

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement

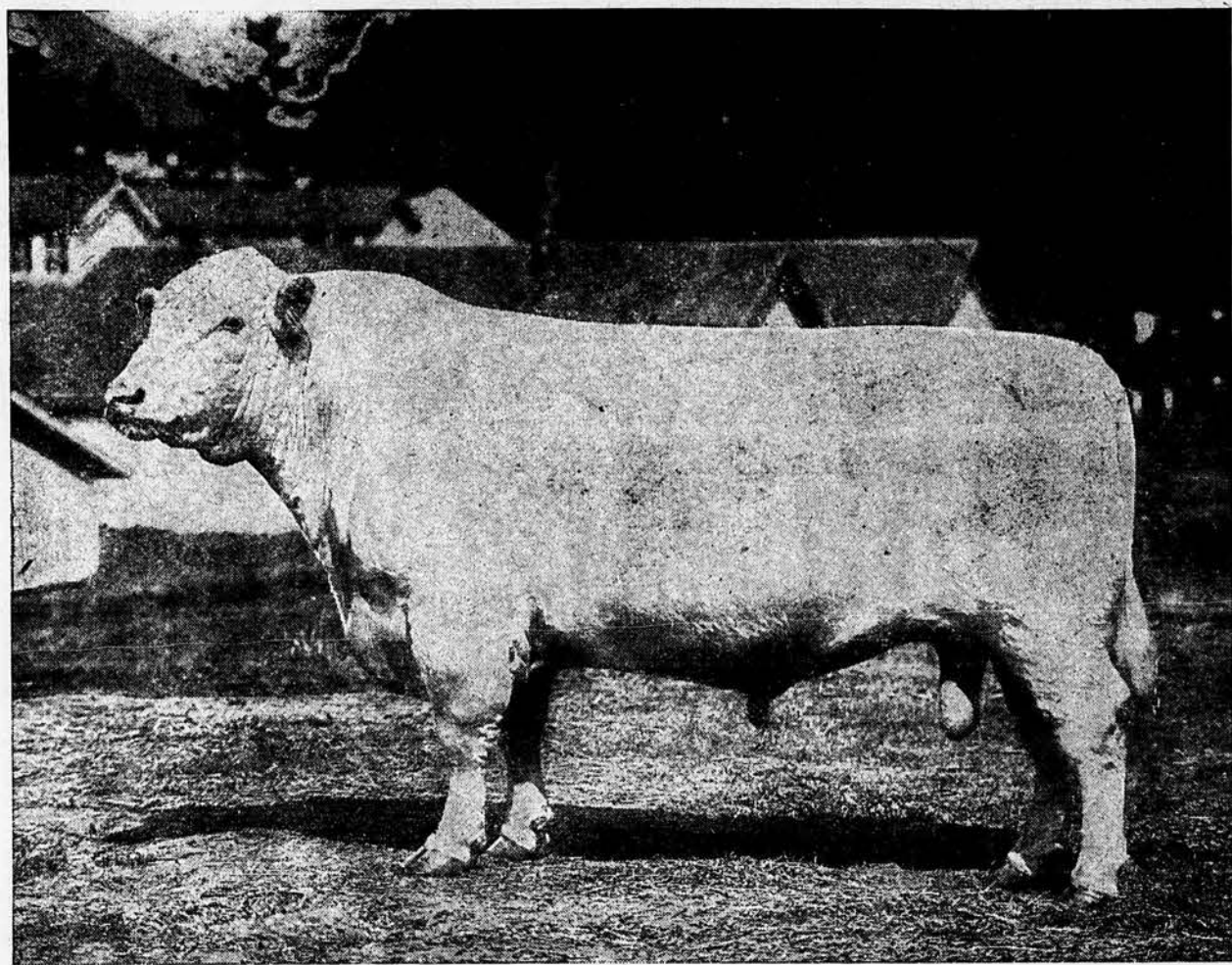


of the Farm and Home

Volume 54, Number 41.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 7, 1916.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



POLLED DURHAMS are Shorthorns without the horns. The breed is divided into two groups—the “single standard” and the “double standard”.

The “single standard” Polled Durham first began to attract attention. As the demand for hornless cattle increased, breeders of Shorthorns sought to breed off the horns by crossing native mulley cows of Shorthorn type with pure bred bulls of the breed. Persistent effort along this line resulted in developing what came to be known as the Polled Durham breed.

“Double standard” Polled Durhams are also pure bred Shorthorns and can be registered in the American Shorthorn Herdbook as well as in the Polled Durham Herdbook. This branch had its origin in a few Shorthorn families that had developed the hornless character. Breeders are now striving to produce only “double standard” Polled Durhams.

Peace with Honor Preparedness—Prosperity

The Democratic Party, under Woodrow Wilson, has made good with a great record of achievement.

WHY CHANGE?

As every informed American must have observed, the Republican Party under Hughes is split, with the party's machinery in full control of the Reactionaries. The Republican Party is utterly incapable of the substantial agreement in its own councils which is essential to constructive performance.

THE FARMER AND THE STRIKE

The Republicans have never been able to regard the farmer as they do other business men, or to treat the farmer's business as they do other business. The whole legislative record of the party shows this; the line of argument used to the farmer by their speakers and in their campaign literature shows it.

