thermometer is a necessity in butter making. The 35 cents that it costs may easily be saved on one churning.

Select Bulls from Records

The modern dairy cow is bred so far away from the wild cow of nature that it is only by continual selection that the production of our herds can be maintained at the present level, to say nothing of increasing it. In a lecture given to a Farmers' Week audience, C. H. Eckles, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, pointed out that the only practical ways for most farmers to greatly improve their herds are to cull out the inferior cows and introduce the best possible blood through the sire. The old saying that the sire is half the herd is literally true from the standpoint of herd improvement. The sire selected should first of all be a pure-bred of the breed to which the cows belong. Cross breeding does not pay and in the end is disastrous to the herd.

The age of the bull so far as known has nothing to do with the characteristics he transmits. The advantage of the mature bull is that generally it is possible to see some of his daughters and in this way judge as to the character of his offspring. In buying a young bull the pedigree with records of his ancestors are the chief things to take into account. The mother of the sire selected should have the characteristics wanted by the breeder. As a rule those who buy bulls now require that the dam have an Advanced Register test which gives exact information as to her dairy quality. If the mother of the bull is one of a large group of high producing sisters, the chances are especially good that the characteristics will be transmitted. This would indicate that the animal in question belongs to a high producing family.

It is not wise to select a bull from a cow even with a wonderful record if she is the only good animal in her family. In this case she is a freak in her family and will probably transmit not her own milk production but the average of the family to which she belongs.

For a high-producing, pure-bred herd, the safest way is, so far as possible, to select a bull old enough to have daughters in milk. It is then possible to judge fairly accurately as to the character of her offspring.

The two methods of selecting bulls are illustrated by the herd bulls owned by the University of Missouri. Sultana's Virginia Lad, senior sire in the Jersey herd, was selected on account of his splendid daughters. His mother and half sisters were also considered. Sir Korn-dyke Hengerveld DeKol, at the head of the Holstein herd, was purchased when nine years old on account of his high-producing daughters. The new Jersey bull, Sophie's Demonstrator, was purchased from the Hood Farm on the basis of his pedigree and the records of his ancestors. Sir Melrose Canary, Ayrshire bull, was selected by pedigree and records of his ancestors. Duke Darlington, the dairy Shorthorn herd bull, was also selected by pedigree and the records behind him.

Should a brood of chicks be accidentally caught in a heavy shower of rain and so thoroughly soaked as to be almost dead, many of them can be revived by placing them near a warm stove or in the oven, if it is not too hot. It is wonderful what a revivifying effect the heat has on a half-drowned chick.

Self-Feeding Hogs on Pasture

THE self-feeder is distinctly a labor-saving device. That this method of feeding has special advantages in enabling pigs on pasture to use concentrates to good advantage is indicated by tests made at the Kansas Experiment Station last summer.

Thirty head of fifty-pound Duroc-Jersey pigs were divided into five lots and fed different rations for sufficient periods of time to make an average gain of 150 pounds per pig.

The results show that while all of the lots made good gains, those receiving corn, shorts and tankage made the most rapid and economical gains. The table on this page gives detailed figures.

The pigs which were fed corn, shorts, tankage, and alfalfa, when compared with those which ate only corn and alfalfa, made an average gain of 150 pounds in eighteen days less time, consumed thirty pounds less feed, and saved 43.5 cents per pig.

Compared with pigs which received corn and shorts but no tankage, those in the corn, shorts and tankage lot were ready for market eight days earlier, consumed forty-two pounds less feed, with a saving of 22.5 cents per pig.

The pigs in all of the alfalfa lots were pastured at the rate of eighteen head per acre. Upon this basis the ration of corn, shorts, and tankage and alfalfa pasture gave an advantage of \$7.83 per acre of alfalfa when compared with corn and alfalfa pasture, and \$4.05 when compared with corn, shorts, and alfalfa pasture. This comparison, however, does not fully explain the advantage gained in the use of corn, shorts, and tankage with pasture. With this ration more pigs could have been pastured per acre while fewer than eighteen pigs per acre should have been pastured when corn alone was used.

The corn-fed pigs grazed closely and practically ruined their pasture through rooting, while those in the corn, shorts, and tankage lots left an abundance of alfalfa and rooted very little.

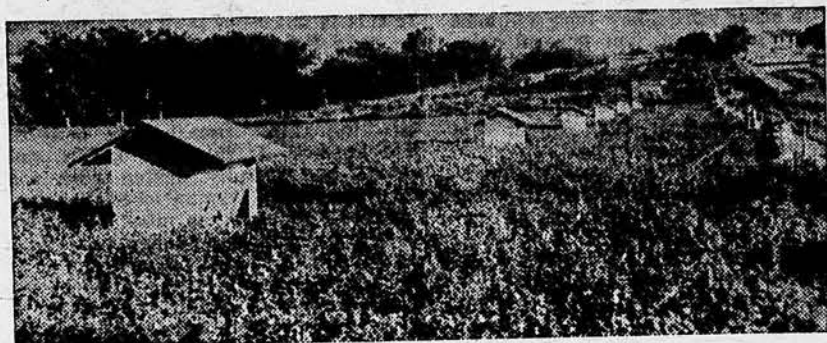
Although the pigs fed corn and shorts left considerable pasture, they rooted more than the lots which received tank-

age. The rations which did not contain tankage were not entirely satisfying, due no doubt to the lack of either protein or mineral constituents.

The cheap gains with high-priced concentrates in this experiment indicate the

experiment began, was \$8.65 a hundred; on October 8, seventy days from the date of the beginning of the experiment, \$8.60; October 16, eighty days, \$8.55; October 26, ninety days, \$8.20; November 5, 100 days, \$7.95; November 15, 110 days, \$8; November 25, 120 days, \$7.20, and December 5, 130 days from the time the experiment started, \$7.75.

The pigs used in this experiment were



SELF-FEEDERS IN ALFALFA FIELD ON EXPERIMENT STATION FARM, WHERE PIG-FEEDING TESTS WERE CONDUCTED

efficiency of the self-feeder in handling concentrates for pasture-fed pigs.

Another point worthy of some attention is the relative market prices for hogs at different periods. C. M. Vestal of the animal husbandry department, who had direct charge of this experiment and who prepared the above report, investigated the average Kansas City market prices for hogs at different dates. He found that the average price for a five-year period—1912 to 1916—on September 26, sixty days from the time the

farrowed late, and therefore could not be prepared for market as early as pigs farrowed at an earlier date. The test began July 28, with the pigs weighing about forty-eight pounds apiece. With earlier-farrowed pigs and the same kind of feeding the hog grower might apply the average market prices quoted in figuring the advantage to be gained by the higher prices of the early part of the season. This is a point often overlooked in figuring on the cost of preparing hogs for market.

SELF-FEEDER FOR PIGS ON PASTURE

SIX PIGS IN EACH LOT, ALL FED CONCENTRATES IN SELF-FEEDERS	LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4	LOT 5
	Corn Meal. 70 Shorts . . . 24 Tankage . . . 6	Corn Meal. 80 Shorts . . . 16 Tankage . . . 4	Corn Meal Alfalfa Pasture	Corn Meal. 55 Shorts . . . 45 Alfalfa . . . 16 Pasture	Corn Meal. 80 Shorts . . . 16 Tankage . . . 4 Rape Pasture
Average initial weight, pounds	48.6	48	47	47.6	47.1
Days to gain 150 pounds	99	89	107	97	96
Average daily gain per pig, pounds . . .	1.51	1.68	1.40	1.54	1.56
Cost of concentrates per 100 lbs. gain . . .	\$6.04	\$5.51	\$5.80	\$5.66	\$5.53

Price of feeds per 100 pounds: Corn meal, \$1.60; shorts, \$1.45; tankage, \$2.55.

Care of Milking Machine

The efficiency of the present day milking machine depends on the ability of the operator.

Several new milking machines have been placed on the market in the last few years and their manufacturers have carried on extensive advertising. Many farmers have been led to believe that with a machine their troubles would be at an end. As a result many machines have been sold. Although they apparently gave good results at first, many are not used now.

In most cases where the machine has been discarded, it has been the fault of the operator. It takes an able man to operate the machine and adjust it to the cow and get good results. Satisfactory results cannot be obtained unless it is properly adjusted to the cow. An efficient hand milker will get more milk from a cow than a machine. The machine, however, will do better milking than the average farm hand. For the farmer who has trouble getting good milkers and has from fifteen to twenty cows, the machine will work to good advantage.

It is necessary, when any machine is used, to finish by stripping the cows by hand. The stripping will vary from one-half to three pounds, depending on the disposition of the cow and the efficiency of the machine. As a rule, if the machine is properly handled, no more udder trouble will result than from hand milking. It is a good plan to strip the cows, even if but little milk is obtained, to determine the condition of the udder.

In case of purebred cattle, where high records are being striven for, the milking machine is not recommended, as more care and attention usually can be given by a good hand milker. This does not always hold true, however, as the Holstein cow, Fancher Farm Maxey, which produced 46 pounds of butter in seven days as a four year old, was milked four times a day with a machine.

—J. B. FITCH, K. S. A. C.

If you drained the tank of your automobile last fall and have not used the car since, flush it out with a little gasoline. Moisture collects in a closed tank in cold weather.

Give Your Hogs a Chance to Protect Themselves!

All hogs need protection against disease—at all times. Worms, stomach and bowel troubles, liver, lung and kidney disorders, are a constant menace to your herd. These ailments make hogs easy victims of cholera, and some of these troubles are often mistaken for cholera.

The old methods of waiting till disease shows visible symptoms and then dosing the animals, has proven very costly to hog raisers. It is safe to say that by far the largest percentage of losses in hogs and other live stock is due to failure to administer correct preventives IN TIME.

Your hogs realize their need of medicine long before the care-taker does. If they have the remedy within reach, natural instinct leads them to "doctor themselves" before disease can take firm hold upon the system.

Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick

The New, Sure, Common-Sense Method

of preserving or restoring hog health. Relieves you of all worry. Gives hogs the right medicine, at the right time, in the right quantity, and in the easiest, most economical manner. There's no overdosing, no underdosing, no waste, no disease, no loss. Your hogs will save themselves.

