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FINANCING CROP SELLING

Most Successful Method Forming Non-Stock or Limited Dividend Companies

By R. C. GANO

DIFFERENCES in method of financing are the outstanding features which divide farmers' co-operative associations into three classes. They might be classified with something else than finance as a basis—but the financial classification is the one that appeals to practical business men and that will be distinctly remembered as the dividing line, after other distinctions have been forgotten.

ORDINARY STOCK COMPANY

Of the three types of organization, that which is nothing more nor less than an ordinary stock company is the most familiar. For a number of years, before states began to pass co-operative laws, the group of farmers who wished to incorporate for marketing purposes had no alternative but to do so under the regular stock corporation laws. Consequently, practically all of the older elevator companies, fruit marketing associations, etc., started out as stock corporations.

Back in 1907, for instance, if a hundred or so grain growers wished to form an elevator company they would form a stock company, issue shares of a par value of \$25 each, each man take a limited number of shares; and when sufficient capital was paid in they would begin doing business, in exactly the same way that a line elevator company did business—the only difference being that the farmers themselves would own the elevator and would get the profits from handling their grain in the shape of dividends on their stock. The co-operative companies also succeeded in securing better market prices for the grain. There were cases in which the companies paid dividends of from 10 to 100 per cent on the capital invested.

The one feature about these companies which insured their success was the fact that each member was a stockholder and that no member could hold above a certain amount of stock. This insured a fairly equitable division of profits (in the form of dividends) though not an ideal one. For the man with only one share of stock may have given more business to the elevator than another who held ten shares. Yet the latter's profits would be ten times as large.

LIMITED DIVIDEND STOCK COMPANIES

Such objections explain the demand for a type of organization which should pay only the legal rate of interest on capital invested and should apportion remaining profits back to the members according to patronage. The first states to pass laws authorizing co-operative associations which should distribute earnings "wholly or in part" according to business transacted with the various members, did so only after hard political fights with the private interests naturally opposed to the farmers taking a hand in distribution.

There are still many states which have no co-operative laws and where farmers' marketing organizations, though merely ordinary stock companies, are in a thriving condition. Most of the states where the co-operative idea is strongly entrenched, however, now have co-operative laws. But in most cases they provide for capital stock companies which shall pay limited annual dividends. Consequently there is no problem of initial financing, any more than in the first

case. The members buy stock, and the money paid in is used to finance operations. The salutory detail is that at the end of the year the stock receives only a 5 or 6 per cent dividend, and the rest of the earnings are pro-rated back to the members in proportion to the value of the produce they sold through the organization.

The writer's random guess would be that two-thirds of the farmers' co-operative associations in the United States are of this second type, today. Many of the states of the Central West permit only this type, under their co-operative laws, and even in the states where a third type, yet to be described, are authorized, the second type are apt to be more numerous than the third.

ORGANIZATION WITHOUT CAPITAL STOCK

It is possible that the co-operative laws of three or four states leave loopholes which would permit the incorporation of a farmers' association having no capital stock whatever. But only in two states, California and Florida, have non-capital stock, non-profit marketing associations become really numerous, under laws which were especially framed to meet their needs and foster their growth.

These associations without capital stock are by far the most interesting of all, first because of the simple fact that they are "something new under the sun" and secondly because they at once raise in one's mind the question: "If they have no capital, where do they get the money with which to begin operations?"

The answer to this question is various, for as the law does not provide for the financing, it is up to the associations to devise their own methods. However, it has not proved a difficult matter. It can be done, and is being done—and it ties up funds to a less degree, ordinarily, than when money is put into capital stock.

The financing methods are in vogue in the California Walnut Growers' Association are clean-cut and typical of organizations formed under the California non-capital stock corporation law. Let us suppose that walnut growers in a given district wish to co-operate and affiliate with the central exchange, which now has about twenty-two local associations as members. The ordinary procedure is to hold a meeting where figures are submitted, showing an assessment of perhaps \$3 per acre will provide enough money to build a packing house. This is paid in, after which a charter is applied for under the co-operative law. Officers and directors are elected, and a manager is hired, who superintends the building of the packing house. At this stage it is recognized as a going concern and is in a position to borrow money to begin operations, on a corporation note. Money to the amount of \$5,000 or so is borrowed from a bank, and the members proceed to deliver their crops to the packing house.

ASSOCIATION BEARS CREDIT BURDEN

The grower is paid 80 per cent of the ruling wholesale price when his nuts are delivered to the packing house. When their sale is completed and the price (100 per cent) comes back to the buyer, the central exchange at Los Angeles keeps 10 per cent of it and remits 90 per cent to the local association, which, having paid out 80 per cent for the nuts, is 10 per cent to the good. The brief lapse of time while the nuts are being sold is bridged over by the amount borrowed from the bank.

Both central and local associations thus operate on a margin of 10 per cent, which is always much more than sufficient. When it begins to pile up, extra dividends are paid out of it back to the growers, and at the end of the season a final dividend squares up the entire operation, the grower then having received all of the 100 per cent for his nuts except what was required for the actual operation of the local and central exchange and the payment of interest on the borrowed money.

The grower has to wait for a small part of his money, it is true, but what he thus waits for is all that is tied up. In the main the operations are self-sustaining, and to the extent that they are not they are conducted on borrowed money. That the corporation can readily borrow money and pay the farmer 80 per cent cash largely solves the farmer's credit problem. He doesn't need personal credit, because his association bears the burden, at least during the selling season. And so successful has the association been that it has many times actually happened that the 80 per cent cash payment to the member is in itself a better price than the non-member grower can secure through his individual efforts.

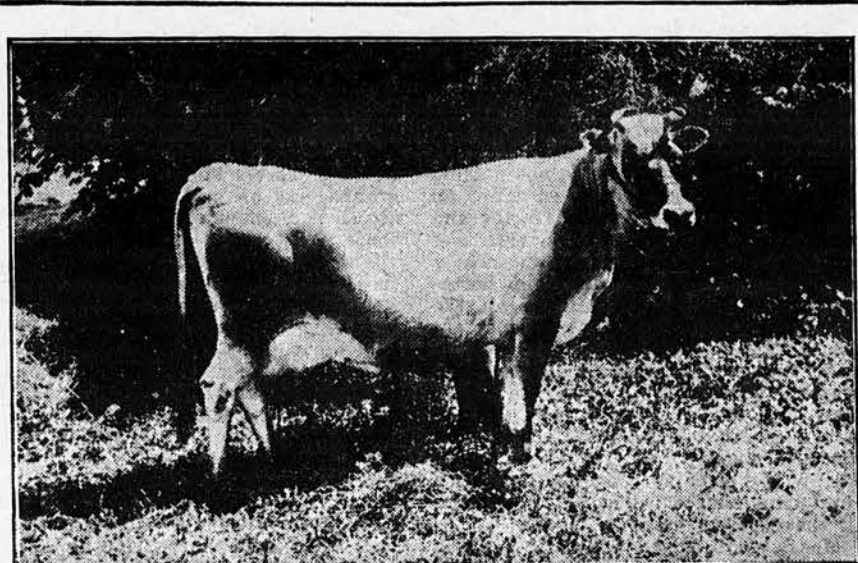
The locals within the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, if non-capital stock corporations, follow much the same procedure, from beginning to end. The growers have the choice always of either waiting for their money until the sale is complete or financing cash on delivery payments by borrowing from the banks. The banks have learned that there are no safer corporations with which to do business than the growers' associations, and even go out of their way to encourage their patronage.

Not all of the locals are non-stock associations, however. Some were founded before the co-operative law was passed, and have never reorganized.

It is also true that in California some of the newer organizations, whether in the citrus or other industries, choose to incorporate as stock companies paying limited dividends and thus solve at the start the problem of financing. In the case of the raisin industry, this policy was practically necessary. This industry was organized very quickly, at a critical time, when an enormous surplus threatened to upset the market completely and knock the bottom out of profits for several years. There was no organization in the industry and no machinery for handling the crop was owned by the growers. Capital was the first need. The Associated Raisin Company guarantees members a certain minimum price for their raisins, takes itself a fixed profit, out of which it pays expenses and whatever dividend on capital is possible, and pro-rates back to the growers any margin above that fixed per cent, which it is possible to secure from the sale of the crop. That the plan solved the special critical situation is evidenced by the present prosperity of the industry and by the fact that practically every raisin grower in California is now a member of the company.

The new Peach Growers, Inc., of California, also is a capital stock corporation, following a plan very similar to that of the Associated Raisin Company.

But no capital stock farmers' association in existence has yet achieved anything like the proportions of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The fact that the greatest organization of all is non-capital stock should lead farmers to give this type the most careful study.



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ON EVERY farm there accumulates in the form of discarded and worn-out machinery, a lot of old iron and steel. The United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, calls the attention of farmers to the fact that even at the recently fixed prices of iron and steel it should be possible for most farmers to reap an overlooked profit through the sale of the old iron and steel scattered about their premises; that the saving of such old scrap metal will help to meet the present serious deficiency in the supply of iron and steel; that the use of the old metal will accomplish savings in coke, which is now to be had only at unprecedented prices; that the delivery of the old iron and steel at foundries far from iron mines and big steel centers will correspondingly relieve the excessive strain on the mines, some of the furnaces, and the railway and boat traffic in the coke and iron producing districts. The farmer who turns in his junk while the present prices prevail is likely not only to make a clear profit over the cost of hauling and freight, but, through increasing the iron and steel supply, he is contributing to the successful prosecution of the war.

Iron and steel are needed and must be had for innumerable things—for guns, shells, ships, bridges, buildings, docks, automobiles, aeroplanes, rails, cars, engines, pipe, oil-well casings, etc., and for export to the Allies, Italy in particular being badly in need of steel for all purposes. This is the main fact.

In the greater part of the United States little attention is given to saving the old metal scattered about the industrial plants of the farmers, where abandoned binders, plows, mowers, rakes, etc., decorate the fence corners and roadsides, and discarded stoves, pumps, pipe and small utensils rust about the barns and sheds. A considerable part of this junk is already on wheels with tongue and whiffletree attached, ready, in fact, to be "walked on its own legs" to the freight station.

According to the census returns, there were in 1910 about \$1,265,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery alone on the 6,361,502 American farms. Farm implements, not including stoves, chains, tools, etc., valued at about \$165,000,000, are sold annually. A considerable part of the cost of manufacturing this farm machinery lies in the metals used, and the metals include not only iron and steel of various grades and values, but occasional small parts of brass or copper. Most binders and mowers have one or more bearings lined with babbitt metal containing tin now worth about 60 cents and lead worth 10 cents a pound. On the whole, excluding the metals used in railroad construction and transportation, or in city engineering and building, by far the greater part of all the iron and steel produced in this country in normal years is shipped out to the farm. It has been roughly estimated that three-fourths of this metal stays on the farm.

Size Tractor for Average Farm

The man farming a quarter section only is apt to buy a tractor too large for his needs. It is the experience of W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors at the Agricultural College, that the man who is farming on a small scale and who invests in a tractor too large for his needs often finds that he is not getting the returns expected from so large an investment. He blames the tractor and complains that it is not a success.

In a diversified farming district a tractor developing five to eight horsepower on the drawbar will do all the necessary work on a 160-acre farm. In the season of the year when work is heavy a small tractor run night and day, provided the soil is in favorable condition, will yield greater returns for the money invested than a larger machine run on a single shift. The farmer could operate the machine eight hours and the hired man another eight, thus utilizing all the daylight hours.

Mr. Sanders suggests that if there is no hired man in this time of war, it would not be at all amiss for the young woman of the household to learn to take her turn at the machine. In this way the work of plowing, reaping, or planting need not extend over many days.

When there is more work than can be done by one small machine it is often advisable to own two small tractors rather than one large one. When the power is not all needed there is no expense to the upkeep of the second machine and the excess power is not being wasted.

Home-Made Gaskets

Some of the paper gaskets used under transmission and differential covers, between carburetor flanges and in many other places often are of complicated pattern, says a writer in the current issue of American Motorist. When, as it sometimes happens to the amateur repair man, the original gasket breaks, a very satisfactory job can always be made with the aid of a machinist's hammer, a little shellac, and a piece of stout paper. The first operation is to clean with gasoline the surface upon which the gasket is to go; next cut the paper as nearly as possible to shape. Fasten in place with shellac and let it dry, which requires only a few minutes. Now, with a hammer, tap along the edges until the edge breaks through the paper. When you come to rounded corners, or to screw and bolt holes, use the round or peening end of the hammer. When even paper or shellac is lacking, a piece of cord laid under a transmission or differential cover, etc., will make a grease and oil-tight joint.

Legal Point for Motorist

Probably more serious accidents occur among motorists at railroad crossings than at any other points in the highways, hardly a day passing that does not see two or three accidents of this kind chronicled in the press, writes Leslie Childs, legal editor of American Motorist, in the current issue of that magazine. These accidents have become so frequent and so serious that they furnish a most potential argument in favor of the abolishment or grade crossings. In the light of all this, it behooves the motorist to know just what is expected of him by the law at points of this kind.

From the cases reviewed, it would seem that the courts have placed the duty to stop, look and listen at railroad crossings squarely upon the motorist. He cannot hope to recover for injury received at points of this kind unless he can show entire freedom from contributory negligence.

And in exercising the required care he must of necessity take into consideration the physical surroundings of the particular place, such as trees, houses, etc., that may obstruct his view. If the surroundings demand it, he must not only stop, look and listen, but should get out of his machine and walk ahead to make certain the way is clear. Unless he takes these precautions the probabilities are he will not be free from an imputation of negligence that will seriously interfere with his right of recovery in case of accident.

Tractor Demonstration

At a meeting of the National Tractor Demonstration Committee it was decided to have one big national tractor demonstration in 1918, incorporating tests on fuel consumption in plowing, disking, and other kinds of field work, and tests on different types of traction wheels, wheel equipment, and on tractive efficiency. Also to include tests of running wheels in furrow, on unplowed ground, and on plowed ground, tests on steering mechanism, and tests on belt work.

This demonstration is planned to give those interested more detailed information as to fuel, traction, and power. At least one ten-hour plowing run will be held during the demonstration.

It was further decided that the committee may sanction not more than five other demonstrations, at points to be decided upon later, which would be conducted along the lines of the previous demonstration but not include any tests.

In view of the probable shortage of farm labor next spring, now is a timely occasion to rig up several three and four-horse eveners to be used on the farm implements. One man with a four-horse team will do almost as much work in preparing the spring seed bed as two men each using a two-horse team.

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HOG PRODUCTION CONFERENCES

Farmers of Kansas who grow hogs as a part of their business are being asked to attend a series of conferences in different sections of the state. At a state meeting of hog growers held in Manhattan, October 24, the producers pledged themselves to abide by any action which the government might take in order to win the war. They also earnestly petitioned the Food Administration to take definite action to prevent the violent fluctuations in the market price of hogs due to speculation in grain and provisions. All over the country hog growers have been insisting that such action be taken in order to relieve the uncertainty which exists among men who produce pork. The telegram printed on this page is a response to this request of pork producers.

Kansas has been asked to increase its pork production by 25 per cent. The hog meetings being held are for the purpose of discussing plans for meeting the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture on this point. During the week just past some eight or nine meetings have been held. Prof. W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department of the college, is attending as many of these conferences as possible. It is earnestly hoped that hog breeders and hog growers from the various communities will respond to this call and meet for the purpose of discussing this question. Not only will the serious need of increased pork production as related to the carrying on of the war be discussed, but the details of eliminating unnecessary risk and costs in pork production will be taken up. If we are to do our part, it will be necessary to act quickly, since plans must be made at once for breeding the sows and handling the pigs next season.