Composed of powdered gentian root, sulphate of iron, bi-carbonate of soda, sulphur, carbonized peat, quassia, charcoal and pure dairy salt. These ingredients, properly proportioned, constitute a powerful vitalizing force and worm destroyer. With proper feeding, builds up the system to resist all disease.

Put up in solid brick form which preserves full strength of medicine. Not affected by weather. Place it in the trough or feed box. Hogs will eat only when they need it and as much as they need. Not only supplies animals with needed medicine, but salts them regularly and economically.

Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick contains no harmful ingredients, such as arsenic, black antimony or other poisonous drugs to create a false appetite. It is all pure, wholesome medicine. As good for cattle, horses or sheep as for hogs. If you are conditioning your hogs for market, Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick will save from 15% to 25% of your feed cost. Enables animals to assimilate their feed more thoroughly—brings quick returns.

Try it 30 Days at Our Risk

Order a dozen or more Carey-ized Stock Tonic Bricks from your dealer. Let your hogs have free access to them for 30 days, and if not satisfied with the result, return what you have left and your dealer will refund all your money. If your dealer does not handle it, write us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

Mail us the coupon or write us a postal today for fuller information.

Carey Salt Company

Dept. 256

Hutchinson, Kan.

Saved Sick Hogs

J. O. Schuler, R.F.D. No. 3, Hutchinson, Kan., writes: "If every farmer knew the good this Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick will do, they would not experiment with all kinds of powders. You surely have the right thing for knocking the worms. A neighbor of mine was losing his hogs. I recommended your brick to him and he never lost another hog after feeding it."

Good for Sheep and Other Stock

G. W. Thompson, Hutchinson, Kan., Manager of the Mellick Sheep Ranch, writes: "300 of our flock were scouring badly, and in run down condition. Those sheep are now as healthy as the balance of the flock. They are gaining faster than any lot of sheep I ever saw, as a result of feeding Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick. The brick is good for the rest of the stock also, as I notice they are eating better and looking better."

LIVE MEN WANTED to handle Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick where we have no dealers. Good proposition; good territory. Write for full information.

Carey Salt Company

Dept. 256

Hutchinson, Kan.

Please send me full information on Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick.

I have . . . hogs . . . cows . . . sheep . . . horses

My dealer's name

P.O. State

My name

P.O. State

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

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

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

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

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

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

E. T. Carlidge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1892 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

A Cinch to get your GOPHERS



The Cinch Gopher Trap is famous for its ability to catch, hold, kill and destroy more gophers per working day than has ever been done by any other method.

Send for free booklet
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W. C. EMMERSON & CO.
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Comfort Indoor Closet



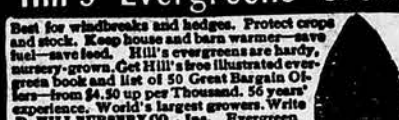
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Have city conveniences. Germ-life killed instantly by chemicals. Empty once a month. Needs no other attention. Pleasant Health endures. Write for literature. Agents wanted—exclusive territory.

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Hill's Evergreens Grow



Best for windbreaks and hedges. Protect crops and stock. Keep house and barn warmer—save fuel—save feed. Hill's evergreens are hardy, nursery-grown. Get Hill's free illustrated evergreen book and list of 50 Great Bargain Offers—from \$4.50 up per Thousand. 56 years' experience. World's largest growers. Write to HILL NURSERY CO., Inc., Evergreen, 2813 Cedar St., Dundee, Ill. Specialists.

COMMERCIAL Spalding's COLLEGE

10th & Oak Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.
51st YEAR. Over 25,000 former Students. Our modern Building has 15 elegant Rooms, including FREE GYMNASIUM and Auditorium, 21 experienced Teachers and Lecturers. Day and Night Schools all Year. Free Employment Bureau. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and English Branches. Catalogue "K" Free. J. F. Spalding, A. M., Pres.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

Never cross pure breeds of fowls. It is right and proper to grade up the common stock by the use of pure-bred males if you prefer, as such course is much better than no improvement at all, but when you have pure breeds, keep them pure. Crossing destroys all the characteristics of the breeds. Cross two birds of non-setting breeds and the result will be females that will set. The object should rather be to select the best layers of the breeds in the endeavor to increase the average each year. The hens that have made good records were never produced by crossing. Keep a record of your fowls and aim to have something better from them every year.

AGE TO SELL HENS

AT WHAT age should I sell hens? In other words, how long will hens be profitable? The general opinion among poultrymen is to sell all hens when two years old. On a plant where 1,000 hens are kept, 500 should be pullets and 500 one-year-olds. Under this arrangement it is necessary to reproduce one-half your flock each year. This is the most practical plan where hens are kept in large flocks for commercial purposes.

In numerous experiments it has been found that most hens lay a greater number of eggs in their pullet year than at any other period. If hens are forced for egg production in their pullet year they are seldom profitable the second season. At the agricultural college poultry farm where the hens are not forced but cared for and fed in a manner such as any person can reasonably give their poultry, numbers of hens have produced as many eggs in their second season as in their first, and in some instances more. Especially is this true of the egg breeds such as the Leghorns. The heavier breeds are more likely to put on fat after the first season.

In this matter of age the farm flock is commonly neglected. Nature has provided no means whereby a hen's age may be told. There are no new teeth to examine, no horns with their annual rings or no gray hairs to give them away. There must be some artificial means of knowing when they were hatched. A practical way to mark them is to punch a small hole in the web of the foot as soon as the chick is hatched. A punch for this purpose can be purchased for 25 cents. The first year a hole may be punched in the outer web of the left foot, the second year the outer web of the right foot, the third year the inner web of the left foot, and the fourth year the inner web of the right foot. In this way if a hen is especially valuable for any reason she may be kept four years. Where such a plan is followed as soon as a hen is caught its age can be told, provided you have made in a book a record of your system of marking. If you do not, you are sure to forget the mark for each year.

Ordinarily a hen must lay six dozen eggs to pay her board for a year. Very few of the general purpose breeds will lay more than this number after their second season. As most of the farm flocks are of these breeds, it will be readily seen that few hens will be profitable after this period.—N. L. H.

Turkey-Raising Hints

Many parts of Kansas are favored with conditions which make turkey-raising both easy and profitable. In the wheat belt where rain is not too abundant is the most desirable locality. This section is also favored in having an abundant supply of the most desirable turkey feeds always present. Turkeys thrive best when compelled to gather their living from the fields. This is true not only of the mature stock but of the young as well. They do not take kindly to confinement. It is sometimes necessary to confine the hen and her brood in wet weather till the pullets are a week or so old. When this is done much care is necessary to induce the needed exercise and not to cause digestive troubles by over-feeding.

The pullets may be hatched under chicken hens but should be given to the turkey hen to raise. This may be accomplished by setting a turkey hen when the other hens are set or by slipping a poult beneath a turkey hen that has just commenced to set. She will usually accept a brood in this way and mother them. At all times when the weather is dry enough to permit, the young turkeys should be allowed to range afiel, there to feed themselves. Under such conditions when bugs and seeds are abundant little feed will be required other than a small amount scattered by their coop so as to induce them to always return. For the first two weeks they must be kept out of the heavy dews.

Lice is a cause of much mortality in young turkeys. The hens should be dusted once or twice during the incubation period to free them from lice so

that the young may have a good start. If this is not done they are almost sure to have lice. Head lice, as with little chicks, are the most common. Where lice are found on the head a small amount of lard should be rubbed well into the skin. Occasionally body lice will appear. If this occurs, the pullets should be carefully dusted with some such powder as Persian insect powder.

Careful feeding has much to do with success or failure in raising turkeys. A wise plan is to never allow the young to yet all they want, but to always keep them hungry. No feed is needed for the first forty-eight hours. After that they may be given such feeds as stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry; clabbered milk seasoned with pepper; boiled egg; corn bread crumbs, pinhead oats, etc. After the first week whole wheat, hulled oats and cracked corn may be given. When a week or so old, bugs, weed seeds and grass shoots will be about all they will require, and these will be gathered in the field with the mother hen. Where conditions are favorable there is a splendid profit in raising turkeys.—N. L. H.

Swat the Rooster

Does it pay to swat the rooster? As Rooster Day will soon be here, when most of the buyers will make a special price on roosters, it is time to decide what to do. Last year on ten million eggs it was found that where the country merchants had paid 25 cents a dozen after taking their loss off for candling, they received only 19 cents for the eggs. Most of this loss was caused by the eggs being fertile. This loss amounted to over 20 per cent on the purchase price of the eggs. The merchant could not afford to stand this loss, and in order to come out even would have to add enough to his prices for groceries to cover the 20 per cent loss on the eggs. It will thus be seen that the farmer in the long run has to stand the loss.

During the summer months in Kansas it is almost impossible to handle fertile eggs so they will not show the effects of incubation. The infertile egg does not deteriorate rapidly and may be shipped long distances in hot weather and arrive in good condition. People who produced absolutely infertile eggs last summer had practically no eggs candled out on them. Egg prices during the summer months would be much better if only infertile eggs were produced.

Kansas City Poultry Show

It has been announced by the Kansas City Poultry Club that an official show will be held this fall. The executive board has selected the dates of November 27, 28, 29, and 30, and December 1 and 2, and has engaged the entire Convention Hall. It is the intention to make this much more than an ordinary poultry show. It is proposed to make it not only the largest exhibit of birds ever given in this western country, but also a complete educational and appliance exhibit of everything connected with the industry. The Kansas City club has recently joined the American Poultry Association and the show will be conducted under A. P. A. rules.

A poultry club was recently formed in North Central Kansas at which the members pledged themselves to produce infertile eggs after the hatching season was over. More clubs of this kind are needed.

Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, of 4635 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a new book which tells of a simple home solution that raises 98 per cent of all chicks hatched and cures white diarrhea over night. All poultry raisers should write for this valuable free book.—[Adv.]

Save Your Chicks—Free

Send two names to the Wight Co., 18 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save forty chicks from White Diarrhea.—[Adv.]



They wear like iron—

Mayer

HONORBILT SCHOOL SHOES

Ask your dealer for Mayer Shoes. Look for the trade-mark on sole.