These are meetings of the greatest importance, and we trust that those of our readers in the communities where they are being held will not only plan to be present but give as much publicity as possible to this program of increased pork production and urge the attendance at these conferences of all their neighbors interested in hogs. The schedule for next week is as follows: Cottonwood Falls, Concordia, and Hackney, Tuesday, November 13, 2 P. M.; Abilene, November 15, 2 P. M.; Marion, November 16, 2 P. M.; McPherson, Wellington, and Belleville, November 17, 2 P. M.; Minneapolis, November 20, 2 P. M.

STACK YOUR FODDER

Old habits are hard to overcome. Corn and kafir fodder have so long been regarded as low-priced feeds that it is hard to realize what such forage now represents in money value. Added to this is the shortage of labor which makes it extremely difficult to save and store these feeds so as to preserve them in the best manner possible. Even these low-grade forage crops are too valuable under present conditions to leave out in the field. As soon as corn fodder, kafir fodder, or other feed is dry enough to keep, its value will be greatly conserved by hauling it to a convenient stack yard and putting it up in good big ricks or stacks covered with something that will turn water.

Feed left in the field in shocks during winter suffers material losses. Its feeding value is lessened by actual loss of food material due to leaching and drying, it becomes less palatable and rats and mice destroy considerable quantities. In the case of kafir, birds will get much of the grain that is exposed and in all cases more or less sand and dirt will be blown into the shocks. All of these combine to make feed stored in well put up stacks more valuable than feed left in shocks. Furthermore, the stacked feed is more convenient to use and can be kept longer than shocked feed.

The Food Control Act authorizes the President to purchase, store, and to sell for cash at reasonable prices, wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes. Under

the provisions of the act no other food products can be definitely priced. Price control over other foodstuffs can only be brought about by the license provision of the act, which applies only to those concerns whose business amounts to \$100,000 a year or more. The licensing provision went into operation on the first of November. One section of the act authorizes the President to prescribe regulations for the issuing of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensed concerns. Authority is given to stop any unjust, discriminatory, or wasteful practice. This power is sufficient to prevent packers from gouging pork producers by unfair control of prices.

Owing to the abnormally dry season in West Texas and New Mexico, many high-class breeding cows are being forced on the market where they can only be used as cannors. As a result of this forced marketing we will lose some of our best beef stock at a most critical time. Many of these cattle could be roughed through on the stalk fields and straw stacks of the Central West. The United States Department of Agriculture has placed a force of men in the Southwest for the purpose of saving as many of these cattle for breeding purposes as possible. They are listing all breeding

cattle that are to be sold, and anyone wishing to purchase some of this good stock can get full information from T. Pryse Metcalf, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, now stationed at Amarillo, Texas.

The work of H. B. Walker, drainage and irrigation engineer of the Agricultural College, who has become well known over the state through his practical assistance in working out drainage and irrigation problems, has been placed in charge of J. B. Marcellus, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Marcellus is a graduate of Kansas University and has had fifteen years of experience in practical engineering, including drainage and irrigation work, in the West and Middle West.

Mr. Walker has received a captain's commission in the officers' reserve corps and has been assigned to active duty.

Farmers' beef clubs have been operated in many communities successfully. Sixteen families in a club which runs sixteen weeks makes the best combination. A club in each community will make fresh beef available at reasonable prices. Each family draws by lot, and in turn furnishes a beef animal. An animal is killed every week and cut into sixteen cuts, each of which is taken by each member in turn.

Definite Hog Price Statement

THE Food Administration is determined to give the hog producers a fair deal. While not authorized by the Food Control Bill to place a definite guaranteed price on pork, through its power to control the operations of packing houses, the price of pork can be held stable and at a level which will insure the producer against loss. The following telegram from the Food Administration gives absolute assurance that packers are not to be allowed to follow their usual tactics in the matter of pork prices:

"Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the U. S. Food Administration, today issued the following statement relative to the prices of hogs:

"The main purposes of the Food Administration as to hogs are four: To see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that it will be profitable to him, to see that the farmer increases the number of hogs bred, to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman, and to eliminate speculation.

"All these purposes are necessary because we must have more hogs, so that the ultimate consumer shall at all times get an adequate supply of hogs at the lowest feasible price.

"We shall establish rigid control of the packer. Fair prices to the farmer for his hogs, we believe, will be brought about by the full control which the Food Administration has over the buying of the Allies, our army and navy, the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief and the neutrals, which together constitute a considerable factor in the market.

"The first step is to stop the sudden break in prices paid for hogs at the central markets. Those prices must become stable so that the farmer knows where he stands, and will feel justified in increasing hogs for next winter. The prices so far as we can affect them will not go below a minimum of about \$15.50 per hundredweight for the average of the packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice.

"We have had, and shall have, the advice of a board composed of practical hog growers and experts. That board advises that the best yardstick with which to measure the cost of production of the hog is the cost of corn. That board further advises that the ratio of corn price to hog price on the average over a series of years has been about twelve to one, or a little less. In the past, when the ratio has gone lower than twelve to one, the stock of hogs in the country has decreased. When it was higher than twelve, the hogs have increased. That board has given its judgment that to bring the stock of hogs back to normal under present conditions the ratio should be about thirteen. Therefore, as to the hogs farrowed next spring, we will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each hundred pounds of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of the corn fed into the hogs.

"Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration, which means to do justice to the farmer."

A FOOD TRAINING CAMP

The International Live Stock Exposition has been designated as a food training camp. This is an apt term. Never before was there such need for a marshaling of the nation's resources in animal husbandry. The great purpose of stimulating the production of American farms to the maximum limit will fail if the live stock industry is allowed to wane. A better type of farm live stock is absolutely essential to the highest returns from the soil. Never before was there such need for discarding the unprofitable types of farm animals. To waste expensive feeds on inferior stock is not only an economic crime, but absolute treason. The nation needs the highest returns that can be obtained from every acre of productive land. There is, therefore, a patriotic as well as economic reason for making the coming International Live Stock Exposition a record breaker in point of service to the nation's greatest industry. To lessen efforts in promoting our live stock shows would be to weaken in the face of the greatest task that has ever confronted the tiller of the soil. Such weakening would invite failure. This is the year, above all years, when the husbandman wants the best that these great educational expositions can give.

The International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held during the first week in December, will this year emphasize its mission. The problem of the moment is more food and in no other way can the lesson be more convincingly taught.

STORING SEED CORN

To keep seed corn in the best possible condition for planting next spring it should be dried thoroughly and kept dry through the winter. This year it is especially important that seed corn be dried out before cold weather, as the crop matured late and contained a great deal of water.

The ears selected for seed should be hung up as soon as picked in a dry, well ventilated place. A cellar, barn, or bin in which grain is stored is unsuitable because the seed is likely to collect moisture in any of these.

A convenient way of hanging seed corn is by simply using some binding twine and stringing fifteen to twenty ears together. A seed corn tree, consisting of a standard with nails driven into it upon which the ears are impaled, may be used. A still more simple way of storing seed ears is to hang them up in gunny sacks, placing not more than half a bushel in a sack so that it will have opportunity to dry out.

As much of this year's crop did not mature early enough to make good seed, there is likely to be a shortage of seed corn next spring.

The splendid results of spreading straw on wheat have been most apparent during the past two or three years. The best time to spread is immediately after seeding, but it can be done almost any time this fall. A coat of straw serves as a protection to the young wheat plants and keeps the soil from drifting or blowing. If you have any sandy or light land in wheat, by all means give it a coat of straw as soon as possible. With a good straw spreader you can spread a load in ten minutes.

The Government is gradually but surely eliminating middlemen who render no real or necessary service. This seems to be a fixed policy. Now Government horse buyers are buying horses direct from the farmers instead of permitting dealers to make handsome commissions by doing this work. We just learned recently that experienced hay buyers are buying alfalfa and prairie hay direct from farmers in any quantity they may wish to sell. They are even buying loose hay and taking over the job of baling, hauling, and loading cars.

FEDERAL GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Secretary D. F. Houston Defends Act in Letter to Kansas Farmer

WHEAT growers have found a great deal of fault with the new Grain Standards Act. As it has been interpreted and administered by local dealers it has been most unsatisfactory to farmers. Some have denounced the act as strictly in the interests of the millers. There have been reports of an alleged agitation looking to the suspension during the period of the war of the enforcement of the Grain Standards Act and the grading system established under that act. After a conference between officials of the Food Administration Grain Corporation and the Department of Agriculture, the following announcement was made:

All purchases of wheat over which the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation has control will be made according to the grades of the official grain standards of the United States from No. 1 to No. 3, and below No. 3 after examination of actual samples of the wheat. The enforcement of the Grain Standards Act will not be suspended by the Government, but on the contrary the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation and the United States Department of Agriculture will co-operate in carrying out its provisions so as to obtain the most beneficial results to all concerned. It appears that confusion has arisen on account of the unfamiliarity of many persons in the grain trade with the new standards and also on account of unwarranted practices that have arisen recently, such as the arbitrary assignment of a lower numerical grade to wheat by reason of the presence of dockage, notwithstanding the fact that dockage does not properly enter into the assignment of the numerical grade. Every effort will be made to eliminate these abuses, to bring about the just application of the official standards and to establish fair dealings. It must be remembered that the Food Administration Grain Corporation is compelled to buy within the limits of fixed prices, and that the Department of Agriculture must see that the standards are correctly applied. Co-operation of producers, the grain trade, and the milling interests, with the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture is required in handling the situation which has arisen as a result of the war crisis.

In view of the complaints that have been made, a letter written to W. F. Brown, of Meade County, Kansas, by Secretary Houston, will be of interest to grain growers. The letter was written in reply to a protest against the act sent to Congressman Jouett Shouse.

"You do not specifically protest against any particular provision or provisions of the act," said Secretary Houston, "nor do you complain against the official grain standards of the United States established thereunder.

"It is believed that the real cause of any complaint which you may have is not occasioned by the requirements of the United States Grain Standards Act, nor the standards fixed and established thereunder, but is due primarily to a misunderstanding on the part of farmers and country grain dealers as to the requirements of the act and the federal standards for wheat; incorrect and arbitrary application of the federal standards on the part of country buyers, and dissatisfaction on the part of growers with the actual price fixed and paid for the delivery of wheat at terminal markets.

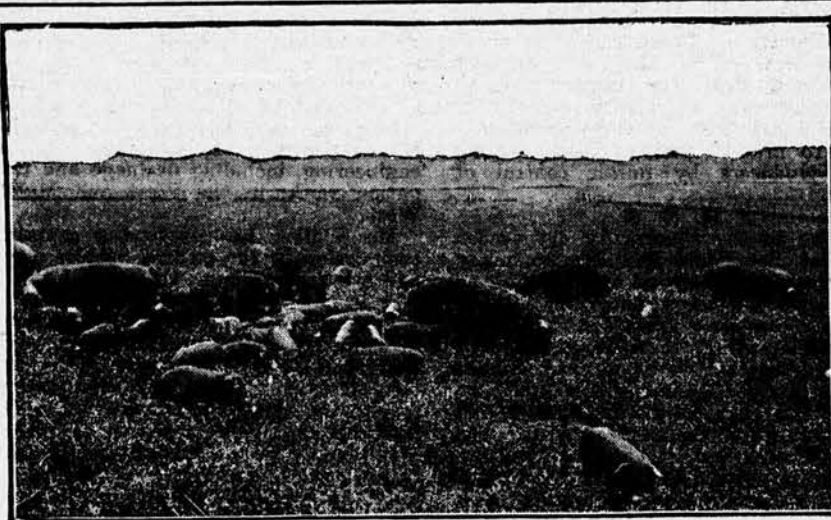
NO MANDATORY ASSESSMENT

"It has been brought to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture from several sources that, in certain parts of the country where this year's crop of wheat is now being moved, the country grain dealers are assessing the farmers a discount against all wheat purchases, contending that such assessment is mandatory by reason of the official grain standards of the United States for wheat under the United States Grain Standards Act. Apparently the contention on the part of the country grain dealers is based upon the item 'dockage' contained in the official standards. From information received by the Department it appears, however, that the discount is an actual and arbitrary assessment in the interest of the buyers, and is neither on the basis of the official standards nor required nor contemplated by the act or the regulations thereunder.

"The primary purposes in the establishment of the official grain standards of the United States were to provide a basis whereby parties to transactions involving the purchase and sale of grain shipped and delivered for shipment in interstate and foreign commerce might, through being able to obtain a correct application of such standards, arrive at the actual value and make settlement accordingly. These standards for wheat do not provide for any arbitrary assessment for dockage. They do provide for the determination of the amount of sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, and certain other matter called 'dockage,' which actually may be present in a lot

also, undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated shall be stated in terms of whole per centum and half per centum. A fraction of a per centum when equal to or greater than a half shall be treated as half, and when less than a half shall be disregarded. The percentage of dockage so determined and stated shall be added to the grade designation."

"The purpose of the item above de-



HOGS cannot be economically grown without pasture. The forehanded pork producer who is now breeding his sows for the spring litters is maturing plans to use pasture to the limit in carrying the pigs through the summer. Where there is no alfalfa, rape, oats, Sudan grass, or other spring crops can be grown and pastured with the sows and litters.

of wheat, the amount of which, if equal to or in excess of one-half of one per cent by weight, is to be stated in terms of the actual percentage as a part of the grade designation of the wheat. This is called the dockage system of grading and has been used for many years in the Northwestern States prior to the adoption of the official standards. The transactions in question appear to be purely local, not involving interstate commerce, and are perhaps conducted in a way not within the prohibitions of the act. Nevertheless, the Department is investigating the matter, and will be glad to have any facts which may be of value. It will do everything in its power to bring about the discontinuance of misrepresentations based on the act or the standards thereunder.

OPINION REGARDING DOCKAGE

"It must be borne in mind that with the establishment of fixed prices to be paid for wheat, competitive buying has been practically eliminated. This injects a feature unprecedented in the history of grain marketing. This fact, together with the fact that the federal standards for wheat are comparatively new, having been in effect only a few weeks, constitutes the cause of the agitation and confusion. It is believed that under existing conditions, no matter what standards or methods of grain grading were used, the same difficulties would be met. For your further information, the opinion of the Department regarding 'dockage' in wheat is set forth as follows:

"The official grain standards of the United States for wheat, in force and effect for hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, common white wheat, and white club wheat, on and after July 1, 1917, and, for all other wheat, on and after August 1, 1917, as set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements, Markets No. 22, include, in part, an item for dockage. This item is found under Section 3 as follows:

"Section 3. Dockage.—Dockage includes sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices, or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present;

scribed is threefold: first, to define dockage; second, to prescribe how dockage shall be calculated; third, that whenever dockage is found in wheat, the amount thereof shall be stated and made a part of the grade designation for the wheat.

"The Department's interest in the question of dockage is primarily directed to the enforcement of a correct determination of dockage under the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, and to obtaining compliance with the provisions of the act which require the use of those standards and the grades thereof.

"For example, in the case of a country dealer who ships his wheat in interstate commerce to a terminal market, where inspectors licensed under the Grain Standards Act are located, pursuant to a sale subject to an inspection by such inspectors, let it be assumed that a particular car of wheat contains 2 per cent of dockage. The licensed inspector who inspects and grades this particular car of wheat is required by the act and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture thereunder to determine the dockage in accordance with the official standards; to calculate the dockage as provided for in the official standards; and to show, as a part of the grade designation for the wheat on the certificate of grade issued by him, the amount of dockage (2 per cent) which he finds in the wheat.

"For the purpose of obtaining a uniform application of the standards with respect to dockage, there will appear in the Service and Regulatory Announcement now in course of publication, a detailed description of the method recommended by the Department for the determination of dockage, which method is used in all offices of federal grain supervision, in connection with the handling of appeals and disputes taken or referred to the Secretary of Agriculture and all supervisory activities of such offices. Licensed inspectors in determining dockage in wheat in accordance with the official standards necessarily will use methods which will give results similar to the results obtained by the use of the method recommended by the Department.

"In many instances the material determined to be dockage may contain undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of

wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material. In such instances the dockage may have a considerable commercial value.

"Assuming that the licensed inspector properly performs his duty, that there is no appeal, and that the parties interested comply with the requirements of Sections 4 and 5 of the act, the manner in which dockage, determined and stated in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States for wheat, is to be assessed against the seller is a matter to be determined by the parties to the transaction.

"There are several methods used in various sections of the country as a basis of settlement for wheat in which dockage may be found: the price to be paid may be for the net weight contained in the lot or parcel—that is, the gross weight of the wheat minus dockage; or it may be a certain price per bushel for the gross weight of wheat less a fixed discount for each one per cent of dockage contained therein; or it may be a certain price for the net weight (the gross weight of the wheat minus the dockage) upon condition that the dockage is to be disposed of by the buyer at the market price and the proceeds turned over to the seller, in whole or in part, according to whether there is an agreement which may allow the buyer a certain percentage for services performed by him in cleaning the wheat.

"There is nothing in the act which would prevent the parties from using any of these methods. However, this Department does not feel that it should at this time discuss the relative merits of these methods or express any preference among them. In any methods which the parties may see fit to adopt, it is the opinion of the Department that any value which the dockage may possess should be paid for in some manner."

Silage as Roughage

Every year there are those who express disappointment as a result of feeding silage to their stock for the first time. Silage is essentially a roughage feed and should always be considered as such. Dry fodder of corn, kafir, or cane will keep cattle in stocker condition. The silo cannot change these corn or kafir stalks into concentrated feed. It simply preserves them in a much more palatable form. The stock will eat a larger proportion of the crop in the form of silage and, due to its succulent condition, a larger amount of the nutrients will be digested.

Good, rich silage will put cattle in better condition than dry fodder, and almost double the number of cattle can be fed from an acre of the crop when preserved as silage as when fed in the dry form. It must not be expected, however, that silage will take the place of grain. Some people seem greatly disappointed because they cannot fatten hogs on silage. The hog is not a ruminant, and therefore cannot be expected to handle large quantities of bulky material as does a cow or sheep. Hogs will pick the corn out of silage and eat some of the finer parts, but silage alone would hardly be a maintenance ration for them. There will not be more than three or four pounds of corn in a ton of average silage—that made from a crop yielding twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre. Thirty-five or forty pounds of silage daily is about the limit for a cow or a steer. The amount of grain they will get in this quantity is very small.

If you filled a silo with the crop in the proper condition and have the stock to eat the silage, you are almost sure to find it a profitable investment, but do not expect the impossible. You cannot take out of the silo more than you put into it.

If we are to supply our allies with the necessary food and are to reduce our own prices of foodstuffs during the coming winter, it can only be accomplished by the utmost self-denial and service on the part of all our people through the elimination of waste and by rigid economy in the use of food.—PRESIDENT WILSON.

Feed the cull potatoes to the hogs. Cook the potatoes thoroughly and mix with corn meal, shorts, or bran. Skim milk is a good addition.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A POTTAWATOMIE County reader puts up a hard problem, and yet not a hard one if the people concerned would diligently practice the Golden Rule. She says: "Every year a neighbor's chickens eat from one to two acres of our wheat. The chickens of another neighbor also eat some wheat and also corn, and when the corn is in the shock their pigs come to the shocks and help themselves. These neighbors seem to feel insulted when we remonstrate with them."

There is no law requiring that chickens be kept in confinement on the farm. The legal fence is not a poultry-tight fence, nor even a hog-tight fence, but hogs are not permitted by law to run at large unless a majority of the voters of a township vote to be exempted from the operation of the law. Of course any damage done by animals at large contrary to law can be collected through civil suit. In our judgment this method of settling difficulties between neighbors should always be a last resort. Such lawsuits often engender hatred that is passed on to the next generation.

There is no questioning the reality of the damage done a wheat field by a big flock of poultry. If the field happens to be just across the road, the chickens will most certainly go to it unless there is a supply of green feed closer to their quarters. People whose buildings are so located that their chickens graze down and damage a neighbor's crop, are under a moral obligation to prevent the damage or in some way make amends for it. In the case of hogs, the obligation is legal as well as moral.

A quarrel between neighbors is a most unhappy and unfortunate occurrence, but, as we said in the beginning, the problem presented by our reader is not difficult of solution if only all the parties concerned will strive earnestly to apply the principle of the Golden Rule. Try putting yourself in your neighbor's place. The damage done by your chickens might seem a lot more real if you could in imagination reverse the situation and make a serious attempt to put yourself in the other fellow's place.

Fall Plowing

An Eastern Kansas reader asks if it will pay to make a special effort to plow as much land this fall as possible.

As a general proposition we believe that every acre possible should be plowed this fall. There are a number of good reasons for pushing the plowing of land that is to be planted to corn, kafir, and other rowed crops. It will aid to a large extent in the distribution of labor. As the securing of farm laborers promises to be a serious problem next spring, the more work done this fall the less there will be to do in the rush spring season when every day's delay in the planting of the crop means a loss in dollars and cents. If left rough, fall plowed ground will catch snow and in this way conserve moisture.

Prof. L. E. Call points out that deep plowing should be done in the fall so that the alternate freezing and thawing may place the soil in good tilth and the loose soil will settle before spring planting. Fall plowing of alfalfa or sod ground destroys many of the grasshoppers, chinch bugs, and corn ear worms, and gives the vegetable matter turned under time to decay during the warmer days of winter and early spring. Oats can be sown from a week to ten days earlier if the ground is plowed in the fall.

Because of the danger from blowing, fall listing should be resorted to in Central and Western Kansas rather than plowing. There is less danger of listed ground blowing than corn or kafir ground from which the stalks have been removed. Another reason for listing is that the listed ground catches and holds the snow.

Save Kafir Seed Now

Nothing is of greater importance to the success of the kafir and the grain sorghum crops than good seed. There is only one safe way to get this good seed and that is to select it now from the field. Seed of kafir, milo, feterita, and cane, is certain to be scarce next season. These crops, because of the late, cool

spring and the midsummer drouth which retarded growth, matured in only a few localities. In many scattered fields throughout the state, however, ripe grain was produced in fertile or well watered areas where growing conditions were more favorable than for the field as a whole.

C. C. Cunningham, who is in charge of the co-operative experiments over the state, urges that all of the grain that matured be held for seed purposes if possible in order to insure the planting of a normal acreage of sorghums in 1918.

"Farmers who secured well matured crops of reasonably pure kafir, milo, feterita, and cane, should make a special effort to save the grain for seed," said Mr. Cunningham. "They should have no difficulty in disposing of it for more than market prices. They will not only obtain a profit for themselves, but may render their community a service in supplying a much needed product."

"Much of the kafir and other grain

that building conditions will be better in a year or two.

In studying over this question we took time to consult with the manager of one of the big retail lumber and manufacturing concerns of the country, and he pointed out that the price of lumber has advanced only about 25 to 40 per cent during the period in which prices received for farm products have advanced 100 per cent. Of course metal products and plumbing supplies have advanced more, due to the great need of such material for war purposes. This idea of comparing the percentage advance of lumber and mill work with the percentage advance in the prices received for farm products is rather suggestive. We have become so accustomed to use the dollar as a unit of measure for value that we have to think this thing through to see just what it means. It is what we sell on the farm that brings the money used to buy the material for a new house or other things needed, and

be grown together from that point on.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has replied to this inquiry, and what he says is of interest to many who have had similar experiences with sterile or apparently sterile cows. He says:

"I question very much whether your cow is sterile as a result of closure of the neck of the uterus. You state that you are unable to open up the uterus, and this is as it should be, because in the cow the neck of the uterus is a tortuous passage which in a state of health is closed so that a finger cannot be introduced through it. While no opening can be detected by the finger, still in practically all cases there is an opening which may be no larger than one-thirty-second of an inch in diameter. This small opening is plenty large for impregnation to take place."

"On the other hand, investigations have demonstrated that in most conditions sterility is due to diseased ovaries. There are numerous such diseases, and a competent graduate veterinarian can usually make a diagnosis and in many cases treat it successfully. In addition to diseased ovaries there may be a diseased condition of the uterus itself, or a diseased condition of the tubes leading from the ovaries to the uterus, any of which would be sufficient to induce sterility. I am bringing out the foregoing points in order that you may understand that in my opinion it is practically a waste of time to attempt to open a cow, because in a state of health that is practically a physical impossibility. A thorough examination should be made of the ovaries, the body of the uterus or the tubes leading from the uterus to the ovaries, in order to determine the presence or absence of a diseased condition. After such a diseased condition has been found, then specific treatment may be instituted, the nature of the treatment depending upon the nature of the disease. In about 50 per cent of the cases of sterility, treatment is of no avail. In the remaining 50 per cent, intelligent treatment is promptly followed by conception. Kindly write again if we can be of more service to you."

Cane—a Sure Feed Crop

J. E. Payne, of Oklahoma, writes that he has been watching sure-feed crops in the West for twenty-two years, and has noticed that many varieties of sweet sorghums have made fodder every year, and have made seed when some of our other sure-feed crops made only fodder.

"In traveling over Oklahoma and Kansas this year," says Mr. Payne, "I have found cane making good crops of feed. In some places it has made heavy crops of fodder with very little rainfall."

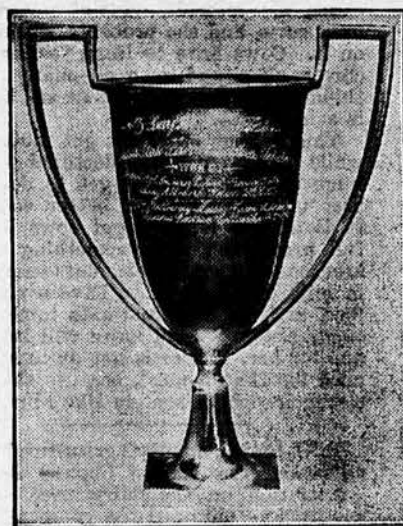
"Sumac cane, usually called Redtop, has made heavy crops of good feed, and has been successfully used in making silage. As people realize the need of keeping cattle in Western Oklahoma, sweet sorghum, or cane, will become still more popular."

"Those who have well matured cane seed this year should hold it, as there will be a heavy demand for good seed next year."

Threshing Beans

Some of the people who have raised crops of beans this year are wondering how they are going to get them threshed. Regular bean threshers are the most satisfactory for threshing beans, but they are not necessarily the only machine that will do the work. Unless there are rather extensive fields of beans, it is better to use the common type of threshers. However, in using it the concaves should be removed and the cylinder run much slower than ordinarily.

It is not necessary that even a threshers be used for separating the beans from the pods. By putting the beans in a wagon box they can be tramped out very easily by walking over them and using a cement tamper, or they can be flailed, or if one has a rather large, clean floor, they can be scattered over the floor and a light roller dragged back and forth over them. To separate the beans from the straw one simply shakes the vines or straw with a fork; then the beans are winnowed in a strong current of wind, or run through a fanning mill.



engraved on the cut and the Galloway-Messer Farm will hold it until next fall. Only by winning it three years in succession can an exhibitor claim it permanently.

THE championship prize in the three-day butterfat contest conducted at the Kansas Free Fair is the silver loving cup offered by the Kansas Farmer Company. Money prizes are offered for the largest production made by mature cows of the different dairy breeds and for cows under three years of age. Grade cows also have a classification. The cup here shown goes to the cow, any age or breed, making the largest production of butterfat in the three days of the test. Last year it was won by the United States Indian School at Genoa, Nebraska, which institution has held it for the past year. It was competed for again this year, and was won by the Galloway-Messer Farm of Waterloo, Iowa, on the record made by the Holstein heifer Eudora Pontiac Colantha. The winner's name and record has been

sorghums suitable for seed will likely be utilized for feed during the winter. It would be well for those who have no seed to make arrangements with some neighbor who has seed to select heads from the field, shock, or stack, before threshing time. Where the seed is selected in this way the ripest heads can be obtained, thus insuring a better quality of seed than could otherwise be obtained. This is important this season, since most sorghum crops contain a considerable per cent of immature heads.

"The heads should not be threshed until planting time, since the seed will keep in much better condition when in the head. A convenient way to store seed heads is to sack them in loosely woven gunny sacks after they become thoroughly dry and suspend the sacks from the roof in the barn, granary, or corn crib, with wire, where they will be out of reach of rats and mice."

Building New House Now

J. R. L., Douglas County, wrote us that after reading the article in KANSAS FARMER on The Farmhouse Improved, he wondered what we would advise him to do about building the new house which they had planned for so long and had hoped to build the coming winter. In view of the war conditions they are hesitating about starting on this project.

This is rather a puzzling question, and one on which we cannot advise other than in a general way without knowing more about the particulars. We presume many who had planned to build have a feeling that perhaps if they wait materials and labor will be cheaper. We know building material has advanced in price, and that means that it will cost more money to build now than a year or two ago. We believe, however, that if our correspondent is able to build and really needs the new home, it would be better to go ahead and build as originally planned than to wait in the hope

measured in this way the increase in the price of lumber is not necessarily a good reason for putting off building the new house because the material is going to cost more than it would a year ago.

The tremendous demand for lumber in building the government cantonments has entered into the problem. The government's order amounted to about 576 million feet, but we have been informed that as a result of an agreement between the advisory board working under Secretary Baker's direction and three of the big national lumber organizations, the government contract was at a price per thousand somewhat less than what dealers were getting for the same class of lumber in the vicinity of the various cantonments. All export demand for lumber has ceased for the period of the war, but with the destruction taking place there is sure to be a big export business in lumber as soon as the war is over.

We would advise those who have been hesitating about building to consult freely with their local dealers and concerns handling such mill products as are used. In our judgment there can be little hope of saving money by waiting, and sometimes putting up necessary farm buildings is a measure of economy. This is especially true when it is a matter of protecting high-priced farm products from loss due to exposure.

Cow Fails to Breed

C. M. S., Edwards County, writes that he has a registered Jersey cow five years old that has not freshened for eighteen months. She comes in heat regularly every eighteen to twenty-four days and has been repeatedly bred, but fails to get with calf. A veterinarian has examined her and attempted to open the uterus, but without success. He could not enter the neck of the uterus more than about two inches, it appearing to

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KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

Your Part in Club Contest

JOSH BILLINGS, who often said wise things in a comical way, once said to a young man: "Consider the postage stamp, my son; its usefulness consists in its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there." We are anxious that the boys and girls who are starting out to keep a year's record of their cow's milk production and the cost of her feed shall stick to it until they "get there."