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

Send for These Two Free Books

WEST OKANOGAN



WENATCHEE NORTH COUNTRY

WASHINGTON

Great Northern Railway has just issued two beautifully illustrated descriptive bulletins. One describes opportunities in irrigated lands in West Okanogan Valley at the foot of the beautiful Cascade Mountains—fruit-growing and diversified farming paradise. Three crops of alfalfa first year after planting. One-third of entire new irrigated area settled in past year.

Investigate the Profits Made in Wenatchee North Country. This year's fruit crop amazing. Alfalfa—corn—a great stock-raising country. Small tracts upon big profits. You can buy on easy terms. Be sure to read Wenatchee North Country Booklet. Either of both books about Washington's garden spots mailed on request. Write me personally.

E. G. LEESEY, General Investigation Agent
Box 264, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roup, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred—if—right from the start—you will feed

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who knew how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit.

A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.

THE OTTO WEISS COMPANY
Wichita, Kan.



WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS FOR HATCHING

From Madison Square Garden, New York, winners. 40c each, \$4 per twelve.

FRANK J. HICKS, Route 8, Onarga, Illinois

Develop Pullets Well

Pullets that are stunted by poor feeding during the first few weeks of their lives will prove a decided disappointment from the standpoint of their egg production.

If an abundant supply of eggs is to be expected next fall and winter, the young pullets must be fed from the first with this end in view. There is always shortage of eggs in the early fall and winter due largely to the fact that the care and feeding are not properly attended to during the early life of the chick.

Hens do not consume feed one day to manufacture it into eggs the next. Chicks should be fed a good ration throughout the entire year instead of being allowed to hustle for themselves after they have attained a weight of two or three pounds. It is practically impossible to induce the hens to lay during the cold winter months unless they have been well developed and started to laying during the nice fall weather.

General Farm Inquiries

A SHAWNEE COUNTY reader asks our advice relative to planting cane and cow peas together as a forage crop. He needs all the forage he can grow to supply feed for a herd of dairy cattle. The ground upon which he would plant this crop is very rich, having been very heavily manured.

Cow peas and cane make a very good forage combination. Of course, neither cane or cow peas should be planted until the weather gets warm, as they are both warm weather crops. The mixing of cow peas and cane has been tried on the agricultural college farm and Prof. L. E. Call states that they have found that a combination of a bushel of cane and a half bushel of cow peas gives very satisfactory results. The Orange or Sumac cane and Whippoorwill cow peas have given the best results on fertile land on the experiment station farm.

Cow Has Lumpy Jaw

F. R. E., Chase County, writes that he has a calf having a swelling of the throat extending from the ear down the back edge of the jaw to the gullet. Two kernels an inch and a half to two inches across can be felt, one on each side. The calf is four months old and is still sucking the cow. It seems to suffer considerable pain in swallowing. It was eating alfalfa hay before the sickness came upon it. It will not eat even bran or silage now. Our correspondent has tried poulticing the throat without result. He consulted the Department of Agriculture publication on diseases of cattle and thought the trouble might be parotitis. There is no indication of suppuration.

We have submitted the symptoms to Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the agricultural college and he replies as follows: "I am satisfied that this calf is affected with lumpy jaw. When lumpy jaw affects the region located under the parotid gland the symptoms will resemble those of the disease known as parotitis. In human subjects this is known as mumps. I believe that the location of the lumpy

jaw in this case has caused you to confuse it with parotitis. This disease is always acute in character, while lumpy jaw is chronic or persistent. The circular regarding lumpy jaw will suggest the treatment to be recommended. The presence of pus may sometimes be detected by making an exploratory puncture with a hollow needle. As long as no pus can be detected the internal administration of iodide of potash is probably the best treatment. It is gener-

of the special straw spreaders now being sold very extensively and is highly pleased with the result. He believes it would have been better if the straw had been spread in December or January. The wheat is in fine condition and from present indications might easily be expected to yield twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre.

The soil of this field is a little sandy and would have blown badly if the soil had not been spread. Just across the fences on three sides of this field, where no straw had been spread, the wheat is half blown out.



GROUP OF BOYS BELONGING TO COMMUNITY PIG CLUB AT KIRWIN, PHILLIPS COUNTY

ally advisable to consult a competent veterinarian in connection with treating cases of lumpy jaw."

Spreading Straw Saved Wheat

While a representative of KANSAS FARMER was visiting on the farm of G. D. Crumm, of Harper County, he was shown an eighty-acre field of wheat that had been saved by having straw spread on it in February. Mr. Crumm used one

Preventing soil blowing is not the only advantage from straw spreading. Nearly all the land in Kansas that has been farmed for any considerable period of time needs organic matter. The more it becomes depleted in organic matter, the more easily it blows. Returning straw to the soil thus improves its physical condition and in addition actually aids plant food.

The straw spreader should be part of

the equipment of every wheat farm where there is more straw than can be conveniently converted into manure by feeding it to stock or using it as bedding. The time is near at hand when practically every wheat grower will use every effort possible to get the straw back to the soil.

Sweet Clover in Alkali Bottoms

Sweet clover trials on bottom land that is quite sandy, contains alkali, or where the water table is too close for alfalfa to do well, have generally been satisfactory, according to reports coming from W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent working along the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad in Western Kansas. E. J. Guilbert, of Wallace County, secured good results from pasturing sweet clover. L. C. Frey, of Trego County, and H. J. Setchel, of Graham County, have secured good hay crops and also pastured this crop with satisfactory results. Sweet clover trials on divide land have generally been a failure.

Good stands of sweet clover have been secured by seeding from February to May. Some prefer February and March seeding to later. Eight to twelve pounds of hulled seed has been used per acre and good stands secured. Frequently not more than 50 to 60 per cent of the seed will germinate the first year, while the remainder will usually come the second year.

Several farmers are planning to seed small fields of sweet clover on the sandy bottom land along the Solomon River this spring.

Seed List Available

The canvas made of the seed needs of the state by the agricultural committee of the Kansas Defense Council indicates that there is plenty of seed available for this year's planting, providing it can be properly distributed. To further this end seed lists have been prepared showing the names of parties having seed, and these can be obtained by addressing J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, or the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.



"TUNG-LOK THE SILO FOR PRACTICAL FARMERS"

Here is the ONE Silo that you can build yourself and build as well as if it were put up by expensive "experts." Furthermore, it is the most practical, serviceable and economical Silo for the man who makes farming a business, not a pastime. Compare these TUNG-LOK features with any other Silo made:

THE TUNG-LOK MAKES AND KEEPS SILAGE PERFECTLY, because it is built of wood, has no angles to interfere with compact filling, and its sides always are absolutely air-tight.

A TUNG-LOK, ONCE UP, IS UP TO STAY. It cannot warp, sag, buckle, crack, shrink nor swell, and will withstand wind pressure that would wreck the ordinary barn or farm house.

A TUNG-LOK COSTS LESS—there are no "extras" to pay for in building it. The price we quote you includes everything, except the foundation, to make a complete Silo—lumber, door hinges, bolts, nails and paint. You have no lumber bills for scaffolding and staging (an item of \$40.00 or more in the case of many silos) and you need no skilled workmen to help you build. You cannot go wrong in setting up your TUNG-LOK—the patented sections are so made and marked that they can be put together in only one way—the simple, right way.

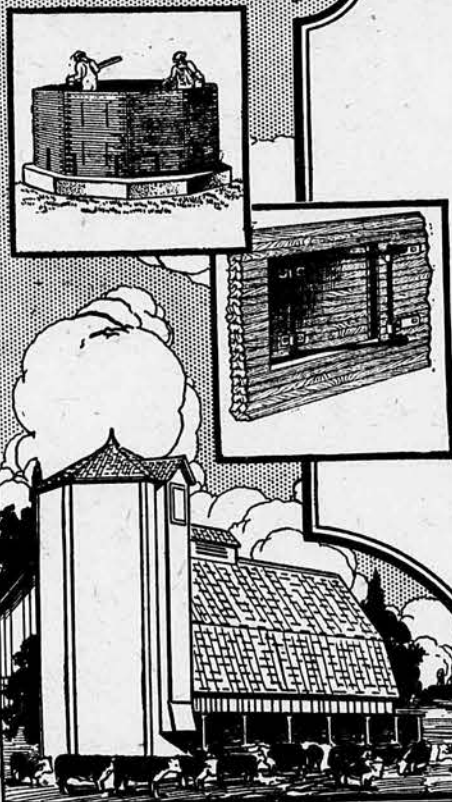
YOU SHOULD ORDER YOUR TUNG-LOK NOW! A special feature of the TUNG-LOK is that it can be built in installments, at "odd times," without interfering with other farm work. If you order your TUNG-LOK now, you can have it completed and ready for use by late summer or fall, and without ever missing the time required to erect it. Think what it will mean to you, if there is a dry, hot summer, to have a silo ready to receive plenty of green feed for winter, no matter how short the corn crop may be!

Prepare in Time—Send NOW for our book, "The Story of the World's Best Silo," which tells all about TUNG-LOK Silos, Grain Bins, Tanks and Troughs. This book is FREE to you—just fill out and mail the coupon.

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Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 60,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FARMERS WANTED—\$75 MONTH. MEN and women. U. S. Government jobs. War means hundreds vacancies. Common sense education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-82, Rochester, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD FARMS AND Western Kansas wheat land. Rogers Land Co., 528 East Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUYERS, SEE THESE BARGAINS BEFORE you buy. Farm, business any kind, anywhere. Send for free magazine. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—RANCH 1,280 ACRES, 300 cows, 2,000 acres leased land will go with place. Buy of owner. S. C. Reveley, Centerville, New Mexico.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, where already many farmers have made good in a big way with wheat, hogs and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway—head of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of those who act more slowly than you do. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. If you have confidence that a great railroad like the Santa Fe would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Mild climate, social advantages, schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything there but enough men with their families. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a section that has been minutely inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Write me now and let me send you a copy of the special illustrated circular we are getting out. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 951 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

HORSES AND MULES.

JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIVE years old, gray, 14 hands Jack measure; excellent breeder. Sacrifice price. Harry Ellison, Eureka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND GARAGE with good tools, up to date, for sale right. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas.

\$15.00 KRESSLOR DISK HARROW. Attachments for plows while they last. \$5.00 each. Reschke Machine Works, Wichita, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

UNCLE SAM OIL COMPANY PAYS \$40.- \$60.00 cash dividend June 12. Stock purchased now participates. Price, \$10.00 per thousand shares. A. L. Burton, 401 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal and has the largest circulation in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$1,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431.28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

FARM SIGNS

PAINT YOUR OWN FARM SIGNS. EASY with our patterns and instructions. Send for copyrighted booklet entitled "Naming the Farm" containing 200 suitable names and sample pattern and introductory offer. C-N Sign Co., Box 15, Jackson, Minnesota.

ENGINES.

FOR SALE—SIX-HORSE GREAT WEST- ern gas engine, portable, has not had two weeks' service. \$75. Twelve-horse Olds, portable, \$250. Reschke Machine Works, Wichita, Kansas.

DOGS.

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

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, \$3. GOOD ONES, not quite pure-breds. L. Schul, Minneola, Kansas.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE WITH white markings. Pedigree furnished. Males, \$5; females, \$3. Clarence Lacey, Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kansas.

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

When Writing to Advertisers,
Please Mention Kansas Farmer

CATTLE.

120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin.

FIFTEEN 2-YEAR-OLD HIGH GRADE Holstein heifers. Five springing, ten bred for fall. Priced right. Jno. Davis, Miltonvale, Kansas.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$23 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—TEN HEIFERS and two bulls 15-16ths pure, 4 to 6 weeks old, \$18 each, crated for shipment. Also one pure-bred heifer, three months old, \$75. These calves are nicely marked. Four Way Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PED- igreed, Progressive Superb varieties, \$1 per hundred. J. A. Dowden, North Bend, Neb.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLACKHULL kafir corn for sale at \$2 per bushel, f. o. b. here. V. D. Eberwein, Ralston, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO SLIPS. 100, 30c; 1,000, \$2.25, delivered. W. D. Hayman, Stillwater, Okla.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON ALL FOR- age crops, seeds and seed corn. Write at once for samples and prices. Watson Bros., Seed Merchants, Milan, Missouri.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, FREE from Johnson grass. Above fifty pounds, 30 cents; under, 35 cents. J. K. Burke, Idalov, Texas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, CLEANED, CER- tified free from Johnson grass. Less than 20 pounds prepaid, 35 cents per pound; 27½ cents pound net in 100-pound bags at your expense. Ellagene Farm, Aldine, Texas.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY S. L. WALTER, OF CE- dar Township, Smith County, Kansas, on April 10, 1917, one cow, color red, about 4 years old, no horns, thin in flesh, no brands. J. F. Bennett, County Clerk.

Real Estate For Sale

170 ACRES SMOOTH PRAIRIE LAND— Eight miles McAlester, city 15,000. All tillable. 100 acres cultivation, balance meadow. Fair improvements. \$34 per a. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

360 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM FARM 160 acres fine alfalfa, wheat or corn land; 20 acres meadow; 180 acres pasture; \$5,000 worth of improvements. Splendid oil and gas prospect. Bargains. Act quick, only \$45 per acre. M. T. SPONG - - FREDONIA, KAN.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

320 Acres, Trego County, Kansas. Six miles from Osgood, 12 miles from Ransom. 240 in cultivation, east slope; 80 acres rolling, good buffalo and bluestem pasture; some mow land; 4-room house; stable; 110 acres wheat, one-fourth delivered, goes to purchaser. This is a bargain at \$6,000. Only \$2,000 cash. FOUQUET BROTHERS LAND COMPANY, Ransom, Kansas.

WILL TRADE LAND FOR STOCK. One hundred acres tillable, sixty acres pasture. I want good registered Percheron mares or Red Poll cows. Write. CLYDE ABBOTT, LONG ISLAND, KANSAS

CHOICE 170-ACRE FARM, well improved, fine location. Also 80-acre farm, well located, good improvements. Both of these farms are in crop ready for cultivation. Must sell. Can give immediate possession. Write for descriptive list. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

In choosing a rug keep in mind the walls of the room where it will be laid and the furniture that will be used with it. It should not be lighter than the walls and the colors should be soft rather than glaring. If the furniture of the room is all alike there should be several colors in the rug and these colors should be chosen with a view to making either rug nor furniture conspicuous for its brightness. A little thought given to the choice of a rug will add to the restfulness of the room.

There are in these United States of ours 478 women county agents. Most of these agents are located in the South. Colorado and Utah have two agents each, and Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, each have one of these county agents. The fact that in the last three years the number of counties with women agents has increased from 279 to 478, is proof that these women are doing effective work.



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.

To fall in love with a good book is one of the greatest events that can mark our lives. It is to have a new influence pouring itself into our lives, a new teacher to inspire and refine us, a new friend to be by our side always, who, when life grows narrow and weary, will take us into his wider and higher and calmer world.—HENRY DRUMMOND.

Canning Demonstrator

Mrs. R. M. M., Brown County, makes the following inquiry:

"Will you please send me the name and address of the person sent out by the state to demonstrate the new methods of canning fruit and vegetables? How can we obtain the services of this person and what are the charges? I would like to get a demonstrator for our club."

The canning club work is in charge of Otis E. Hall, State Club Leader, who may be addressed in care of the Division of Extension, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan. Any inquiries for canning demonstrators will be promptly handled by Mr. Hall and provision made for starting this work in any community in the state.

We are glad to know that there is such an increased interest in canning work this season. This has come to our notice in many localities. The present food situation makes it imperative that we produce all the food possible and that we put forth every effort to make economical use of it and save all surplus of the growing season for winter use. This can be done successfully by the new methods of canning, and these new methods are available to all.

If you have not heretofore canned vegetables or if there are any fruits that you have been unable to can successfully, write Mr. Hall for these new methods, in order that you may have a part in the national program of conserving human food and thus helping to supply the great demand there will be for it in the coming months.

Plea for Fair Treatment

One of our readers—a farmer's wife—makes the following plea for herself and others who are responsible for the supply of butter and eggs:

"Those housewives who are trying to lower the price of eggs and butter, are selfish. They fail to see that the price of feed used in producing these foods demands that both eggs and butter be higher. Let them be fair to the farmer's wife. We buy and feed \$1.26 corn, \$1.40 kafir, and all other things we use are high-priced. We ask for fair play."

"Economize" Our Slogan

We are being daily reminded of the great need for practicing economy in every possible way—both individually and collectively. Our nation is at war and none of us can tell how long the war will last. We are also expected to furnish food to other nations fighting for the same cause. When we consider that two million or more American men will be called from the ranks of production during the war, the weight of our bur-

den becomes apparent and we realize that only through persistent and united effort can we meet the demand.

Most housewives feel that they are economical but few of us know what real economy is so long as our supply is not cut off. We feed our families from the standpoint of giving them what they want rather than what they need for bodily maintenance and energy, and many times efficiency is sacrificed in this very way. We clothe our families just as well as we can instead of as well as they need. By carefully studying our own conditions, most of us can materially reduce our living cost by considering needs instead of wants. Is it not our duty to be satisfied with supplied needs and forget the luxuries or unessentials so long as the war situation warrants it?

Bulletins for Housewives

"How to Select Foods" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 808 just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This bulletin is full of help for those who would furnish the members of the family a balanced ration at reasonable cost. This, and the following bulletins, can be obtained without cost, by writing the U. S. Department at Washington:

Meats: Composition and Cooking—Farmers' Bulletin 34.

Beans, Peas, and Other Legumes as Food—Farmers' Bulletin 121.

Canned Fruit, Preserves, and Jellies: Household Methods of Preparation—Farmers' Bulletin 203.

Cereal Breakfast Foods—Farmers' Bulletin 249.

Preparation of Vegetables for the Table—Farmers' Bulletin 256.

Use of Fruit as Food—Farmers' Bulletin 293.

Food Value of Corn and Corn Products—Farmers' Bulletin 298.

The Use of Milk as Food—Farmers' Bulletin 363.

Care of Food in the Home—Farmers' Bulletin 375.

Economical Use of Meat in the Home—Farmers' Bulletin 391.

The Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home—Farmers' Bulletin 413.

Mutton and Its Value in the Diet—Farmers' Bulletin 526.

Sugar and Its Value as Food—Farmers' Bulletin 535.

Use of Corn, Kafir, and Cowpeas in the Home—Farmers' Bulletin 559.

Corn Meal As a Food and Ways of Using It—Farmers' Bulletin 565.

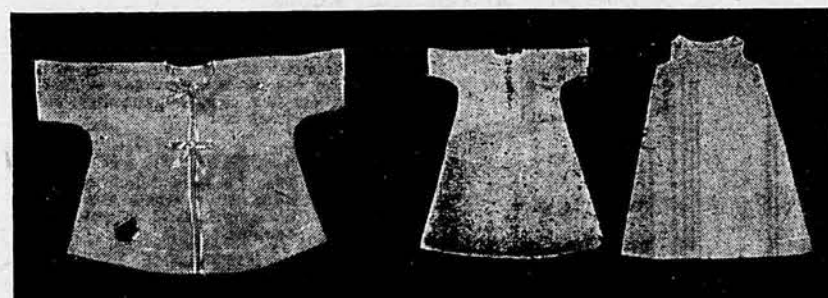
Honey and Its Uses in the Home—Farmers' Bulletin 653.

School Lunches—Farmers' Bulletin 712.

Food for Young Children—Farmers' Bulletin 717.

Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use—Farmers' Bulletin 771.

"That the intelligence and the integrity of its citizens who live in the open country constitute the cornerstone of a democracy is generally accepted, but the value which women have in the upbuilding and perpetuation of a worthy rural life has been largely overlooked until in a very recent period."



DAINTY, THOUGH SIMPLE, OUTER CLOTHING IS FAR MORE COMFORTABLE FOR THE BABY, REQUIRES MUCH LESS WORK ON PART OF THE MOTHER, AND WEARS LONGER

Farm Items RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

Beans a Profitable Crop

Beans are something that are as easily grown here in the West as elsewhere. They do well either in regions of moderate rainfall or under irrigation.

For early break beans I plant the Golden Wax and Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The Golden Wax is a trifle earlier than the green pod and a prolific bearer, but for a main crop for pickling and canning as well as for general use during the summer, I prefer the latter. The pods are tender and succulent and so easily and quickly prepared for cooking, which counts for a great deal when one has much to do and must make every minute count. I take the stringless bean every time, in preference to any other. The seed is a dark reddish brown, and when large enough to shell, before they begin to ripen, they are delicious, cooked either in pods or out.