We wonder if you remember on just what things the contest depends. The total butter fat production of your cow for the year counts from nothing to thirty points; profit over cost of feed and interest on your note, from nothing to thirty points; accuracy in keeping records, promptness in sending them in, and the story of your work at the end of the year, twenty points, and the quality of your product, which will depend on the way you care for your milk, twenty points. In other words, of the one hundred points used as the basis of awards in the contest, sixty depend largely on your cow, and forty depend altogether on yourself. The person winning first place in the contest will not necessarily be the one owning the highest producing cow. It would be impossible for the cow to win the contest alone unless her owner also did his part. Make your cow do her best, but do not be satisfied until you have done your best, too.

Conspicuously posted in the center of the display made at the National Dairy Show by a large pure-bred dairy farm of Wisconsin was the following placard: "No swearing allowed. These are contented cows." The manager of this farm explained that it is a most stringent rule on all the farms which this company operates that harsh language or unkindness is absolutely forbidden. A cow is most responsive to gentle treatment. If you are mean to her, she will pay you back, perhaps by a kick, but most surely by not doing her best at the pail. Keep your cows perfectly contented and they will give more milk.

Sells Calf for Good Price

My cow was fresh October 1 and my calf is a fine heifer. I am going to sell it at one month old to T. M. Maurer for one hundred dollars. I bought my cow of T. M. Maurer, of Emporia, Kansas. I like the Dairy Club.—NELL RODEBICK, Emporia.

NOTE.—Nell paid \$165 for her registered Holstein cow last June.

Sign Your Records

Be sure to sign your name on the blank line at the top of your milk and feed records, following the words, "Name of Contestant." Several records have come to us lately with no name on them and the only thing to show whose they were was the name on the outside of the envelope or sometimes only the name of the cow on the record.

Cow Cured of Lump

John R. Moellmann, of Olpe, writes that the lump on his cow's flank which

he wrote us about some time ago had to be opened before it could be cured. While this was being treated she got quite thin and decreased in her milk. He commenced to feed her bran as soon as he was able to get it and she gave a little more milk, but not as much as when she first freshened. She did not seem to like alfalfa and finally got so she would not touch it at all. "What feed do you think will bring her back to her full flow of milk?" asks John in his letter. "The pastures are turning brown and we will soon put the cows on sweet clover pasture. Cherry is putting on a little flesh at present, but does not give as much milk as she should."

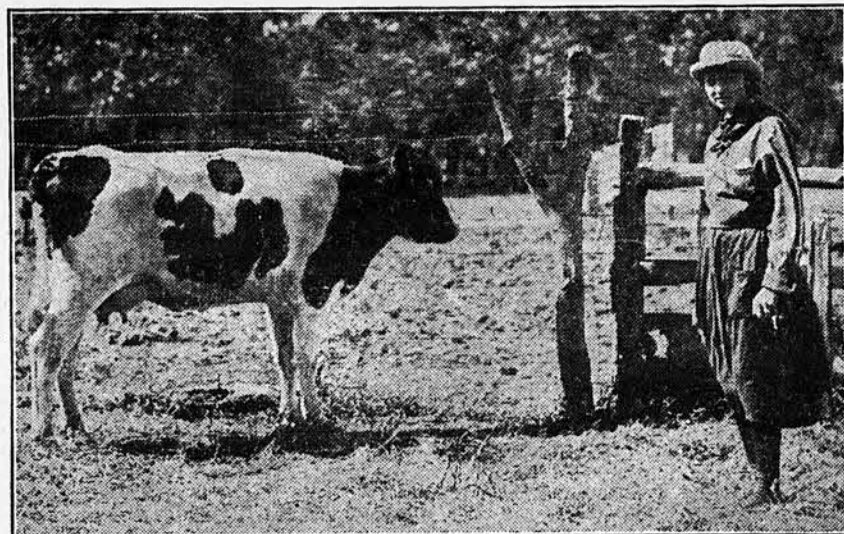
We were very sorry that John could not be with us when we drove around Emporia recently visiting the boys and girls of the club in that part of the county. In the afternoon after we had made the visits we talked about feeding dairy cows and other things of interest for almost two hours in the office of the county agent. We are glad to learn that John has got his cow cured of the lump he wrote us about in a previous letter. It seems rather surprising that she does not like alfalfa. She probably will get used to it after the pasture is gone. Sweet clover makes a fine pasture for milk cows, and she probably will do well on it. Cows have to learn to like sweet clover also, and a good many people think they will not eat it at all, but this is a mistake.

This heifer probably got quite thin while she was being doctored for the lump and she will not get to doing her best until she gets in better condition. It is always hard to get cows back to full production after something of this kind has happened which cuts them down in milk. She ought to have some grain feed, and the bran and oats combination suggested to Harold Laird will be a good one for her. There is not quite so much need for the oil meal, because the sweet clover is rich in protein like alfalfa.

R. O. Smith, county agricultural agent, addressed the Wilson County Bankers' Association on the dairy needs of the county and obtained the co-operation of the association to the extent of bringing in dairy stock. Mr. Smith has been asked to make a trip for the purpose of locating three carloads of high grade and registered Jersey cows to be shipped into the county by the association for sale to farmers desiring them.

Without more meat and fat from America than the Allies have received in the past three years, they cannot remain in fighting trim.

Proper nourishment and clean surroundings are helpful in combating animal diseases. Feeding balanced rations will take care of the nourishment factor, but clean and sanitary surroundings are as essential as proper nourishment. Drainage of quarters, ventilation, keeping sheds and stalls free from manure, dust and other rubbish, a liberal use of lime and other disinfectants, and eternal war on parasites will reduce the veterinary bill to the minimum.



ESTHER NICKLIN, EMPORIA, AND HER TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFER.—THIS HEIFER HAS JUST FRESHENED.—NOTICE HER FINE UDDER

PROFITABLE HOGS

are the healthy ones; and the problem of the hog raiser is to keep them so.

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The pocket gopher is the most destructive single enemy of alfalfa, destroying a tenth of the whole crop every year. They are now active in storing food for winter, and there is no better time for poisoning and trapping them. The Agricultural College at Manhattan manufactures a poison, the use of which appears to be the best means so far found for the destruction of gophers. It can be obtained at cost of preparation from the zoological department.

The kafir belt has produced more than 100,000,000 bushels of kafir this year, distributed as follows: Kansas, 36½ million; Oklahoma, 32½; Texas, 25½; New Mexico, 4½, and Colorado, 1½ million bushels. This was produced on a little less than 5,000,000 acres.



Hoover Consults Meat Producers

THE origin of the ten-dollar-hog stories has been traced. We did not believe they came from the Food Administration, and expressed our opinion to that effect at the hogmen's conference in Manhattan. Pro-German and anti-war propagandists are responsible for the statement that the United States Food Administration favored ten-dollar hogs, according to a telegram recently received by Dr. H. J. Waters, food administrator for Kansas, from Herbert Hoover.

The Food Administration will not fix the price at which the farmer will sell his stock, but it does have the duty of directing export purchases and will use that power to make prices stable and remunerative to the farmers.

The telegram from Mr. Hoover was in response to a message containing the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Kansas conference on hog production. These resolutions pledged support to the Government but urged that if fixing of hog prices were necessary all factors entering into the cost of production be controlled, and the price of hog products be fixed in proportion to the cost of hogs to the packers. The hog raisers also asked that action be taken to prevent violent fluctuation in the market prices of hogs.

Mr. Hoover's message follows:

"This department has repeatedly stated that it has no intention to fix the price at which the farmer sells his stock. The Food Administration does, however, have the duty of directing export purchases of beef and pork products and we propose to use that power to stabilize the prices and to support remunerative prices to the farmer.

"I have appointed a committee of important hogmen to advise J. P. Cotton, the head of our meat division, on this and other marketing matters in connection with the regulation of the packing industry. I have also asked another committee to advise us from time to time as to the cost of production of hogs in order that we may clearly demonstrate to the American consumer the increased cost of production and the necessity for increased products over pre-war normals. I have also asked a representative committee of cattle raisers to sit as an advisory committee to Mr. Cotton's meat division in problems affecting their industry in relation to marketing and regulation of the packing industry. All of this has been conceived in an effort to protect and stimulate the live stock industry.

"I wish to call your attention to certain propaganda in the country stimulated by pro-German and anti-war sources intended to discourage and mislead the live stock grower whose increased activity is vital to our national cause. For instance, a statement that the Food Administration favors ten-dollar hogs has been widely circulated by insidious means in many states. We have given every publicity to the absurdity of such statements but it seems impossible to catch up with these rumors and deliberate disturbances to the public mind. It must be obvious to any thinking man that even if we had the power to do such a thing, it would be grievously unfair to the farmer and the height of folly from the point of view of national interest. This sort of rumor is not only promulgated in connection with food matters, but in an attempt to defeat other governmental activities such as the assembling of the army and national finance. I believe these vicious attempts to destroy our national efficiency in war are responsible for the unrest of which you speak.

"The profits of the meat packers are to be limited and their business rigidly controlled. The limitation of profits will be announced before November 1. I believe it sound business for every farmer to increase hog production for 1918 as much as possible. I am sure that the nation needs that increase to help win the war."

Breed Plenty of Sows

We believe there are the best of reasons for breeding all the good brood sows that can be handled this fall on farms where corn is grown. The world

is in need of pork. There has been enough marketing of unfinished hogs and brood sows to indicate that there is a considerable tendency to cut down on hog production, or at least take no extra chances. "When everybody shows a disposition to do a certain thing in crop or live stock production, many a long-headed farmer plans to do just the opposite thing with a reasonable assurance that it will pay.

Whatever happens, the present indications are that it will pay to produce pork for next year's market. In addition to the operation of natural influences, the Food Administration has announced that it will use all its powers to insure the pork producer against possible loss. The real hogman, the one who studies out all the little economies of the business, is now maturing plans to use forage crops to the limit in growing out the pigs from this fall's breeding. It will take some grain to carry these pigs through the summer, but by having plenty of alfalfa pasture or growing rape, oats, Sudan grass, or other annual forage crops, it will not take any great amount of grain to bring them up to the final fattening period.

The bred sows can be almost entirely maintained the coming winter on alfalfa hay. It is astonishing how much alfalfa hay a big brood sow will eat, and there is no method of feeding that insures stronger, more vigorous pigs than that of using alfalfa to the limit for maintaining the sows through the winter. The pigs from alfalfa-fed sows will be as lively as crickets and have the appetites of wolves.

Badly as we need pork now, the world will make even greater demands if the war continues another year. There seems to be every reason for trying to increase our pork production.

Co-Operate in Marketing Hogs

Assembling hogs in small lots and holding them in local stock yards until a carload is gathered is a wasteful practice and prevents producers from receiving maximum returns for their stock. It often takes a local buyer four or five days to assemble a carload. The yards are not usually well adapted to handling and feeding hogs, and while being held they make no gain, as a rule, and not infrequently actually lose weight. The buyer must figure on a wide margin to protect himself against loss.

Local buyers could specify certain days on which they would receive hogs, but by far the better plan is for the farmers of a community to club together and market their hogs co-operatively. There are many of these co-operative live stock marketing associations being successfully conducted. When properly handled, they save the margin lost through the individual selling of small lots.

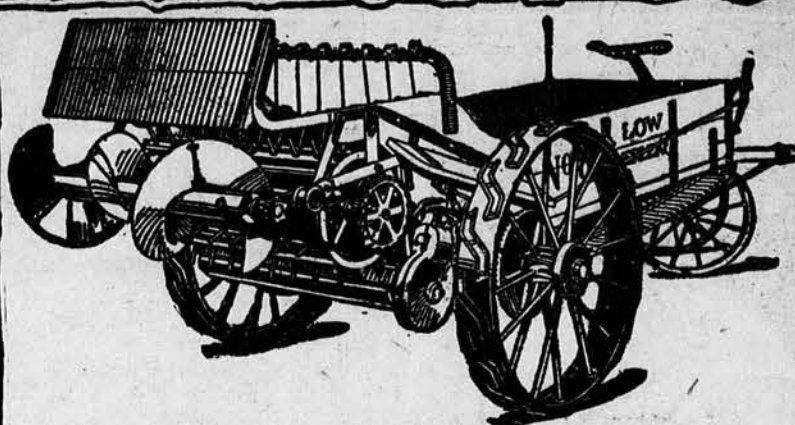
Winter Shelter for Colts

Colts and horses suffer less from cold than cattle, but colts especially should not be compelled to expose themselves to severe weather and storms, neither should they be housed in unclean, poorly lighted, or poorly ventilated barns or sheds.

In a colt-growing experiment conducted by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Experiment Station, twenty colts were provided with a shed open to the south. The results obtained show that such protection is sufficient for this locality.

The sheds were kept clean and well bedded. The colts were allowed to come and go as they pleased. It was observed that they remained in the open a large portion of the time, seeking shelter only in times of storm and severest weather.

Potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually, and should be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.



No. 8 Spiral Wide Spreader Latest in International Harvester Spreaders!

WE have added the New No. 8 Spreader—Spiral Wide Spread, Light Draft—to the Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf lines. We are in a position to suit exactly any regular farmer, whatever his previous spreader experience may have been.

Grasp an opportunity to study the features of the No. 8, the spreader for every average farm, the lightest draft spreader made. No. 8 has the famous International spiral wide spread that has thoroughly demonstrated its success as a wide-spreader for all-around use. In addition, the Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf lines provide you with your choice of larger capacity spreaders, with the regular disk-wide-spread (well-known where-ever spreaders are sold) or with the spiral spread on special order.

The New No. 8 Spiral Wide Spreader and other Low Corn King and Low Cloverleaf Spreaders will go onto thousands of farms before the close of the year. They are all light-draft, low-loading, easy-handling, built of steel—and satisfactory. We have an idea one of them would stand a good chance of going onto your farm if you were fully posted. At any rate it will pay you to write us for catalogues. Write the address below.

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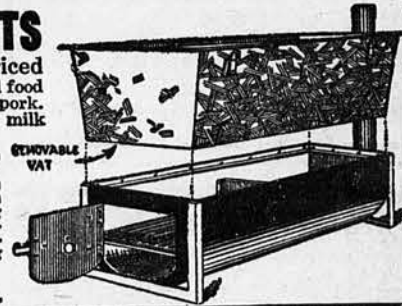
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The brood sow and her litter should have plenty of exercise, but the pigs should be protected from cold rains.



Importance of Organization

SHOULD farmers organize, and why? The reasons for organization are aptly summarized in the following statement of A. J. Meyer, director of the extension service, Missouri College of Agriculture, in which he points out clearly and concisely the aims that communities should have when organization is attempted:

"All men grow in vision and capacity to accomplish worth-while things under the stimulus of close association and interchange of ideas with their fellow men. The farmer is no exception to this rule. So in those communities where farm folks are organized, or where they associate closely and sympathetically, we find the best roads, superior schools, active rural churches, more young people on the farm, less tenantry and a more wholesome rural life in its every detail.

"From an economic standpoint the importance of organization among farm people lies in the fact that it tends to bring all the agricultural practices of a community up to the standard of the best practices of the individual. It has a leveling influence, but fortunately the leveling is accomplished never by reducing the proficiency of the best farmers, but always by raising the standard of the less efficient. Organization is a mighty factor in bringing about maximum efficiency. It makes for the permanency of our American agriculture.