Last year we planted three short rows, two rods long, and they bore continuously from the middle of June till the first of October. We had all we wanted for table use, I gave some away and canned and pickled thirty quarts.

Another bean we have found it profitable to grow is the Mexican bean, of which we are quite fond, preferring it to the white navy bean for winter use.

We had been buying them at the store to cook, and tested some of the beans to see if they would grow. Nearly every one sprouted, so we planted five rows of these. They make a compact growth, vining considerably but requiring no brushing. As soon as these would do to shell we began using them. The pods are edible when young but quite stringy, so I let them grow to maturity.

After using of these all fall—they did not begin to ripen till August—we had half a bushel left for winter.

I have tried to grow the white lima or butter bean, but have not been very successful with it here. The Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder does fine, however, as does also the Cut Short or Corn Hill.

I wish someone who has found a way to outwit the squash bugs would report proceedings. I say "bugs" because we are pestered with two or three different varieties and I have tried a dozen different remedies all to no avail.—Mrs. C. K. TURNER, Mead County.

Securing Farm Labor

Western Canada is advertising for 50,000 hired hands to replace laborers gone to war. County organizations should take a lesson from this and advertise for the labor they need.

Learn to use the labor bureaus of Topeka and Kansas City, your own local post office and farm bureau office if in a county having a farm bureau organization.

Agricultural Agent A. D. Folker, of Jewell County, reported to his bureau early in the spring that he had been in touch with the labor bureaus in Kansas City, Chicago and Topeka, and also with the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodside, New Jersey. He keeps at the farm bureau office a supply of application blanks for any farmer wishing labor.

The Inspector of Immigration, 845 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, wrote to Mr. Folker as follows: "This office has been sending farm laborers to positions on farms right along for several years. We have applicants of all classes and nationalities, who are generally used to that work. Not many immigrants are coming to this country, however, as compared with former years, owing to war conditions in the old country, and most of those who apply for farm work are those who have been for several years in this country, many being American born and raised on farms. The common wage scale for single men is \$35 per month during summer, \$45 to \$50 for married men."

The Federal Director of Employment, 804 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, says: "We are daily directing both single and married men to work on farms and shall be very glad to assist any farmer in your county to secure competent help."

Tractor Demonstration

There will not be a series of tractor field demonstrations this year. The manufacturers of farm tractors came to this decision at a meeting held in Chicago April 6. Instead of holding a number of demonstrations in different parts

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$4 PER HUNDRED. Nora Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

EGGS — CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, thirty, \$1.50; hundred, \$4.50. Catharine Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — FARM-bred beauties. Eggs for hatching, 50 each. Mrs. W. C. Becker, Solomon, Kan.

HIGH QUALITY BARRED "RINGLET," 100 chicks, \$15. Eggs, \$5. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kansas.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM farm raised stock, \$1.50 per fifteen. Mrs. J. A. Grimes, Milo, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FANCY STOCK, heavy laying strain, \$4.25 per hundred. Earl Summa, Dept. G, Gentry, Missouri.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain. Eggs—fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3; hundred, \$5. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per fifty, \$5 per hundred. Excellent show record. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS — PURE-BRED FARM range choice stock. Eggs, fifteen, 75c; 100, \$4. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS, FARM RAISED, PRIZE winners. Eggs, \$1.25 setting; \$3, fifty; \$5, hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS — FARM range, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Eighty-seven premiums. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL "RINGLET," \$5 cockerel heading Pen No. 1. Eggs, \$4 per fifteen. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

FOR SALE — BARRED AND WHITE Rocks. Best blood lines in America. Forty premiums 1916-1917. Write for mating list. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE winners at State Fair, 1917. Pens, \$3 per fifteen; range, \$6 per hundred. S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.

WARD'S BARRED ROCKS — FIVE YARDS both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs, \$3 for fifteen. Send for catalog and list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS — Four entries, five prizes, State Show 1917. Eggs, special mating, \$3 to \$5; farm stock, \$1. C. D. Swain, Gauda Springs, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS — 73 PREMIUMS, Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs—Fifteen, \$5; thirty, \$9; fifty, \$13; thirty, \$5. Chicks, 50c and \$1. Italian bees. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, RINGLET and Bradley strain. Have good show record. Stock for sale. Cockerels, hens and pullets. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Missouri.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BOTH MATINGS. Pens, \$3 fifteen; range, \$5 hundred delivered. Won first pen, first cock, first and second pullet, second and third cockerel, Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. Fertility guaranteed. Ed Schmidt, Geneseo, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS — GOOD LAYERS. Eggs from pens prize stock, Pittsburg and Oklahoma City, both matings \$5 setting. Range headed by pen males \$5 hundred. Chicks 12c and 50c each. Circular free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORNS

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HOGAN'S laying strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$5 per hundred. Roy Rhodes, Maize, Kansas.

OUR SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS are real layers. Bred exclusively 15 years. Eggs, 100, \$4. Ed N. Regnier, Wamego, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching from full blooded birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$4 per hundred, \$7 per two hundred. Mrs. Joe Streeter, Route 5, Hamilton, Missouri.

MINORCAS.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS — EGGS FROM pure-bred birds, \$3 and \$2 per setting. Correspondence solicited. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kansas.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR hatching. Pen No. 1, \$3; pen No. 2, \$1.50 for fifteen eggs, \$6 per hundred. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kansas.

BRAHMAS.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1.00 per fifteen, parcel post prepaid. Geo. Pratt, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

of the country, as has been done the past two years, one national demonstration will be held at a location to be decided upon later. It is probable that Fremont, Nebraska, will be selected as the place for this demonstration.

In view of the present labor situation on the farms it seems certain that tractors will take a most important place in bringing about increased production of crops. Manufacturers of power farming equipment recognize this, but they are being affected by high cost of materials and other war conditions and under the circumstances felt that it would be better business judgment to

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FINE ROSE COMB REDS — EGGS, \$4.00 hundred. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

S. C. R. I. REDS — EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1 for fifteen, \$5 per hundred. M. M. Long, Maitland, Mo.

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, 50 apiece. Prepaid. C. A. Madden, Abilene, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS — Utility stock. Winter layers. Eggs, \$3, 15; \$5, 45; \$9, 100. Louise Krigbaum, Route 1, Topeka. Phone 2427 K-4.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS — Eggs, \$3 per setting. Kansas state show winners. Baby chicks. Mating list. L. E. Castle, Wichita, Kansas.

LARGE, DARK, RICH EVEN RED R. C. Reds — Eggs, fifteen, \$1; fifty, \$3. Dark colored range stock, \$5 hundred. Nora Luthy, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

DARK R. C. REDS, PURE-BRED, EXTRA fine. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 per fifteen; \$5 per hundred. W. J. Honeyman & Sons, Hillside farm, Madison, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS — PRIZE WINNERS and special on color at State Fair, 1917. Pens, \$2 per fifteen; range, \$6 per hundred. S. H. Vincent, Sterling, Kansas.

EGGS FOR SALE — S. C. R. I. REDS — Breeder for twelve years. \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; \$5 a hundred. Mrs. Jno. G. Schmidt, Route 1, Box 135, Edgewood, Lexington, Mo.

FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL guaranteed on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality, both combs, Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

SIX GRAND PENS, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15 to \$20. Fifteen eggs, \$2.50; thirty eggs, \$4; fifty eggs, \$6. Fine pure-bred range stock, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, STATE WINNER. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Choice farm stock. Eggs, 100, \$4. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

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

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS — GOOD STOCK. Fifty, \$2.75; 100, \$5. Carriage prepaid. Cornelius Phillips, Route 9, Emporia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$4 hundred. Baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. Will Brooks, Beattie, Kansas.

EGGS, EGGS FROM KEEP-LAYING strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Thol. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS WON five prizes, two state. Eggs, fifty, \$1.90; hundred, \$3.75. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS — HAVE BEEN raising them 21 years, the 322 to 266 egg record kind. Under hens the fertility runs 95%. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.25; 100, \$5. Safe arrival guaranteed. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES — EGGS FROM choice stock, \$1.80, thirty, \$5, hundred. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kansas.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES — Eggs, fifteen for \$1, or 100 for \$5. Mrs. Clarence Kagarice, Darlow, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDotte eggs, \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. Phillip Schuppert, Arrington, Kansas.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYandottes. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1.50; fifty, \$3.50; hundred, \$6. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, per fifteen, \$1; one hundred, \$4. H. A. Ritter, Route 2, Kiowa, Kansas.

EGGS — SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE. Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Chicks, 10c each. Lawrence Blythe, White City, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS — FIFTEEN, \$1; hundred, \$5. Careful selection and packing. John Smoley, Marengo, Iowa.

SIXTEEN WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 90c; 100, \$4. Mrs. Geo. Rankin, Gardner, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ONE DOL-lar for fifteen. Four-fifty per hundred. Geo. Tuls, Fredonia, Kansas.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE AND Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. A. F. Hutley, Maple Hill, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. YES, I AM still selling Silvers. Have some good cockerels left. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. Write me. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS — REGAL strain, prize winners. Farm range, \$5 hundred. Pen 1, Martin male direct, fifteen, \$5. Pen 2, high scoring male, fifteen, \$3. Prepaid. Frances Fleury, Concordia, Kansas.

conserve their resources and center on a single demonstration.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

BUFF DUCKS — WINNERS WITH EGG record. Eggs, \$1.50 per thirteen. Mrs. J. H. Wood, Solomon, Kansas.

FAWN RUNNER DUCKS — WHITE EGGS, prize winners. Eggs, \$1 setting, \$5 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE AND EGGS FOR sale or trade for Runner ducks. All breeds. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kansas.

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS from best laying strains in the country. Fifteen eggs, \$1; fifty, \$2. Nora Luthy, Route 6, North Topeka, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS.

REDS, ROCKS, LEGHORNS; 12c. REQUEST folder. McCune Hatchery, Ottawa, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTONS — Eggs for hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. Frank Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. — Even buff, large type, prize winners. Eggs, \$3 and \$2 setting. John Shaffer, Alma, Neb.

EGGS FROM CRYSTAL WHITE PRIZE winning stock, White Orpingtons. Great winter layers. Fifty-five eggs January 20 from sixty-five hens, at live and let live prices. Send for list. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kansas.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

EGGS FROM EXTRA GOOD BOURBON Reds, \$3 for eleven. Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1 for fifteen. Julia Haynes, McDonald, Kansas.

BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS — SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Fawn and Penciled Runner Ducks. Eggs—Fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5, from range stocks. J. T. Rickman, Kiowa, Kansas.

FIVE LARGE FLOCKS UNDER ONE sale management, R. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, all on separate farms and specially bred by experts. Prize winners in all breeds. Eggs, \$5 per hundred, \$1.50 per setting. Order from ad. Address E. H. Hartenberger, Route 4, Box 1, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE, EGGS — EGGS FROM PURE-breds, and cockerels, turkeys, geese, eight kinds of ducks, pearl and white guineas, bantams, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Houdans, Hamburgs, Games, Langshans, Minorcas, Brahmas, Cochins, Buff and White Orpingtons, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Leghorns, Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Figs, Dogs, Fancy Pigeons. Write wants. Free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

TURKEYS.

FOR SALE — LARGE PURE-BRED GIANT Bronze turkey hens. One tom. Eggs, 50c each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

THIRTY-NINE POUND TOM — WHITE Holland eggs, \$3 ten. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM best selected stock. Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS OF high quality. Good copper bronze and white edging. Have show record. Eggs—\$6-\$10 per dozen. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Mo.

FEATURING THE MUCH WANTED "Goldbank" Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Eggs, \$1 each after April 1. Will book orders. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WORLD'S best strain. Great big, vigorous, farm-raised, deep-breasted birds. Also white-egg Indian Runner ducks, all from prize winning stock. Eleonora Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colorado.

LANGSHANS.

GET MY FREE MATING LIST OF Madison Square and Chicago prize winning Langshans. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS — STOCK FOR sale. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets. My birds have great show record. Eggs, \$3 per setting. Jas. W. Anders, Unionville, Mo.

PHEASANTS.

PHEASANTS — DEMAND UNLIMITED for Ringnecks this spring at \$6 to \$8 pair. Booking orders. Eggs of these, \$4 dozen; Golden, \$5 dozen. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

GUARANTEED EGGS FROM EXCEL-lent Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, \$3 per fifteen, \$3.50 per thirty prepaid. V. O. Jones, Bancroft, Kansas.

ANCONAS.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$5 HUNDRED. Fine layers. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS — EGGS, FIF-teen for \$1.25 or \$5 per hundred delivered. Write for printed matter. C. H. Whitney, Route 9, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA AND SILVER Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1.25 per sixteen by post prepaid. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kansas.

S. C. ANCONAS — PRIZE WINNING stock, farm range, \$1.50 for fifteen; \$5 hundred. Address Mrs. H. F. Knutzen, Bruning, Nebraska.

Growing Tomatoes

Every family should grow enough tomatoes for home use, and this should include a liberal supply canned for winter. The tomato is classed with the warm weather vegetables and should not be transplanted to the field until all danger from frost is past. In Kansas the transplanting season lasts from early in April through the month of May. The earlier tomatoes are set in the field, provided they are not hit by a frost, the better.

Prof. Albert Dickens, of the agricultural college, gives the following instructions on growing tomatoes:

The best success is obtained by growing the plants in a flower or paper pot. They may then be set out in the open field with a ball of soil and there is less danger of breaking the feeding roots. Large plants should be set deeply and if long and spindling, a greater portion of the stem should be placed in the ground. Set the plant a little deeper in the soil than it previously stood. If water is used, some loose soil should be pulled over the puddled portion to prevent evaporation. Medium sized plants apparently stand the hardship of transplanting better than real small plants. Do not permit the roots to wilt, as any check to their steady growth will cut down the yield. During hot, dry weather we have found it advisable to cover the plants during the day with newspaper shaped like a cone. This method is only practical on small plantations.

Large varieties should be set at least four feet apart each way. The smaller or tree tomatoes may be set two feet apart in the row and three feet between the rows.

Tomatoes are usually pruned to one, two or three stems. These plants are staked and tied with some thick material to prevent bruising of the stems. This pruning usually begins when the plants are from twelve to fifteen inches high. Experiments have been tried which would indicate a higher yield from plants so treated. Another and very important point is the length of the picking season. Pruned vines permit of a much longer picking season.

Tomatoes grow well on almost any soil, but a friable rich sandy loam is considered best for a heavy yield. These plants succeed, however, in a variety of soils.

Begin cultivation as soon as possible after the plants are set in the field and keep it up during the entire summer. Cultivate after every rain or after every irrigation. Provided there is a long dry spell, cultivate the soil often to conserve the moisture. Cultivation should continue as long as one is able to run a cultivator between the rows without breaking the plants. Moisture is an important factor in the growing of tomatoes, as it is claimed that water not only controls the blossom-end rot but doubles the yield as well. This moisture may be secured by mulching and irrigation.

Two of the most destructive diseases are blossom end rot and the so-called mosaic disease. The former is said to be controlled by the use of water, keeping plenty of moisture in the soil. There is no practical remedy for the latter disease. Bordeaux mixture is helpful in the control of several other diseases of the tomato.

The tomato bug and cutworm often cause considerable damage to the crop. For the potato bug, spray with arsenate of lead or Paris green. Two pounds of arsenate of lead and one-half pound of Paris green to fifty gallons of water. This spray will also control the large green worm that attacks the foliage. For cutworms on small areas use a paper cuff around each plant, encircling the plant to a height of four inches. In large plots one teaspoonful of Paris green and two tablespoonfuls of syrup to one quart of bran. Make this mixture into a stiff dough with water and place a small portion of this near each plant. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture helps to control late wilt and leaf spot.

Begin, live, aspire, realize the best ideal of the moment; and this earnest effort shall lead the way to greater achievements.—H. W. DRESSER.

The Aberdeen-Angus Association sale at St. Joseph, Missouri, April 25, was one of the successful sales of the season. The fifty-nine bulls offered sold for an average of \$178.13. This included a number of ten-months-old bulls. The eighteen females offered under the auspices of the Missouri Aberdeen-Angus Association averaged \$160 per head. The top price of the sale was \$530. A number of good bulls went to Kansas buyers.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering a number of choice young pure-bred cows with good A. R. O. records; also yearlings and heifer calves and a select lot of young bull calves with world's record backing. Write for pedigrees and bargain prices. Also grade cows, heifers and heifer calves. T. R. MAURER & CO. EMPIRE, KANSAS

Butter Bred Holsteins

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds. J. F. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

CEDAR LAKE HOLSTEIN HERD

We are making very low prices on a few young bull calves. It will pay you to buy them of us while young. Sired by our 22.4-pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

NEMANA VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Choice yearling bulls and bull calves. World's record blood lines. Price reasonable. We invite inspection of our herd. H. D. BURGER, Route 2, SENECA, KANSAS

Description, pictures and records of twelve TREDICO BULLS Six months old and younger. Write for them. Geo. C. Tredick, R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

Holstein and Guernsey Calves—Both sexes, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, fawn and white and black and white, mostly 15-16ths pure. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgewood Farms - Whitewater, Wisconsin

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD Herd headed by Sir Korndyke, Best Heifer No. 16946, the long distance sire. His dam, grand dam and dam's two sisters average better than 1,200 pounds butter in one year. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale. W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES Very high grade heifer calves, five weeks old, nicely marked, fawn and white and black and white, mostly 15-16ths pure. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

CEDAR LAKE FARMS C. A. Schroeder & Sons, Props. Forty years of registered Holstein breeding, not dealing. Birthplace of a 40-pound cow, Johanna DeKol Van Beers. State wants and get delivered prices on young bulls. W. C. SCHROEDER - WEST BEND, WIS.

Shady Brook Holsteins

A few choice young springers, also some high class young bulls. If you want record breeding, we will be pleased to have you inspect our offering. M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

Five to six weeks old, nearly pure, well marked \$20, express paid. COLD SPRINGS FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Braeburn Holsteins A. R. O. BULL CALVES With De Kol-Netherland-Korndyke main blood lines, and Johanna, Walker, King Segis out-crosses. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.



Imported and Home-Bred PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS A gilt edge guarantee of 60 per cent, good for two years, given with each horse sold. W. H. RICHARDS Emporia - Kansas Barns four blocks from A. T. & S. F. depot.



PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES. Ten stallions ready for heavy stand; also yearlings and two. Young fillies, also mares with colts by side and bred again. All registered. One hundred individuals of first rank for sale. FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa Just above Kansas City

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

AUCTIONEERS.

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

LESTER E. HAMILTON Live Stock Auctioneer Write for terms and date. Clarksdale, Mo.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

PURE-BRED O. I. C. PIGS, April 3 Farrow. Boars, \$15.00. JOE FOX - GREELEY, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

RIVERSIDE AYRSHIRES Most profitable dairy cow. Herd headed by a son of August Lassie, the 4-year-old champion. Young animals, both sexes, for sale. J. F. Converse & Co., Woodville, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

THIS COMBINATION IS MAKING GOOD. Alfalfa, the Hakey Herd of Hampshire Hogs, and Satisfied Customers. Herd boar, yearling boar and September boars. Registered, immune, and priced sensible. GEO. W. ELA, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

DUROC JERSEYS.