"The ends of democracy are just a little better served when the people of the rural communities are able to make their influence felt in deciding the great public questions of the day. In a republic where 50 per cent of the population is rural, the farmer is entitled to considerable say in matters of state and national concern. Through organization he will make himself heard and the nation will be better for it."

Briefly, according to Mr. Meyer, organization increases the efficiency of farmers in farm practice. It establishes social, educational, and religious standards which will make the country a more desirable place in which to live. It secures proper recognition in municipal, state and national affairs affecting the interest of farmers. It establishes relations with the business world which will enable farmers to market their products so as to secure maximum rates for their time, labor and investment.

There can be no legitimate reasons or arguments against organizations that have these purposes in view.

Help Boys Keep Clean

Here is an appeal both to your patriotism and your state pride. It is an appeal that should come closer to the heart of every Kansan than any other that has been made for any other purpose connected with the war, and this is because it effects the moral and physical welfare of those Kansas boys now in training at Camp Funston, and in particular, the boys of the 353d Infantry. This appeal is made by the regimental officers of the 353d Infantry to raise the sum of \$50,000 as a regimental fund for the moral and physical comfort of the boys of this command.

This regiment, above all others in the entire army, is unique in the fact that it is absolutely representative of every walk in life and industry that is to be found in Kansas, and also in the fact that every county, bar none, has a representative in this regiment.

The record of the 353d Infantry for physical fitness, for eagerness to learn and willingness to serve, surprised even seasoned army officers, and in return for the kind of service these boys are giving, the officers are trying to give something equally as good.

The Government clothes, houses and feeds its troops, but there are a million and a half of them, and one regiment is as another regiment. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus try to remedy this deficiency of special attention by seeking in every way to make the life of a soldier happy and easier and more moral, but there is a limit to their efforts. Therefore, each regiment seeks in its own way to safeguard its morals and increase the physical and moral efficiency of its men; this is most gener-

ally done by the raising and maintenance of a regimental fund.

The purpose of this regimental fund is to furnish a recreation hall, equip athletic teams, provide musical entertainments, and maintain reading rooms for the troops. After ten hours of intensive physical and military drill, a soldier wants recreation, and if he cannot get the right kind, he will get the wrong kind. The 353d Infantry wants the right kind. Its war strength is 3,700 men. The people of Kansas are asked to contribute \$10 for each man in the regiment. The men themselves have promised to give \$3 apiece as a starter, which will make a total, if the people of Kansas come across, of almost \$50,000.

It is proposed to spend this money first by erecting a recreation hall where-in will be found reading and rest rooms, a basketball court, concert stage, facilities for writing letters and an old-fashioned fireplace. There will be a rest room for ladies; there will be nooks and corners where the friends and home folks that come down to see the boys can see them with some pleasure and privacy instead of having to stand around in the wind and dust as now. There will also be provision to eat Sunday dinner together. Such a recreation hall will, therefore, serve both Kansas and the regiment and make for both in body and spirit. And when the 353d Infantry goes across, the buildings will still remain for those subsequent Kansas troops that will take its place. Thus the buildings will always remain in the cantonment for the use of Kansas men, and as a monument to Kansas people and their generosity. The balance of the \$50,000 will be used always, here and abroad, for promoting those amusements and pleasures that the Government cannot provide and the boys themselves cannot find.

This is not a charity, nor even a benevolent enterprise that is to be administered for a distant people in a distant land. It is a necessity that helps my boy, your boy, and every boy drawn from Kansas to serve his country. We could not subscribe to a more worthy cause nor one that comes closer to the homes of Kansas.

Your check may be mailed to the editor of KANSAS FARMER, in care of the 353d Infantry fund, or to the commanding officer, Col. James H. Reeves, 353d Infantry, Camp Funston, Kansas. The fund must be in by November 20, so that on Christmas the regiment can hold open house to the people of the state.

Select Traps Carefully

Boys who decide to try making some money trapping the small fur-bearing animals this winter must lay in a stock of the necessary traps.

The Victor and Triumph are probably the choice of traps for the beginner, inasmuch as they are quite inexpensive and answer his every purpose with entire satisfaction. Of course the genuine Newhouse has no rival, but it costs more than the average young pelt-hunter cares to pay. The manufacturers of the first named have placed a double-jawed product on the market in two sizes—I understand they correspond to the Number 1 and the Number 1½—that ought to meet with a great sale, for not only do they grip high but take two holds as well. Once an animal is fairly caught there is little chance of it getting away either by gnawing or twisting out.

The Jump traps will be found handy also, since they are lighter than the Newhouse styles, have no protruding springs and can be set in smaller places. Naturally they are easier to conceal. There is one slight disadvantage and that is they are slightly harder to set in cold weather when the fingers are numb.

The Stop Thief and Tree traps are good also and are used quite extensively by those who seek to take the skunk without odor. I might add that the traps are humane, killing the fur-bearers almost instantly when the proper sizes are employed.

New traps ought to be tested before they are put out. To do this use a small stick wrapped with cloth and spring each one, noting the action and the weight necessary to cause the trap

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION KANSAS FARMER

to snap. If this is too much—that is, if the trap works hard—it may be adjusted by filing the trigger. If the action is too "soft" and springs too easy, bend the trigger-holder slightly toward the pan. Traps that will not work ought to be discarded, for it does not pay to run the chances of losing a single fur when they are worth so much.

If there are several pelt hunters in the same community and the "lines" cross or are near to each other, it is best to mark the traps so that they may be identified. Do this with a file or steel punch on the metal just beneath the pans.

The experienced pelt hunter will insist that his traps be colored before they are used. One of the best ways is to wire the bunch together and place them for a week or ten days in mud, which will give the desired dead, black color. Some prefer to rust their traps slightly and then stain with a dye made from boiling bark or walnut husks in water. Either way can be employed.

For snow sets, traps may be whitened with a "paint" made from lime and water. After this is dry it must be handled carefully, otherwise it will rub off.

—GEORGE J. THIESSEN.

New Road Law in Operation

Kansas will not lag behind in getting her share of the federal appropriation for road work the present year if present plans are carried out. A big start has already been made on the five-year campaign for 365-day roads in the state, and it is only the beginning, according to a statement prepared by J. Frank Smith, president of the Kansas Good Roads Association, and used in his addresses the past week at Winfield and other points over the state. The new Kansas road law is but six months old, but the good roads boosters have not been idle and are organizing everywhere to take advantage of its provisions.

Here are the programs already in operation, or mapped out in a long list of counties, according to the data gathered by President Smith:

Cloud—Brick petition across county east and west on the White Way and a concrete petition across the county on the Midland Trail.

Shawnee County—Two petitions filed, one for a brick road from Topeka to the Douglas County line, and also a concrete petition from Topeka over another route to the Douglas County line. A move is under way to build a paved road from Dover to Topeka, a distance of twenty miles. Also a petition will soon be started for a paved road across Shawnee County north and south on the Capital City Highway.

Jackson—Getting ready to circulate a petition for a paved road across that county on the Capital City Highway, with every prospect of success.

Saline—Petitions being prepared to pave the Golden Belt across that county and also to pave the Meridian Road. The program is to build about twenty miles each year until both roads are built.

Reno—Circulating petitions asking the county commissioners to call an election and let the people vote on the question of issuing bonds to build 154 miles of brick road.

Allen—Promoting campaign to vote county bonds to build at least 150 miles of 365-day roads. The state engineer has been asked to help them lay out the system. They hope to get the matter to a vote before spring.

Butler—Petition is being circulated for a brick road from El Dorado to Augusta.

Douglas—Petition for a concrete road has been signed up across the county on the Midland Trail.

Cherokee—Several sections of gravel road have been petitioned for. One from Columbus to the county line south, about fifteen miles, has been granted.

Crawford—Building gravel road under the new law and planning to build many miles of brick road.

Sedgwick—Plans are under consideration to start campaign to build a county system of 200 miles to include the Meridian and the Fort Scott-Wichita and Cannon Ball routes across the county. Petition for a paved road has been granted from Wichita to the county line east.

Morris—Petitions have been circulated for paved roads across that county.

Leavenworth—Petitions are in circulation to cover the Midland Trail in that county.

Wyandotte—Farmers have petitioned for several sections of road in that county.

Dickinson—Petition signed up for

paved road across corner on Old Trails road.

Mitchell—Petition for a concrete road has been filed for twelve miles from Beloit to Simpson, on the county line east, and a petition is in circulation for a brick road west from Beloit to the county line, a distance of twenty-four miles.

Brown—Petitions are either in circulation or are being prepared for two roads across the county—one on the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway and one on the King of Trails.

Bourbon—County has built about seventy-five miles of rock road, about twenty-five under the new law. Roads are being oiled to maintain them.

Barton—Farmers have signed up for a brick road across the county on the old Santa Fe Trail, except through one township. This is expected to be completed within a few days.

Clay—Petition has been filed for a brick road from Clay Center north to the county line, a distance of about fifteen miles.

Washington—Planning to start a five-year building program for a complete county system.

Ford—Plans under way to pave the old Santa Fe Trail across the county.

Labette—Commissioners and citizens have gotten together on a program of building about thirty miles of first class gravel roads each year until the entire county system is improved.

Johnson, Miami and Linn—In these counties petitions are in circulation under the new law to grade, build all culverts and bridges, and put the Kansas City-Fort Scott Short Line in first class condition and oil. This route runs from Overland Park through Louisburg to Fulton.

Harvey—Petition signed and filed with county board for paved road from Newton to city cemetery.

Wilson—Petitions have been signed for gravel road north and northwest from Fredonia.

Lyon—Plans are under consideration to start campaign for county system 150 miles improved roads to include both old and new Santa Fe Trails.

McPherson—Plans are under consideration to start a campaign to pave Meridian and Ocean-to-Ocean highways across that county.

If all these projects can be started before next spring it will be a wonderful showing for Kansas. Practically all of these roads are on the marked highways, where the federal aid will be applied to pay 15 per cent of the cost. If the present activities can be kept going on it is believed that before the end of the five years fully 5,000 miles will be financed, which will include a half dozen trails across the state, two or three east and west, and several north and south. It must be remembered that to date Kansas has but 1,100 miles of improved roads and all of that is oiled earth or sand-clay except 390 miles. It must also be remembered that up to six months ago only two or three counties had ever started a campaign for paved roads.

Alfalfa Burning Spontaneously

C. A. Jacobson, chemist of the Nevada Experiment Station, Box 672, Reno, Nevada, is undertaking to ascertain the extent, causes, and possible prevention of alfalfa hay fires in stacks or barns. In order that his results may be of value to the farmers he must get into communication with as many people as possible who have suffered hay losses by fire. To get this information quickly he offers 25 cents in stamps to all who send him the name and address of the person who has had fifty tons or more of hay burn during the past twelve months, or who may have hay losses by fire during the coming year, provided such name has not been previously reported. Also report any hay worthless for feeding.



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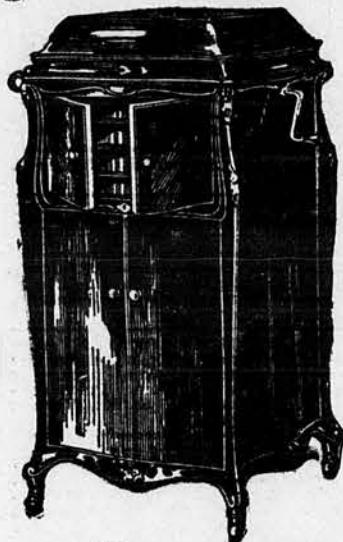
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Victrola XVII, electric, \$300
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FARMERS—MEN—WOMEN 18 OR OVER. Become U. S. Government clerks. \$100 month. Easy, pleasant work. Thirty days vacation with pay. List positions free. Write Franklin Institute, Dept. J-82, Rochester, N. Y.

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GOOD CROPS, 177-ACRE CREEK FARM, \$3,000, good terms; others. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

I HAVE FOR SALE SIX SPECIALLY fine improved farms near Humboldt, Neb., Richardson County. Prices reasonable. J. S. Davis, Humboldt, Neb.

COLORADO NEEDS 10,000 GENERAL farmers, dairymen, stock, poultry and hog raisers; good markets, fine climate, schools, churches. Agricultural and industrial map free. Write State Board of Immigration, 22 Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado.

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

CATTLE.

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

FOR SALE—FINE GUERNSEY MALE calf, five weeks old. Can be registered. M. Culp, Scottsville, Kansas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL READY for service. Four of his dams averaged 106 pounds milk in one day and 34 pounds butter in seven days officially. \$125. Wisconsin Live Stock Association, Appleton, Wis.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16th pure, from heavy milkers, five to seven weeks old, beautifully marked. \$23, crated and delivered to any station, express charges paid here. Send orders or write. Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—ONE-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED Guernsey bull, sires five nearest dams average 684 pounds fat one year. Dam's grandsire Imp. King of the May. Very large, black nose, a great bull for a grade herd. Also a few high grades 15-16ths and better. Bull calves, same sire as above. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.

DOGS.

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

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

AIREDALES AND COLLIES—GREATEST of all pups. Grown dogs and brood matrons. Large instructive list, 5c. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS FOX AND coon hounds. The kind that can deliver the goods. Bred right and broken right. If you want a good one, write me. Price reasonable. A. F. Sampey, 317 E. Mt. Vernon St., Springfield, Missouri.

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WE ARE BUYERS OF FIELD SEEDS—Clover, English bluegrass, cane, millet, kafir, also pop corn. Write and send samples. Mitchell Seed Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR PURE TURKEY seed wheat, \$2.25 per bushel. Alfalfa seed, \$8 per bushel, I. O. B. Grantville, Kansas. S. E. Wilson.

NEW CROP PEAS FOR TABLE USE—Whippoorwill, per pound, 8c; blackeyes, 11c; creams, 12c. Express prepaid in 50-pound lots Oklahoma and Kansas points. Terms are cash with order. No parcel post or C. O. D. business accepted. Reference, Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas.

HOGS.

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

TANNING.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES. CHARLES CLEM-mons, Coffeyville, Kansas.

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PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, ROSE Comb Red cockerels. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan.

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

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

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—We are offering some very fine cockerels for sale. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCK-erels, 1.50. Free from black or white. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

STANDARD BRED BRONZE TURKEY hens, \$3.50; toms, \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—KANSAS FREE Fair winners. Young stock for sale. A. Bassett, 355 Shawnee, Topeka, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, one dollar each. Kate Skelley, Delta, Kansas.

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

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

CHAMPION DARE CORNISH COCKER-els, \$3 each. O. E. Dawkins, R. F. D. 9, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, sons of five prize winning birds, \$2 if taken now. J. K. Searles, Atchison, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FANCY BRED cockerels, \$1.50 each. Also pure Barred Rock cockerels and pullets. I. B. Pixley, Wamego, Kansas.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

THANKSGIVING TURKEYS, DUCKS, geese wanted. Coops and cash offers free. The Copes, Topeka.

WANTED

WANTED—TO BUY HAY, SORGHUM, Johnson grass, oat straw, alfalfa prairie hay, maize heads, ear corn, oats, cane and Sudan seed. State number of cars you have and price wanted f.o.b. your station. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Texas.

THE STRAY LIST.

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

TAKEN UP—BY J. C. HALLISTER, OF Cunningham, Rural Township, Kingman County, Kansas, on September 25, 1917, one horse pony about three years old, color bright bay, weight about 600 pounds; no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15. W. E. Hart, County Clerk.

Soap from Scraps of Fat

The art of making laundry soap from scraps of fat was better known to our mothers and grandmothers than to the present generation of housewives. The following suggestions may be new to some of our readers:

When the fat used for "deep frying" has become unfit for additional fryings, add it to the other bits of fat which cannot be used for food and make soap.

Keep a kettle or saucepan on the back of the stove and put in all the waste scraps of fat which have accumulated during the day. To purify the fat, add a potato sliced thinly (to expose as much surface as possible) and cook very slowly until the potato slices are crisp and brown; strain the fat through several thicknesses of cheesecloth.

This method of purifying the fat at short intervals instead of waiting until enough has accumulated to make soap will keep it from becoming rancid and having a brown color. This is what sometimes causes clothes washed with home-made soap to have a strong odor.

When enough fat has been saved, make a solution of concentrated lye or "potash" following the directions given on the can. Melt the fat, add the solution, and stir until smooth and somewhat thickened. Put the mixture into shallow pans or boxes lined with greased paper or old pieces of cloth and store in a dry place to harden.



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.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own self-working.
A child's kiss
Set on the sighing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee
rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee
strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.
—E. B. Browning.

Corn Is King

The "stranger" in the Blue Ridge leaned on the rail fence talking to a long, rangy mountaineer. His eyes wandered over the poor little hill farm. You know the kind—a perpendicular field of rocks and stumps and spindly corn, that is cut at the top of the hill and then picked up at the bottom. "How much corn do you raise?" asked the "stranger."

"Enough to do me," was the answer. The answer was ultimate; the mountaineer had solved his problem. Enough corn to "do him."

Corn is king in America today. There is enough corn to "do us," more than three billion bushels. Yet Europe starves while we sit in the midst of this golden plenty.

We have thirty bushels apiece and eat during the year less than a bushel apiece. Four-fifths of all the farmers in America grow corn.

One-third of all the land under cultivation is in corn.

Then what is our answer to our allies? We will double the amount of corn meal we eat. Yes, treble the amount we eat, and release the wheat for you.

Let this be your answer to the plea of heroic France for bread. Let this be our answer to the men who have held the line against our common enemy for three years. Let this be our answer to the women who have stood back of those men and held the second line. Let this be our answer to the little ones who stretch their feeble arms to us crying for bread.

Demand for Trained Nurses

"Girls who have recently graduated from high school as well as women of more mature years can aid materially in the preparedness program by entering a hospital training school for nurses," says C. Frances Cameron, head nurse of the Minnesota Public Health Association.

"Many young women," adds Miss Cameron, "were disappointed to learn that the Red Cross could not send them abroad as nurses' aids. Graduate nurses, however, are being sent over in great numbers. To fill the ranks left vacant and to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for private and public nurses the enrollment in the various hospitals will have to be greatly increased.

"The three years training required by the hospitals is strenuous, but graduation opens many opportunities—private or public nursing, and even matrimony. The pay for private nursing is from \$25 to \$35 a week; for public nursing from \$75 to \$125 a month. In the last year there has been a shortage of nurses in all fields. At least two factors are going to make the demand for nurses even greater. First, the war; second, the modern development of preventive and social work."

Let's Stand By Our Boys

Some of us—perhaps all of us at times—get tired of hearing so much about food conservation in our kitchens. To those of us who live on the farm and produce most of our own food, with a surplus for others, it seems rather hard to be told what we should and should not eat. We feel that the fruits of our labor are first of all our own, and are perhaps somewhat inclined to resent the suggestion that we get along with less of some foods than usual and substitute others which we may not like as well.

The trouble is not that we are intentionally unpatriotic or selfish; it is only that we do not realize the need. The war seems far away and unreal. Our army is to us as yet an impersonal thing, not a company of our own and our

neighbor's boys who need us to stand back of them and give every assistance in our power.

The time is coming to many of us—to some of us very soon—when we will feel the need; when some of our own shall be facing the dangers of war, and we at home would gladly give all we possess to insure their safety or add to their comfort. And if our own boys are spared and those of our neighbors go in their stead, shall we not in our gratitude that we are not called upon to make the supreme sacrifice willingly make the small ones asked of us?

It will take some time to collect and ship supplies, and when this crop is gone we must wait for another to grow. Let us begin in time to save the food produced this year.

Beyond Kindness

When men and women die, and are beyond all earthly troubles and crises, then the rule is: "Speak no evil of the dead." But is it not worse to speak evil of them while they are alive, while the evil word can wound or injure them? Why wait to be kind and merciful until it is no use whatever?—RALPH L. CROSMAN, Colorado Agricultural College.

To Set Colors

To set reds and pinks, soak in a strong solution of salt and water for one hour. To set greens, mauves and purples, wash thoroughly in one gallon of water in which an ounce of alum has been dissolved.

To set blues, browns, tans and lavenders, soak several hours in one gallon of water in which one ounce of sugar of lead has been dissolved.

To set blacks, grays, and buffs, use one tablespoonful of black pepper to a gallon of water.—BERYL DIXON, Colorado Agricultural College.

Chicken Pie

Dress, clean, and cut up a chicken. Cover with boiling water, and cook slowly until tender. Remove from bones. Reduce stock to about two pints. Thicken four cups of stock with flour and fat blended together. Pour as much of this as is needed over the chicken, using the remainder for gravy. Place the mixture in baking dish and drop from spoon on top a batter made from the following ingredients:

- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoonfuls shortening
- 1 cup sweet milk
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 2½ cupfuls flour—sifted
- 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder

Bake until crust is done.

Oatmeal Muffins

Stir one cupful of rolled oats and one tablespoonful of fat into one cupful of hot milk. Boil one minute, then allow to stand until luke-warm. Soften one yeast cake in one-fourth cupful of luke-warm water and add one tablespoonful of sugar. Combine the two mixtures. Add one cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of salt and beat thoroughly. The batter should be stiff as for drop biscuit. Cover and set to rise until light—about an hour. Fill well-greased muffin pan two-thirds full. Let rise until light, then bake twenty-five minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Potato Biscuit

- 1 cupful mashed potatoes
- 1 cupful flour
- 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder
- ½ teaspoonful salt
- 1 tablespoonful butter
- 1 tablespoonful lard
- Milk, about ½ cupful

Sift the dry ingredients. Add these to the potatoes, mixing with a knife. Work the fat into this mixture lightly. Add gradually enough milk to make a soft dough. Toss the dough onto a floured board, pat and roll it lightly to one-half inch in thickness. Cut it into shapes with a biscuit cutter. Place the biscuits on greased pans and bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a hot oven. This is a good way to use left-over potato.



Preparing Poultry for Show

MANY of those having pure-bred poultry will make exhibits at the poultry shows the coming season, some perhaps for the first time. It is important that the birds shown be in the best of condition to make a favorable impression.

Feeding has much to do with the condition of the birds, points out N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Agricultural College poultry farm. As the birds are expected to present an attractive appearance they should not be overfed. Special care should be taken that combs do not become frosted or any of the main tail or wing feathers broken.

It is also important that the birds should be "coop broken"; that is, when the judge approaches they should be so tame that they will make a favorable impression. This is only possible where they are cooped and handled daily for at least two weeks prior to the show.

Two days before the show all white birds should be washed. This is a somewhat particular process and should be undertaken only by an experienced hand. It is better that the birds should not be washed at all than that the work be poorly done. The beak, legs and toes of all varieties may well be anointed with sweet oil. To be most effective the oil should be rubbed in thoroughly. No excess of oil should be allowed to remain on the surface to accumulate dust and dirt.

When first entered and once or twice during the show the comb, wattles, and face may be anointed with a small amount of oil of sassafras. As much care should be given birds after they enter the show room as possible. They should be fed on some green food, such as cabbages or apples, and given an ample supply of fresh water. They should be given a ration composed largely of oats, bran, and cracked corn.

Sour Milk Makes Eggs

Here is an old Scotch recipe for raising a big, husky youngster: "Gie the wain his parritch an dinna spair the soor-dook can," which translated means: "Give the lad his porridge—oatmeal—and don't spare the sour milk can." Mercy on us! I'd hate to be the poor little Scotch boy; but as a ration for a laying hen it can't be beat.

Give her plenty of oats, bran, shorts, ground corn, and any grain obtainable, and don't spare the sour milk can. Nothing is better than sour milk as an egg producer, a tonic, or an appetizer.

You can't make cement without sand, neither can a hen build an egg without the necessary material; corn and kafir for the yolk, milk and beef scraps for the white, lime and oyster shell for the shell. Don't be stingy about the feed for your egg-machines with eggs selling at 47 cents a dozen and going higher before the winter is over. Of course Biddy doesn't care about being served with the finest of wheat. She will eat cheaper grain provided it contains enough nourishment to keep her factory working.

Town-lot chicken raisers have sprung up all over the country. They hold forth enthusiastically over the number of eggs they will have to use and to sell. "The hens will live on the table scraps and the eggs will be clear profit."

Well, table scraps are all right if they are all right; that is, if they are fresh, containing no tainted meat or excess of salt. Fresh table scraps, supplemented by some grain and plenty of grit, will make Biddy sing. And remember just because she is in narrow confined quarters she needs a greater variety of food and a little more care than where she has free range in the open and can hustle for herself.—Mrs. N. L. HARRIS.

This is the time of the year when the hens need feeds from which to make a winter coat. Many hens, and especially those that have been laying heavily for the past few months, are in a nearly naked state due to the molt which has been postponed till the cold weather has set in. There is no feed that is available that will help to put on a good coat of feathers quicker than oil meal.

It furnishes the necessary oil which is lacking in the hen that has just passed through the strain of heavy egg production. Sunflower seed is excellent for this purpose, especially for birds intended for the winter shows, but they are difficult to get as well as being very high in price.

Poultry Club Leader

For three years poultry clubs have been promoted over the state under the general leadership of Otis E. Hall, state club leader in the extension division of the Agricultural College. There are now 398 boys and girls enrolled in state poultry clubs.

The members of these clubs will be glad to learn that E. H. Wiegand, a poultry specialist, has been appointed to actively co-operate with them in their club work. Mr. Wiegand is a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture who has had a wide experience in the handling of poultry under middle western and western conditions and understands fully both the breeding and the business methods necessary to successful poultry production.

He will devote his whole time to the poultry club work.

Pumpkins for Chickens

We have received several inquiries concerning the value of pumpkins for poultry and whether they should be fed raw or cooked and given in a mash.

N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Agricultural College poultry plant, furnishes the following information:

"Pumpkins as a poultry feed are of little value when fed raw. As a rule hens will not eat them in the raw state. If they are cooked and made into a mash with bran and shorts they are relished by the poultry and add variety to the ration. Frozen pumpkins are not to be recommended."

Our entire demand thus far this fall has been for cockerels of the egg strain. The orders usually read: "Send as well marked a bird as possible, but give first attention to egg production." Most people have found that eggs are always saleable, but that fancy feathers are in much less demand.

Pamphlet on Paint

A booklet called "The Farmer's Paint Book," which will be of particular interest to our readers, has just been issued by the Harrisons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. It goes into detail relative to everything worth knowing about paint. Just a few of the subjects covered are: How to find amount of paint needed for any job; the cause of blistering paint; how to keep brushes in good shape; don'ts for home painters; how to paint around glass; how to grain; how to select paint, and complete information on how to paint everything paintable—in fact many things heretofore not thought paintable.

Every person interested in paint and its uses should write for this book.

Wonderful Egg Producer

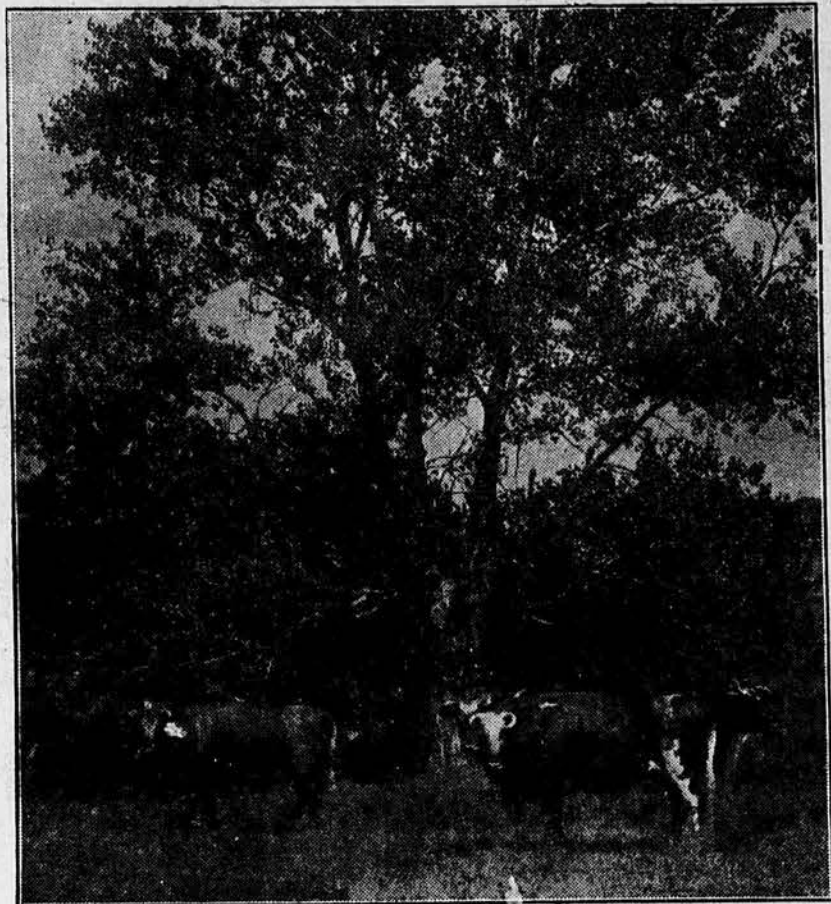
Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4638 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—(Adv.)

50 SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

AT OUR SALE BARN IN

PLEASANT HILL, MO., THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1917

Twenty-Five Cows with Calves at Foot.
Ten Three-Year-Old Heifers with Their First Calves at Foot.



All the other cows are bred for early spring calves. One-third of these cattle are Scotch bred; others Scotch topped.

Nearly all calves are by Robin Magnet 372683, a pure Scotch bull, which will also sell. He is a sire that can be used on any good herd. A proven breeder with twenty of his calves to show the type of Shorthorns he sires. For catalog address

W. A. FORSYTHE & SONS, PLEASANT HILL, MISSOURI

Don't wait for catalog, but come to sale. We guarantee a useful lot of cattle.

Twilight Animal Stories

Bumper The White Rabbit

By George Ethelbert Walsh

(Copyright, 1917, by George E. Walsh)

STORY II—WHY BUMPER WAS LEFT AT HOME

BUMPER woke up the next morning so hungry that he couldn't think of any of the million questions to ask until he'd finished eating his breakfast. Besides a cabbage, there were some carrots and beet tops the old woman had fished out of a grocer's back yard, and Bumper had to jump lively to get his share. Jimsy and Wheedles were already on their second carrot when he opened his eyes.

"You'll never catch up with me!" said Jimsy, greedily. "I'm one carrot ahead of you."

"And I'm one and a half," mumbled Wheedles, with his mouth full. "I don't care. Sleep is better for you than so much eating. I had a longer nap, and such beautiful dreams! Oh, I do hope some of them will come true."