DUROC BOARS, OCTOBER FARROW Also gilts unrelated to males, mostly \$25. Gilts to farrow in July, \$35. Trio spring pigs, \$35 at weaning time. Choice July male, \$50. Write your wants. J. E. WELLES - FAUCETT, MISSOURI

McBRIDE'S DUROCS Booking orders for spring pigs. Choice boar pigs by Parker's Wonder, out of choice dams. W. T. McBRIDE, Parker, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

LONG ON JERSEY BULLS. Will sell them at your price. Ages, 2 to 10 months. Carrying as much Golden Fern's Lad blood as any bulls in the state. Out of high testing dams. Come and see them. Can also fill your needs in English Berkshire hogs. Several fine young males. Best of breeding. Can furnish pigs from different matings. H. F. ERLLEY & SON, HOLTON, KANSAS

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

FOR SALE—Two Pure-Bred Jersey Bulls, 9 months old, from high testing dams. Description guaranteed. D. A. KRAMER - Washington, Kansas

Breeders' Directory

ANGUS CATTLE. Geo. A. Deitrich, Carbondale, Kan. D. J. White, Clements, Kan.
RED POLLED CATTLE. Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.
JERSEY CATTLE. J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.
DOESIT HORN SHEEP. H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITE Cholera Immune Gilts, bred to farrow in June, July and August. The good kind. For price, breeding, etc., write Emil Youngberg, Route 3, Essex, Iowa

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

NIELSON'S BERKSHIRES Fall boars from prize winning ancestry, weighing 200 to 220 pounds April 1. Sired by Rob Robinhood 2d. His sire first prize senior yearling at American Royal and weighing 720 pounds at 18 months. Will give you good value for your money, and accurate description on application. J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

SEELEY'S POLLED DURHAMS—Nineteen years a breeder, best Scotch tribes. Preparedness. Offering a lot of thick squared bulls, all roans and sire for immediate service. Herd bulls Victoria Clipper and Jovial Sultan. C. R. I. & P. R. R. W. W. SEELEY - STUART, IOWA

FOR SALE—Two red and white bull calves, 10 months old, sired by Chief, a son of True Sultan. Priced to sell. D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS (On Mo. Pac. Ry., 17 miles S. E. of Topeka)

POLLED DURHAM BULLS Big enough for service. Sired by Baron Easton. Better get busy if you need a bull this spring. R. T. Vandeventer & Son, Mankato, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Cattle

A few 1916 fall bull calves for sale. Also a few cows and heifers. AULD BROS. - FRANKFORT, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

EDGEWOOD FARM **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE** Twenty-five young bulls, also some good cows and heifers for sale. All registered. D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANSAS Main line of A. T. & S. F. Ry., 145 Miles West of Kansas City.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

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

POLAND CHINAS

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

Have only a few of last fall's litters left. Write your wants to THE CEDAR BOW STOCK FARM A. S. Alexander, Prop. R. 2, Burlington, Kan.

PROFITABLE TYPE POLANDS

Big-type Poland Chinas, as good as grows. You prove it at my expense. Breeding stock for sale at all times. L. C. WALBRIDGE - RUSSELL, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see me. V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

DOWNIE'S BIG POLANDS

Have a couple of choice boars priced for quick sale. Home of Gerstale Czar. FRANK DOWNIE, Rte. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Twelve September boars, large husky fellows ready for service. Sired by Big Bob King. Write at once. DR. J. H. LOMAX Station D St. Joseph, Missouri

BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Have 700 head of February and March pigs that we are booking orders for to be shipped at weaning time. Boars, \$25. Sow pigs at \$30, \$50 a pair. Book your order now and get the pick. O. G. LEASE & SON - CENTRALIA, MO.

BIG-TYPE POLANDS AND DUROCS

Booking orders for weaning time. Pigs, \$25 each; trios, \$50. Will make 700 to 1,000-pound hogs. Two hundred to select from. Top breeding. O. W. LONG, Route 3, Maitland, Missouri.

FOR SALE Good Stretchy Poland China Fall Boars. Ed Beavers, Junction City, Kansas.

Langford's Spotted Poland. Gilts bred for fall farrow. Future herd boars. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. T. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri

JERSEY CATTLE.

120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

Pure-bred and high grade. Forty bred yearlings, superior individuals, all from profitable dams, now for sale. J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Dispersal Sale, May 31 R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KAN.

REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and heifers of same breeding. Write. REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale. H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

STUNKEL SHORTHORNS Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond. For Sale—Twenty bulls from yearlings to eighteen months old, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Also a few bred cows and heifers. Come and see me. Prices reasonable. E. L. STUNKEL - PECK, KANSAS

SPRING CREEK SHORTHORNS Headed by the great sire, Orange Goods. Best families represented in herd, good individuals. Choice young stock for sale. THOS. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kansas.

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS. One herd boar. Fall gilts, bred or open. February and March pigs, pair or trio, no relation. S. C. White Leghorn eggs. E. C. WATSON - ALTOONA, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

A few good cows and heifers for sale, also choice bull calves. Come and see my herd. A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers by Albion, bulls 7 to 18 months of age. Reds, roans and whites. O. E. HILL - TORONTO, KANSAS

ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale. H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

Dr. J. H. Lomax, of St. Joseph, Missouri, is one of the real boosters for Jersey cattle and big-type Poland China hogs. Both his herds are returning a nice profit on his farm, which is located near Leona, Kansas, and is one of the best stock farms in that section of the country. Doctor Lomax is claiming June 26 for his annual Jersey cattle sale at the farm. On this date fifty head of nicely-bred cows and heifers will be sold at public auction. His Poland China herd now numbers over 100 head. About 75 head of fine spring pigs have been saved and a feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of September boars.

DISPERSAL SALE OF LINSCOTT JERSEYS

125 - Head - 125

MAY 31, 1917

Holton, Kansas

TWENTY BULLS

TWO GREAT HERD BULLS—Unequalled in the West. Suitable to head any Jersey herd in the world.

TWO MATURE HERD BULLS of imported breeding, worthy of anyone's consideration.

FOUR YEARLING GRANDSONS OF GAMBOGE'S KNIGHT (sire of forty-five Register of Merit cows).

TWELVE BULL CALVES from Register of Merit ancestry—all desirable.

EVERY ONE CAREFULLY SELECTED.
EVERY ONE A HERD HEADER.



ESTABLISHED 1878

SIXTY COWS

Register of Merit cows.
Prize winning cows.
Imported cows.
Sisters and grand-daughters of cows with official tests of 1,000 pounds butter in one year.
Daughters and grand-daughters of world's champions and prize winners.
Cows milking fifty pounds a day.
Fresh cows, heavy springers, cows in all stages of lactation.

JUST THE COW YOU ARE WANTING.

FORTY-FIVE HEIFERS

The most desirable and valuable bunch of heifers ever bred in one herd in Kansas.
Grand-daughters of JACOB IRENE (1,126 pounds butter one year); of Gambo's Knight (greatest butter sire ever imported from Jersey), etc.
Heifers of imported breeding and type.
Two-year-old heifers, bred heifers, open heifers, yearling heifers and heifer calves.

THERE IS A STRONG DEMAND FOR THESE.

For catalogue address

R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

FIRST REGISTER OF MERIT HERD IN KANSAS.

Catalogues only sent on request. Plan to attend. Come the day before, so that I can show you the cattle at your leisure.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF THE Livingston County Holstein Breeder's Sale Company

WILL BE HELD AT

Howell, Mich., Thursday, May 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.

AT THE SALE PAVILION ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

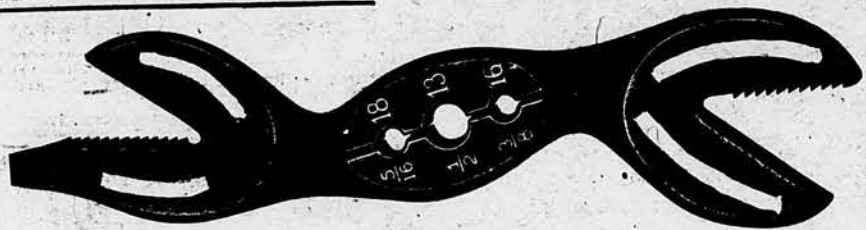
We will offer ninety head of high-class registered Holsteins, consisting of three young bulls fit to head herds. Their dams have records of 25 pounds at three years old, 29.68 pounds, and one has a semi-official record of nearly 25,000 pounds milk in one year. The balance are cows and heifers. Over fifty head have official records or are from record cows. Two-thirds are under four years old. A number are from 30-pound bulls. One is a daughter of a 27-pound cow; one a daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis, a 40-pound bull; three grand-daughters of Pontiac Korndyke; one grand-daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Many of them are bred to bulls whose dams have records from 30 to 35 pounds. A great chance to secure good cattle at your own price. Don't forget the date. Catalogs ready May 5.

F. J. FISHBECK, Secretary, HOWELL, MICH.

AUCTIONEERS—PERRY AND MACK.

(This will appear but once.)

ALLIGATOR WRENCH AND HANDY TOOL FREE



The Alligator Wrench requires no adjustment; simple; always ready for use; never slips. Works in closer quarters than any other wrench. It is light, strong, compact. Easily carried in the pocket.

THREE DIES FOR CUTTING or cleaning threads in bolts used on farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order.

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Hereford Cattle.
May 11—Benton and S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Missouri. The Sothams, Lansing, Michigan, managers.

Jerseys.
May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kansas.
June 26—Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sale at farm near Leona, Kansas.

Double Standard Polled Durhams.
June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Holsteins.
May 17—Livingston County Holstein Breeders' Sale Company, Howell, Michigan.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 4—Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sale at farm near Leona, Kansas.
Oct. 5—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kansas.
Feb. 6—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kansas.

The Livingston County, Michigan, Holstein Breeders Sale Company has announced May 17 as the date of their third annual sale of

Holsteins. On that date they will offer ninety head of carefully selected registered Holsteins. The offering will include bulls fit to head herds. The dams of these bulls have records of from 25 to 29.68 pounds at three years old. One has a semi-official record of nearly 25,000 pounds milk in one year. Over fifty head of the cows that will go in this sale have official records or are from record cows.

W. T. McBride, of Parker, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Duroc hogs in Kansas, reports his herd doing fine. He has succeeded in saving a choice lot of spring pigs. He also has a fine bunch of fall gilts that will be held for his February, 1918, bred sow sale. A feature of his herd at this time is the extra lot of spring pigs by Parker Wonder and out of Mr. McBride's choice herd sows.

J. E. Weller, of Legal Tender Stock Farm, Faucett, Missouri, and owner of the famous Legal Tender herd of Durocs, writes that his herd is doing well. This is one of the Duroc herds that is drawn upon heavily for herd material. Last year Mr. Weller could not supply the demand and decided to increase his sow herd. He held back a large number of choice young sows and bred them for spring farrow and at this time has about 150 head of the best spring pigs in the history of his herd. He reports a good demand again this year for high-class Durocs.

Joe Fox, of Greeley, Kansas, reports his herd of O. I. C. hogs doing well and the spring pigs growing out fine. He also reports a good demand for pigs to be delivered at weaning time.