"Tell us about them," said Jimsy, forgetting to eat. "I never have dreams."

"Neither do I," complained Wheedles. "You must tell us about your dreams."

"As soon as I finish my breakfast I will," replied Bumper. "Yes, they were beautiful dreams! I thought I was in a big place filled with crisp lettuce and golden carrots, and a girl with red hair picked me up in her arms and carried me away."

Bumper stopped talking while his brothers looked in amazement at him. They had heard the day before his story of the red-haired girl who wanted to buy him, and they were interested. But while they stopped and waited for him to proceed, Bumper chewed away at his carrot until it was all gone. Then, picking up a second one, he said: "Now I'm up with you. I'm on my second carrot. Tomorrow morning I'll tell you the rest of the dream."

Jimsy and Wheedles were greatly surprised and angered at the trick Bumper had played upon them, and they immediately began eating their carrots again as fast as they could.

They were in the midst of their breakfast when the old woman came in the back yard with her basket. All the rabbits set up a commotion then, for they knew she would choose some of them to take away and sell. There were two reasons why they all wanted to be chosen.

One was they liked the change from their narrow quarters to the street corner and the sights of the city. Another was they all hoped some day to be sold and taken away to a big house where they would be petted and fed until their little stomachs would nearly burst open. They were a little crowded in their home, and new baby rabbits were coming all the time so that if some of them weren't sold they'd soon be walking all over each other.

"Now, which ones shall I take today?" the old woman mumbled, smiling upon all of them.

They all bobbed their heads and blinked their pink eyes, and Jimsy jumped over Bumper's back and hopped right into the woman's hands.

"Well, Jimsy," she said, "you seem very anxious to go, so I'll take you for one."

Wheedles tried the same trick, but it didn't work the second time. "No, Wheedles, you've got a cold," she said, pushing him back. "People don't want to buy rabbits that have colds."

Bumper had no cold, and he decided to try his luck, but Topsy, a big rabbit, got in his way, and nearly bowled him over. Bumper squealed, and the old woman pushed Topsy away.

"No, you can't go for being so rough," she scolded. "Poor little Bumper, did Topsy hurt you?"

Bumper was sure then that she intended to take him along with Jimsy; but no! she put him down gently, and selected three others. Bumper's disappointment was so great that a tear came into one of his pink eyes.

It was mother who consoled him when the old woman had filled her basket and left the yard. "Never mind, dear, your time will come. You're younger than Jimsy."

"But why should I always be left at home?" complained Bumper.

"It's the place for little rabbits," was the reply. "There's no place so safe and comfortable."

"But you always told us some day we'd find a better home, with plenty to eat, and nothing to do," whimpered Bumper, who felt quite cross. "Why did you tell us that?"

Mother rabbit looked quite perplexed for a moment. "I think, dear," she said finally, "you ask more questions than any child I ever had."

Bumper's eyes shone with amusement. "I have a million more of them to ask, mother. I dreamt of them last night."

"Then," laughing at him, "find the answers to them in your dreams tonight."

The next day Bumper had his turn, and then again the following day, but each time he returned home unsold. Jimsy was bought by a little boy, and triumphantly carried off, and Wheedles was captured by a girl. Even Topsy, who was big and clumsy, found a purchaser, and disappeared from the back yard. On returning home the fourth time, Bumper was in a disappointed mood and felt very unhappy.

"Why is it, mother," he asked, "that no one buys me? Am I so homely that no one wants me?"

"What a question to ask, dear!" smiled mother rabbit. Then, patting him on the head, she added: "Bend down your ears, and I'll whisper a secret in them."

Bumper squatted down, and pulled both long ears toward his mother so he wouldn't miss a word.

"It isn't good for little rabbits to hear what I'm going to tell you," she whispered. "It often makes them proud and vain; but I suppose you will know it some day."

Mother rabbit sighed, as if the secret was hard to tell, and not very pleasant to hear. Mothers are very queer sometimes, even rabbit mothers.

"It's because you're so beautiful, dear!" she whispered finally. "You're whiter than any of my children, and you have the softest fur, and the pinkest eyes. Now do you understand?"

No, Bumper didn't understand a bit. He was more perplexed than ever. If he was handsomer than other white rabbits, then why didn't people buy him first? Why did they look at him, and return him to the basket, and say:

"I guess I'll take the other one."

(Continued on Next Page.)

PERCHERON STALLIONS

FOR SALE THIS FALL AT REDUCED PRICES

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

J. C. PARKS - HAMILTON, KANSAS

MODERN HEREFORDS

HAZFORD PLACE

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

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

William Conell, Herdsman.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, EL DORADO, KANSAS

Breeders' Directory

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

SHEEP.

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

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

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

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For Sale—One Missouri State Fair prize winning boar. Seven yearling boars sired by champion boars that are real herd headers. Fifty spring boars that are fine prospects. Write for prices or come and see my herd.
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Twelve head of Duroc Jersey spring boars, no better breeding anywhere, seven of them sired by Kern's Sensation, grand champion of Iowa and Nebraska this year. Priced reasonable.
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Thirty-five spring boars by G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, Crimson Wonder, Again Jr., Critic D. and Great Wonder, out of my best herd sows. Priced to sell. Come and see my herd.

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IMMUNED DUROCS

With size and bone. Bred sows and males a specialty. 150 early pigs; pairs and trios, no kin. All immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Fall pigs by Highland Cherry King 204165 out of tried sows, big type. Ready to ship December 1.
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A few good boars by Rhuben's Wonder and Colonel's Wonder by Crimson Wonder Again Jr. **HOMER DRAKE, Sterling, Kan.**

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

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

ROYAL GRAND WONDER

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

HARRISON'S DUROCS

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

Immune Duroc Boars on Approval

Pedigreed Duroc boars with size, length and bone. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.
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Large-type spring boars and gilts of fashionable blood lines at reasonable prices. Herd immuned.
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Good growthy spring boars of Defender, Colonel, Pathfinder, Illustrator and Select Chief breeding.
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ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS

Two choice bulls and ten extra good heifers for sale. Priced to sell. The kind that always please.
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At head of herd, Kansas Archer 440809 by Mistletoe Archer. For sale, fifteen choice young bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Come and see our herd.
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A few Scotch bulls for sale of breeding age. Red and roans. Write or come and see my herd.
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Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale.
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Pearl Herd Shorthorns

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

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

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

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Clinton County Chesters

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. Fall and spring pigs at bargain prices.
J. M. McANAW - CAMERON, MISSOURI

Rose's Chester Whites

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

Husky, growthy fellows of the best breeding. Cholera immune. Priced right.
HENRY MURR - TONGANOXIE, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE.

120 Jersey Cows and Heifers

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

TWILIGHT ANIMAL STORIES

"It must be people don't know how pretty I am," he said finally. "What can I do to make them see?"

Mother rabbit laughed until her fat sides wobbled like a fur muff filled with playful kittens. "Dear, dear," she exclaimed, with tears in her eyes. "I thought you would understand. It's because the people don't have the money to give."

"Why don't they?" he asked, a little peeved. "Don't they have all the money they want?"

"No, dear, not all of them. Some are nearly as poor as we are, and they have to be careful of the pennies. That's why they don't buy you. The old woman asks too much for you."

This didn't improve Bumper's temper any; but right away he thought of the little girl with the red hair. "Do you think she has plenty of money?" he asked. "She was beautifully dressed, and had a rose in her hair."

"I don't know. Some people put all their money on their backs, and starve their stomachs. It may be this girl was that kind."

Bumper was sure she was wrong, for the red-haired girl didn't look starved; but she didn't have any of her birthday money left, and she confessed she'd spent it all for cakes and candies. Bumper wondered if she'd had anything to eat since, or if she was saving up her money to buy him.

That night he had another dream in which the red-haired girl appeared; but in the morning the old woman took him out of the box, and said: "It's your turn, Bumper. I must sell you today. I need the money badly."

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Jacks and Jennets.
Nov. 28—Ed Boen and L. M. Monsees, Law-son, Missouri.

Angus Cattle.
Nov. 23—G. E. Cox & Son, Elk City, Kan.

Holsteins.
Nov. 20—H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.
Dec. 3-4—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.
Dec. 6—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas.

Jersey Cattle.
Nov. 12—Will Morton, Taylor, Mo.; B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., sales manager.

Herefords.
Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kansas. Sale at State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson.
Nov. 22—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kansas.
Nov. 23—W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kansas.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Dec. 6—Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Feb. 6—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Dec. 5—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Missouri.
Jan. 29—Head & Moore, St. Joseph, Mo.
Feb. 18—Dennis Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.
Feb. 19—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas.
Feb. 20—B. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas; sale at Wichita.
Feb. 21—E. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kansas; sale at Hutchinson.
Feb. 22—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kansas.
Poland Chinas.
Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Chester White Hogs.
Nov. 20—W. W. Waltaire & Son, Peculiar, Missouri.

Durocs.
Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.

E. E. Engle & Son, of Abilene, Kansas, owners of the famous Sand Spring herd of Holsteins, report their herd doing well. They have announced a public sale for December 6 and will catalog a very fine offering to be sold on that date.

Inquiries for catalogs indicate that the Hereford sale to be held by W. I. Bowman & Company at Hutchinson, Kansas, November 19, will be one of the sale events of the season. They have decided to hold the sale at the stock yards instead of at the fair grounds, as first announced.

A meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Nortonville, Kansas, October 31. The meeting was well attended and the program carried out in the afternoon was of more than usual interest to Holstein breeders. A Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale Association was organized with the following members of the Association as sale managers: F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa; Ben Schneider, Nortonville; and H. Mott, Herington. The new sale association is already arranging for a big Holstein sale to be held at the Topeka fair grounds during the last week in March, 1918. The cattle that will go in this sale will be selected from the herds of the members of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association. Every animal will be carefully inspected by the sale managers and only animals accepted by the managers will be entered in the sale offering, and they expect to offer the best lot of Holsteins ever sold in Kansas. The members of the Association were entertained at a banquet by the Nortonville Commercial Club on Wednesday evening, October 31.

C. G. Keys, of Richland Center, Wisconsin, owner of Friesian Park Farm Holstein herd, reports his herd making a good record this year. Mr. Keys owns one of the good producing herds and a feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock by Sir Johanna Bonheur Ormsby, a grandson of Johanna Bonheur.

Henry Murr, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, the well known breeder of pure-bred Chester White hogs, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Murr keeps his herd immune and avoids all risk of cholera. His herd is made up of representatives of the best blood lines of the breed. The great boar, Don Ben 2d, champion at the Kansas State Fair and that has been in service in this herd, is one of the outstanding sires of the breed. A feature of the herd at this time is the very fine lot of spring pigs, including some outstanding boars.

W. A. Forsythe & Son, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, have announced a sale of Short-horn cattle to be held November 15. They will catalog sixty head of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle for this sale. The offering will include twenty-five cows with calves at foot and all re-bred to a pure Scotch bull; ten three-year-old heifers with first calves and a number of cows and heifers bred to calve in the spring. The herd bull, Robin Magnet, will go in this sale.

J. W. Magee, of Chanute, Kansas, recently purchased a choice lot of record bred registered Holstein cows and expects to close out his high class herd of grade Holstein cows and heifers.

Chester McWilson, of Rice, Kansas, owner of a very high class herd of Durocs, reports his herd doing well. A feature of his herd at this time is a very fine lot of August and September pigs by Illustrator 2d, one of the good boars now in service.

Ed Boen, of Lawson, Missouri, and L. M. Monsees, of Smithton, Missouri, have announced November 28 for a joint Jack and jennet sale to be held at Lawson, Missouri. This is a closing out auction of fifteen high class Jacks and twenty-five jennets of the real big mammoth breeding.

B. R. Anderson, of McPherson, Kansas, announces February 14, 1918, for a bred sow sale. On this date Mr. Anderson will offer fifty head of choice Duroc gilts bred to his first prize boar at the Kansas State Fair, 1917, Royal Grand Wonder, by Great Wonder out of the great brood sow, Ione 2d by Grand Model. Royal Grand Wonder is one of the best Duroc boars heading herds in Kansas. The herd of sows are of popular blood lines, Pathfinder and B. & C's Col. Two sows in the herd have farrowed and raised nineteen pigs each in two litters this year, and one sow on the farm has farrowed and raised twenty pigs in two litters this year. Mr. Anderson has now on hand over 100 head of fall pigs coming along nicely. A feature of the Anderson herd at this time is a choice lot of big, husky spring boars that are grandsons of Cherry Chief, Pathfinder, and King Colonel.

Olson Bros., of Assaria, Kansas, have made a great success breeding Hampshire hogs. They have over 100 head in the herd. At the head of this herd are two boars of note, Kansas Top by Messenger Boy and out of Longview Maid 3d. Kansas Top is assisted by Olson's Model, bred by W. F. Davis, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a splendid yearling with proper marking. The herd sows are a well bred lot and several tracing direct to old Pat Maloy, one of the greatest sires of the breed. A feature of the herd at this time is fifty early spring gilts bred for early spring farrow, all immune.

C. E. Rose, of Morrowville, Kansas, has developed one of the good herds of Chester White hogs in Kansas. His herd is made up of descendants of Prince Wildwood and other noted boars of the breed. This year Mr. Rose showed his herd at the Washington County Fair, winning two firsts, one second and one grand championship in a very strong Chester White show. Next year he expects to be at the State Fair with his show herd. A feature of the young stock in the herd at this time is the large number of choice fall pigs.

S. E. Walt, of Cloverdale Farm, Blue Mound, Kansas, reports his herd of big-type Polands doing well. Cloverdale herd of big-type Polands is one of the noted herds in Kansas and is the result of carefully selected breeding stock and years of scientific breeding. The blood lines of this herd are the very best of the breed and the entire herd at this time is made up of descendants of the greatest boars of the breed. Black Orange 226415 an dCharter Monarch 235921, now in use in this herd, are among the breed's best sires. Black Orange is by Mouw's Black Orange and out of Long King Giantess. Charter Monarch is by Wonder Chief and his dam is Lady Monarch 534626. The herd sows of Cloverdale herd are a choice lot and a feature of the herd at this time is the very fine lot of young stock out of the 1,000-pound herd boars and out of dams weighing from 700 to 800 pounds.

H. B. Browning, of Linwood, Kansas, owner of one of the heaviest producing herds of Holsteins in Kansas, has announced a dispersion sale of his entire herd. The sale will be held at Linwood November 20. Mr. Browning has been years in building up this great herd that now numbers 150 head, descendants of such bulls as Sir Johanna Aggie Lad 3d, a grandson of the famous Sarcastic Lad, world's fair champion and sire of twenty-two A. R. O. daughters. Colantha Korndyke 7th, Baron Korndyke, Butter Boy and Josephine Pontiac Homestead, a grandson of Canary Paul Forbes Homestead, sire of fifteen A. R. O. daughters. Every bull used in this herd since its foundation was selected for his record breeding and this entire herd has been carefully bred for producers under Mr. Browning's personal supervision.

Ben Schneider, of Nortonville, Kansas, is numbered among the progressive and successful farmers in that section of the state. His farm consists of 320 acres of fertile land and during the thirty-seven years that he has lived on this farm he has never had a crop failure. His success is due largely to the good lot of dairy cows that he has kept on the farm for many years. During the past ten years he has built up a choice herd of registered Holsteins. He started this herd with one pure-bred cow for which he paid \$200. In six years he sold offspring from this cow for \$1,375. By careful management and constantly building up the land, Mr. Schneider has been able to increase his acreage yield of grain each year. All of his crops are fed on the farm and his systematic process of putting back all fertilizer from dairy barns and feed lots is demonstrating what can be done with a good dairy herd and the right system of farming.

By furnishing plenty of meat and fat to the Allies, the great American hog can fight quite as formidably as his wild boar ancestry.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE SALE

At Farm Near Junction City, Kan.

Thursday, November 15, 1917



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

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

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

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

COMPTON & THOMAN
JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COL. CURPHY, COL. WEBSTER.

POLAND CHINAS.

POLAND CHINAS

1,000-POUND BOARS

Seven-hundred to nine-hundred-pound sows, big-type Polands. For thirty days we will sell choice spring boars, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, at \$35 to \$40. Fall pigs, either sex, \$20 each or three for \$55. Cholera immune. Registered, recorded, and guaranteed to please or your money back. First check gets pick. Ask for catalog. **BLUE MOUND, KANSAS**

DEMING RANCH QUALITY

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

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

TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

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

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM
A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

The Lone Cedar Polands

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

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

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

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN HERD

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

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.

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

P. L. WARE & SON - PAOLA, KANSAS

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Extra good spring boars. Fall pigs ready to ship.

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

POLAND CHINAS

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

One hundred and fifty head registered hogs in my herd. Write today what you want.

E. L. BARRIER - EUREKA, KANSAS

Henry's Big Type Polands

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

White Oak Park Polands

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

Henry Koch, Edina, Missouri

Faulkners Famous Spotted Polands

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Greenwood Hereford Farm

Prince Rupert Herefords

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

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

IDEAL HEREFORDS

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

J. H. Keith, Coffeyville, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

Please Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1917



At Farm Near
Leon, Butler
County, Kansas

15 SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS READY FOR SERVICE 23 COWS AND HEIFERS

Eight cows with calves at foot and all the cows and heifers old enough to breed will be bred to drop calves early in the spring. I am selling some of my best cattle. They are a useful lot of Scotch-topped cows and heifers that will make money for any farmer or breeder if given proper care. Nicely illustrated catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering of useful cattle. Write

Fremont Leidy, Leon, Kansas

Auctioneers—Lafe Burger, Boyd Newcomb.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

SAND SPRING HERD

E. S. ENGLE & SON - ABILENE, KANSAS

We have been breeding Holsteins since 1908 and have been members of the Dickinson County Testing Association since 1913. If interested in Holsteins, we offer you the benefit of our experience as breeders and dairymen and invite inspection of our two herds, including forty head of registered and 160 head of grades. We have proven that good Holsteins will always give a good account of themselves. Keep in mind our select offering at public sale December 6, which will be announced soon.



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

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

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

GIROD & ROBISON - TOWANDA, KANSAS

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



HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

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

F. W. WALMER
Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

FRIESIAN PARK FARM HOLSTEINS

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

C. G. KEYS
RICHLAND CENTER - WISCONSIN

Butter Bred Holsteins

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

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 15-16ths pure, six weeks old, the cream of Wis., \$25 each. Registered bull calves, \$45, crated for shipment. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.**

Braeburn Holsteins Senior herd bull, Champion, dam and sire's dam held world's records. Service bulls, bull calves.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Av., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Just fresh and springing. Also calves.

C. F. PFUETZE, Rte. 4, Manhattan, Kansas

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

HOLSTEIN COWS

For Sale—Twenty head of registered cows, yearlings and calves; also twelve young high grade cows and heifers. All bred to a bull whose three nearest dams averaged near 26 pounds butter in seven days. One herd bull and four young bulls by Sunflower Sir Mutual 78654.

CHAS. V. SASS
1013 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kansas

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

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

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

W. M. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAYS

About 70 registered Galloway cows, heifers and calves. A very choice lot with the best blood lines of the breed represented. A low price on the bunch for a quick sale. Investigate.

G. E. CLARK
205 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kansas

GALLOWAY BULLS

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

E. E. FRIZELL, Frisell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

International Live Stock Show December 1 to 8 Union Stock Yards CHICAGO

A Food Production Camp in the Service of the United States



Daily Sales of Pure-bred Live Stock

RED POLLED SALE
Wednesday, December 5th, 10:00 A. M.
For particulars write H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis.
GALLOWAY SALE
Thursday, December 6th, 9:00 A. M.
For catalog write R. W. Brown, Carrollton, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE
Wednesday, December 5th, 1:00 P. M.
For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
SHORTHORN SALE
Thursday, December 6th, 1:00 P. M.
For catalog write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEREFORD SALE
Friday, December 7th, 1:00 P. M.
For catalog write R. J. Kinzer, 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
A Season of Instruction in the Art of Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock Economically
ANSWER THE NATION'S CALL
And Put Into Practice the Lessons This Exposition Teaches.

Brilliant Evening Shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

G. E. Cox & Son Angus Sale

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

At Farm Near Elk City, Kansas, Nov. 23, 1917



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



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

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

G. E. COX & SON, - - Elk City, Kansas

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

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

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

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX MULEFOOT HOGS

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

S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

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

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

T. T. Langford & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., report their herd of big Spotted Polands doing well. This firm has succeeded in building up a very fine herd of Spotted Polands with size and quality. This year they raised the finest lot of spring pigs in the history of their herd and they now report a large number of very fine fall pigs.

75 Head Hereford Cattle

I will sell at the Star Breeding Farm, near Elk City, Kan., on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22



- 50 -
**HEREFORD
COWS AND
HEIFERS**



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

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

The cows represent the most popular families of Hereford cattle, including a number of my show herd.

I have 175 head of Herefords on my farm and am selling some of my best cattle to reduce my herd. Catalogs are ready to mail. Send for one today and arrange to attend my sale.

SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas

Auctioneer—Col. Fred Reppert.

Closing Out Auction Sale of Jacks & Jennets



Prairie View Stock Farm

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1917

15 Jacks and 25 Jennets

All black with white points; all well bred and registered: Mammoth blood. The good, big bodied big bone, big kind, with quality and size. Sale will be held under shelter with comfortable seats, etc. Address **BOEN & MONSEES**, Lawson, Mo., for catalog. Come to the sale. We will try to make it pleasant and profitable for you.

Respectfully,

ED. BOEN & L. M. MONSEES

SUNRISE HEREFORDS AT AUCTION

Manhattan, Kansas, November 23, 1917
EIGHT BULLS AND FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS.

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

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

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

W. H. RHODES - - - MANHATTAN, KANSAS

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE HERD BOARS

For quick sale—Two choice Berkshire herd boars, three winter boars and five spring boars, all choice.

E. D. KING - BURLINGTON, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

OLSON HAMPSHIRE.

For Sale—One spring yearling and one fall yearling boar, 8 spring boars, 40 head spring gilts, either bred or open. All immuned and registered to purchaser. Write or come and see our herd. Farm 12 mi. S. of Salina.
OLSON BROS - - ASSARIA, KANSAS

H. B. Browning's Holstein Dispersion Sale

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917

FARM KNOWN AS COL. HARRIS FARM, LINWOOD, KANSAS

150 - High Class Cows and Heifers - 150



Descendants of such bulls as Sir Johanna Aggie Lad 3d, a grandson of the world's champion Sarcastic Lad, sire of 22 A. R. O. daughters; Colantha Korndyke 7th, Baron Korndyke Butter Boy and Josephine Pontiac Homestead, a grandson of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, sire of 15 A. R. O. daughters. All of these bulls backed by a long line of the breed's best records.

The offering will consist of 80 head of cows, 60 head from 3 to 5 years old, 30 head of 2-year-old heifers, 20 head of yearling heifers, 20 heifer calves 8 months and under. One high grade bull 10 months old, also two registered cows and two registered heifers and our herd bull, Josephine Pontiac Homestead.

This herd is practically all our own raising and has been carefully bred for producers under my personal supervision. There are thirty springers in the offering that will freshen in 60 days or less. Entire herd tuberculin tested. Will also sell one Sharples milking machine used only three months. Sale under cover.

Farm on Union Pacific Railway, or take Kaw Valley Interurban from Kansas City or Lawrence every hour. Get off at Flag Stop 30. Barns 200 yards south.

AUCTIONEERS—JAS. T. McCULLOCH, P. M. GROSS.

H. B. BROWNING, LINWOOD, KANSAS

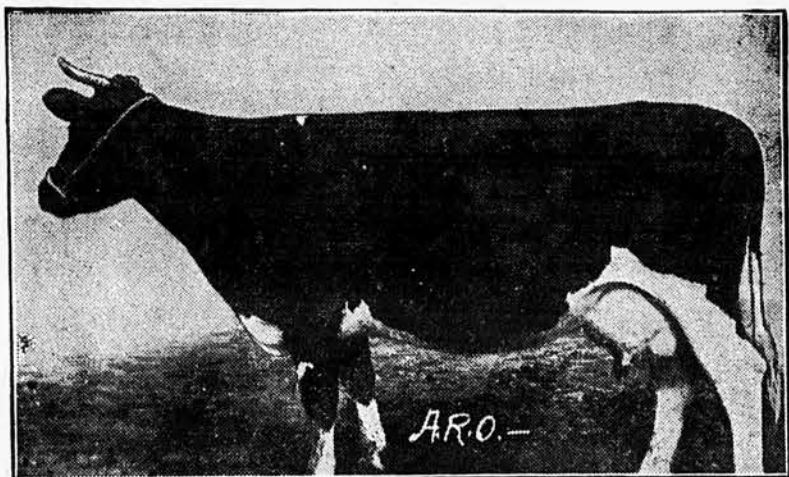
GREAT SALE OF

Registered Holsteins

TWO DAYS SALE

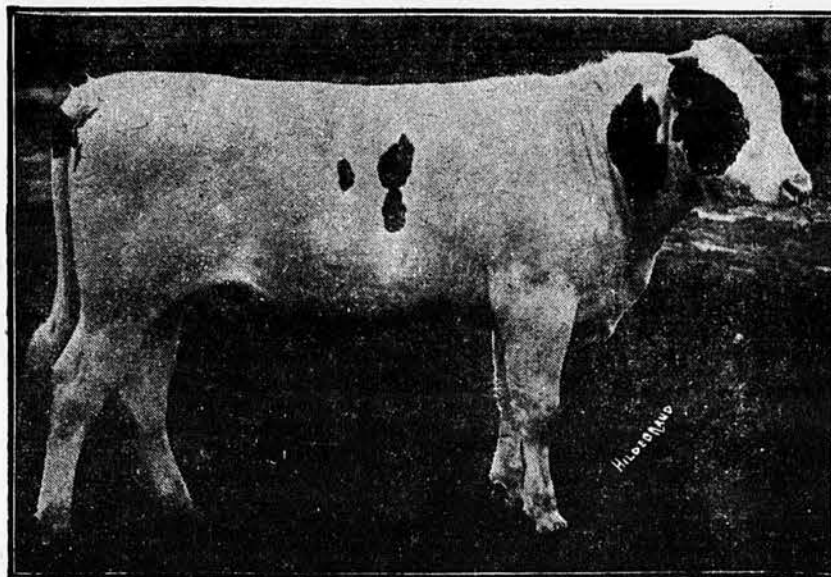
Albechar Holstein Farm December 3 and 4, 1917

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



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

Robinson & Shultz, Owners,



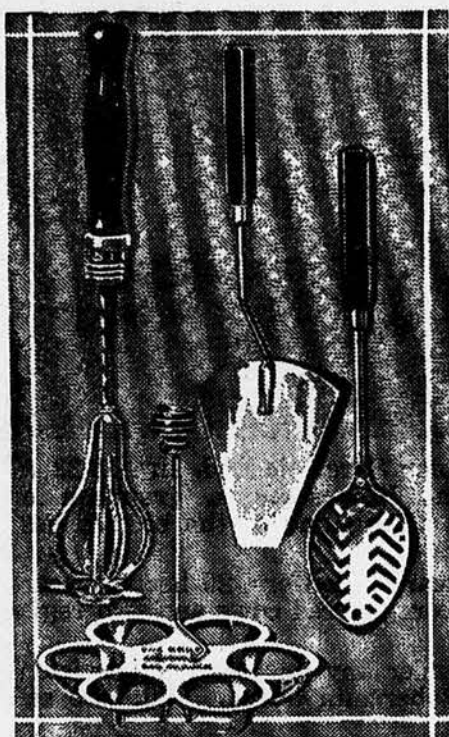
SIR JULIAN GRACE DE KOL

Independence, Kansas

Special Subscription Bargains

Offers on This Page Not Good After November 15, 1917

Any subscriber to Kansas Farmer is entitled to any article described on this page. All that is necessary is to renew your subscription to Kansas Farmer one year or more



Four-Piece Kitchen Set Free

Premium No. 4
Special Limited Offer

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

One Hand Automatic Dover Egg Beater
Zig-Zag Mixer and Batter Spoon
Egg Boiler and Egg Server
Flexible Cake Turner and Chopping Knife.

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

Special Offer.

This useful Kitchen Set given free with one year's subscription to Kansas Farmer, as long as they last. Our supply is limited. Ask for Premium No. 4 when you order. Kansas Farmer one year and Kitchen Set for \$1.00.

Our New Three-Piece Butchering Set FREE

PREMIUM NO. 1



CONTAINS ONE EACH
Skinning Knife Sticking Knife Butcher Knife
(Double Edge)

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

Special Offer.

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

Auto Gloves FREE

PREMIUM NO. 3



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

Special Offer.

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

ROCK-A-BYE BABY SWING

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

\$2.00

It is easy to take care of baby with this Swing.



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

Take Good Care of the Baby.

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

Seven-in-One Pocket Book

PREMIUM NO. 7

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

Special Offer.

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



War Map FREE

PREMIUM NO. 2

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

Six Big Pages

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

Handy Index

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

Special Offer.

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

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

Special Magazine Bargains

Offer No. 9

KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	Both
McCall's Magazine	75	
Regular price	\$1.75	\$1.25

Offer No. 10

KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	Both
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50	
Regular price	\$2.50	\$1.50

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KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	All three,
Woman's World	50	
Green's American Fruit Grower	50	
Regular price	\$2.00	\$1.25

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KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	Both
Today's Housewife	75	
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KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	All three,
McCall's Magazine	75	
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50	
Regular price	\$3.25	\$2.00

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KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	All three,
McCall's Magazine	75	
Woman's World	50	
Regular price	\$2.25	\$1.50

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KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	All four,
People's Home Journal	75	
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KANSAS FARMER	\$1.00	All three,
Everyweek	1.00	
McCall's Magazine	75	
Regular price	\$2.75	\$1.75

12 GRAFTED APPLE TREES F-R-E-E

Given with Kansas Farmer

This collection of Twelve Grafted Apple Trees which we want to send you, consists of three trees each, of four varieties of proven merit. They are hardy, will thrive anywhere, and provide a nice succession of quality fruit, including THREE GENUINE DELICIOUS, THREE STAYMAN WINESAP, THREE JONATHAN AND THREE WEALTHY.

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

Special Offer.

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

USE THIS COUPON.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$.....
for which please renew my subscription for.....
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If You Will Send Us \$2.00, We Will Credit Your Subscription to Kansas Farmer For Three Years and Include Any One of the Special Offers on This Page