Thos. Murphy & Son, of Corbin, Kansas, own one of the good Shorthorn herds in this state. They have built up their herd by using care in selecting herd material. While all of the popular Shorthorn tribes are represented in their herd, they make it a rule in selecting herd material to get a good individual as well as a good pedigree. They do not believe in fads in the breeding business and their policy is to breed a type of Shorthorns that is profitable. A feature of their herd at this time is the fine lot of young stock, including some extra good bulls.

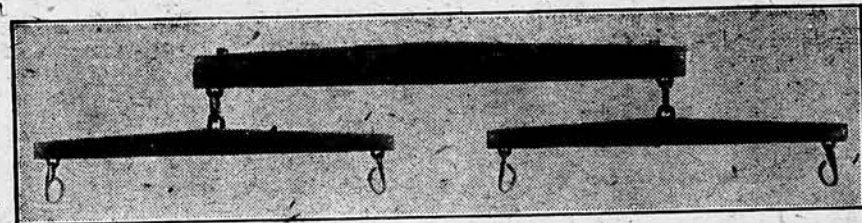
You Cannot Break Them

Here is one of the most practical doubletrees ever made for all ordinary work on the farm: Plowing, harrowing, lead team work, road work—in fact any work requiring a double-tree of medium weight and extra strength.

Fred Anderson, the inventor of the new celebrated Anderson Manure Loader and Scraper, has personally designed the Anderson Doubletree along scientific lines to develop the greatest amount of pulling strength possible, without excessive weight, and Mr. Anderson personally guarantees these doubletrees to stand the terrible strain of a steady pull of a team weighing up to 3,000 pounds.

This doubletree is constructed from carefully selected hardwood, thoroughly seasoned, painted with two coats of good paint. It measures 38 inches long, 3½ inches wide, and 1¼ inches thick. The hooks and center irons are of a special design, and will never slip off the end or center of singletrees.

All iron parts are made of ¾-inch round forged mild steel and strong enough to stand the strain of every use.



KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in offering its readers a doubletree which cannot be equalled for less than \$1.35, absolutely free. For a short time, and while our supply lasts, we will send one pair of doubletrees complete, all charges prepaid, to anyone in Kansas sending us only \$2.00 for a three-years' subscription to KANSAS FARMER. Those living outside of Kansas must send 50 cents extra to defray transportation charges, or \$2.50 in all. This offer is open to all, new or renewal. If you are already paid in advance, we will extend your subscription. Don't delay, but order now, for this offer may not appear again.

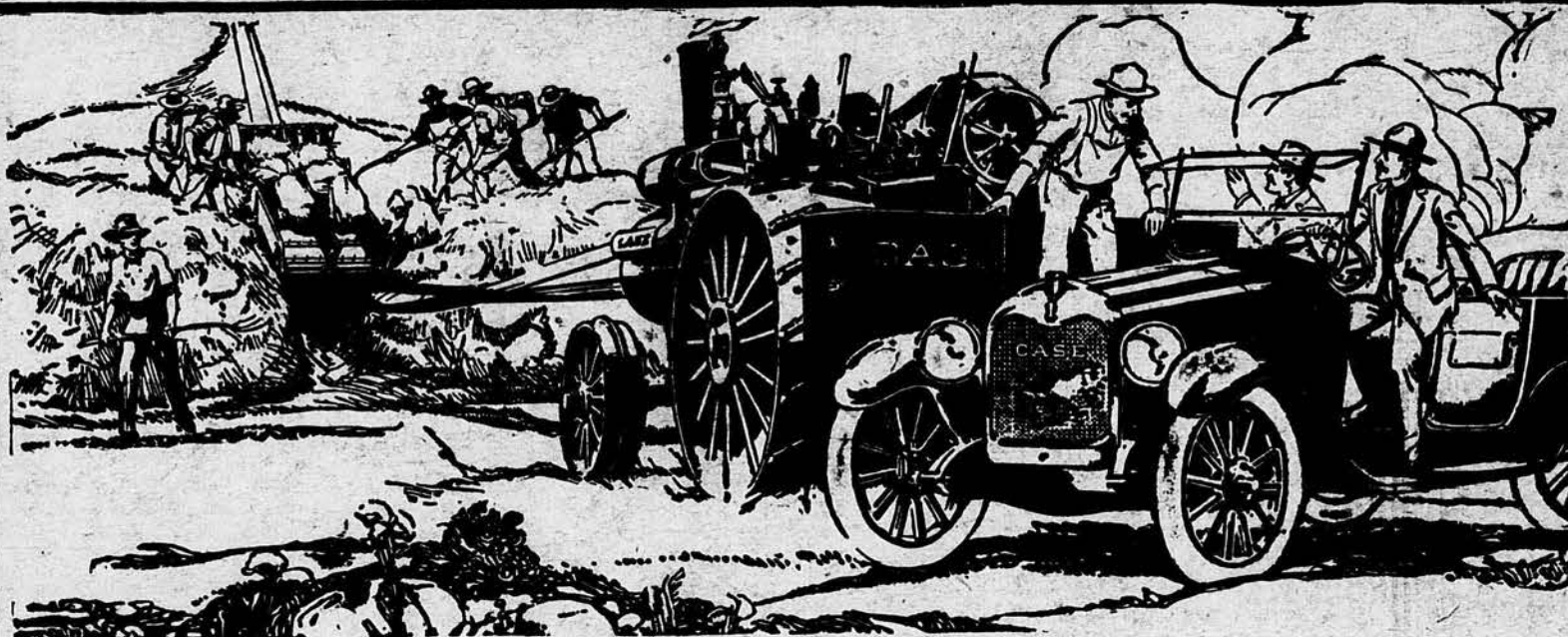
Kansas Farmer
Circulation Dept. Topeka, Kansas

O. W. Long, formerly of Craig, Missouri, and one of Missouri's leading breeders of pure-bred hogs, has located on his farm near Maitland, Missouri. Mr. Long has built up very fine herds of both Poland Chinas and Durocs and many of the good herds of both breeds were started with foundation stock from his herds. He has decided to make his Maitland farm headquarters for his Duroc herd and the Poland China herd will be maintained on his farm near Craig, Missouri. At this time he has over 200 very fine spring pigs and reports a good demand for pairs and trios to be shipped at weaning time.

George W. Ela, of Valley Falls, Kansas, owner of Halcyon herd of Hampshire hogs, one of the prize-winning herds of that popular breed, reports his herd doing fine. Mr. Ela is one of the successful Hampshire breeders in the West, and the combination of alfalfa and Halcyon herd of Hampshire hogs is proving very profitable on his farm. His herd is drawn upon heavily for breeding stock, and Elmdale Farm is represented in a number of the good herds in the West. His show herd will be at the big fair again this year. A feature of his herd at this time is the choice herd boars and a very fine lot of September boars. He has one of the good herds of brood sows, representing the best blood lines of the breed. Mr. Ela is secretary of the Kansas State Hampshire Breeders' Association and reports that the Association is growing rapidly.

Frank L. Downie, of Hutchinson, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Poland Chinas, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Downie has built up a herd of Poland Chinas that have size and quality. The blood lines of his herd are of the best and the most noted big-type sires are represented in his herd. A fine lot of young stock, including some very fine boars, is a feature of his herd at this time.

The number of inquiries received concerning the dispersal sale of Jersey cattle to be held by R. J. Linscott, of Holton, Kansas, May 31, indicates that the announcement of the dispersal of this great Register of Merit herd has created unusual interest in Jersey circles and that it will be one of the big sale events in this state this year. The entire herd, consisting of 125 head, will be sold, and a careful study of the breeding and records of the offering fully explains the widespread interest in this sale. The offering consists of twenty bulls, sixty cows and forty-five heifers. The bulls will include two of the greatest herd bulls in the West. The Register of Merit imported and prize winning cows of the herd include sisters, daughters and grand-daughters of cows with official tests of 1,000 pounds of butter in one year, also daughters and grand-daughters of world's champions and prize winners. The heifers that will go in the sale are an exceptionally fine lot of individuals and are richly bred. That Mr. Linscott has decided to disperse his herd—the first Register of Merit herd in Kansas—is to be regretted.



FARMERS EVERYWHERE PREFER CASE THRESHING RIGS

Case steam engines for years have been acknowledged the *simplest*, the *most powerful* and *most economical* in the steam class.

Year by year Case has set the pace in improvements. Case steam engines have no equal for pulling capacity, ease of operation and all-round efficiency. They meet the boiler laws of all states and Canadian provinces.

Thousands of farmers all over the world prefer Case engines to all others. These users are our best salesmen. The reputation of Case engines has passed from farm to farm and from generation to generation until today Case steam engines are the standard by which all others are judged.

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Write today for our complete Case catalog. It is an album of information that no farmer should be without. It is most beautifully printed, with many interesting scenes and reproductions in colors. It costs you merely the price of a postal card. *Write today for this free catalog.*

Nowadays it is generally known that **Case steel threshers** are superior. Most farmers

want their crop threshed with Case machinery. Many predict the complete dominance of Case threshers. This great demand is the result of only one thing—Case threshers are the *right* threshers. Case principles of construction and Case performance have never been equaled.

Here are a few reasons why Case sells more threshing outfits than any three other concerns:

1. Case threshers get all the grain there is in the crop, and—deliver it *clean* in the sack.
2. They are all-steel; fire, wind and water proof. No warping or rotting of main frame.
3. They are easy to operate—fewest belts—least amount of power needed. Lubricate them while running.
4. The cylinders are big and strong enough to handle damp and long straw. Weed-filled, moldy or stack-burnt bundles don't matter. The grain is always well cleaned and brings top prices.
5. Absence of interior cranks, forks, pitmans, hangers, aprons or other revolving parts back of our concaved beater next to cylinder. Therefore nothing to wrap or wind with straw or twine. *They thresh* from morn till night for weeks, months and years without delay.

These superiorities have given Case threshers the lead they hold today. Study them carefully before you buy. Write for our catalog giving detailed information.

CASE BALING PRESSES please the farmer most. Baled hay offers the biggest profit.

Case Baling Presses are built in two sizes—14x18 inches and 17x22 inches. They are constructed of the best materials and are unexcelled in workmanship.

The same superiorities of design and material that characterize all Case products are equally noticeable in Case balers.

Don't forget that **Case Ensilage Cutters** are best for silo filling. We offer three sizes, all mounted.

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