The latest and most remarkable instance of this is the preachment they are now putting out that the settlement of the strike by President Wilson was of no value to the farmer and that a great burden in the way of increased freight rates will fall upon his shoulders.

There is no basis for either assertion.

The strike would not have caused the farmer to actually suffer for food or for fuel as the poor in cities would have suffered. But his business would have suffered.

With the railroad traffic of the nation blocked the farmer's business would have suffered along with all other business—in some ways more. He would have seen his grain, his corn, his cotton, all his staple products, held on the farm or running up storage charges in warehouses, of no present use or value, and to be later sold in an impaired market. Were he shipping on contract he would have been forced to break his contract.

He would have seen his fruit and vegetables and all perishable produce rot for lack of transportation to market—a dead present loss to him, and a disorganized market at the end.

Those farmers who are feeders of live stock and who depend in part on purchased foodstuff would have suffered extra losses.

The farmer would have suffered inconvenience and loss as to everything he ships to market and as to everything he buys from other points.

And in addition to this direct loss, he, too, with the rest of the population, would have suffered from the disastrous state of the business of the country brought about by the strike. The farmer is not prospered by labor being idle, manufacturers, mines, mills and stockyards closed and all commerce handcuffed; with the poor suffering for food and the babies for milk in the cities.

The harped on increase of freight rates the farmer is going to have to pay is mere presumption. No promise

of increase has been given the railroads. What has been promised is that an investigation will be made and just and fair freight rates allowed. How welcome the fulfillment of this promise will be to the railroads is a question.

The net earnings of the railroads of the country for the year ending June 1, 1916, were 768 million dollars more than the last year of the Taft administration. This indicates a possibility that the establishment of "just" rates does not necessarily mean higher rates.

The water in railroad stocks, the manipulation in railroad deals and management, may cause it that the "burden" is to be borne by the men in Wall Street who got millions for slight or even dubious services to railroad management, as in the New Haven instance, instead of the shippers bearing the burden, be the shippers farmers or miners or manufacturers or lumber men.

For two years the Interstate Commerce Commission has been having made a physical valuation of the railroad property in the United States. Upon its actual value and not upon their watered stocks are taxes and freight rates to be computed and based. The question of just and fair freight rates is already being carefully investigated by the commission and will be investigated by Congress when it meets in December. The railroads are going to be allowed to charge just freight rates and their successful operation is of so much value, so necessary to the well being of the country, that no good business man, farmer, merchant, miner or manufacturer, is going to begrudge them the right.

The position and the arguments of the Republicans exemplify and prove their total inability and continued refusal to view the farmer in his true

position in American life—a business man; that there is a producing end to his business as to that of the miner or manufacturer; that there is a selling end to his business as to others, a financial phase to his business as to others; that as a shipper and as a receiver of freight he stands in the same shoes as the other shippers and receivers.

And a main fundamental difference now between the two parties is that the Democrats under Wilson have recognized the farmer's real status.

William Allen White's Tribute

Praises Wilson's Wise, Forbearing
Christian Attitude Before the Provocation of a Foe Mad and Desperate and Foolish.

Our President.

How well he seems to have managed it—this whole sordid business of going to war; how fair he has been; how patient, how dignified, how infinitely gentle and kind. No bluster; no threats, no snicker of anticipation; no licking of nation's chops—just a simple-souled, brave, soft-hearted, hard-headed man. It is sad enough to go into war of any kind at any time; but it is less sad to go knowing that every honorable means has been taken to keep away from war. And this consolation President Wilson has given us by his wise, forbearing, Christian attitude before the provocation of a foe mad and desperate and foolish. The good God, who knows all and watches over all, and sees all, and directs all, was in our hearts deeper than we knew when as a nation we chose this great serene soul to lead us.—William Allen White.

Under date of September 15, 1916, William Allen White, in reply to a letter from the chairman of the Democratic State Committee making inquiry as to the authenticity of this editorial in the Emporia Gazette, wrote:

"The article appeared not as a signed statement, but as an editorial in the Gazette. However, I have no hesitancy in standing for it personally. . . . I have just re-read it. I remember very well writing it and am proud that I did write it."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

It is to the farmers interest to vote for WILSON

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

[POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT]

KANSAS FARMER

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AGRICULTURE

IRRIGATION PROGRESS IN KANSAS
Irrigation is destined to play an important part in developing the agricultural resources of many sections of Kansas. It has been more or less of an experiment, but the reports of actual results accomplished by practical men, as even at the fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation Congress held at Larned last week, indicate that irrigation can be considered as a stable business proposition where water is available.

Seventy-five persons from five states and nineteen Kansas counties attended the meeting. It was freely admitted by those present that there are drawbacks to irrigation and that the purchase of a pumping plant does not necessarily assure a fortune to the investor. In other words, the "hot air" stage in the history of Kansas irrigation is a thing of the past. It was generally agreed, however, that under proper management and where conditions are suitable, a good profit can be secured on the money invested in an irrigation outfit.

E. E. Frizell of Larned, who has been president of the Congress the past year, stated at the meeting that there was much in the West that a few years ago could be purchased for a song, now valued at \$200 an acre. This great increase in valuation has been brought about by intensive farming and irrigation.

"By intensive farming," said Mr. Frizell, "I do not mean that farmers should grow radishes and lettuce and other garden truck, but such crops as alfalfa, sugar beets, and potatoes, which command good prices. After growing these crops for a few years the land will produce wheat, oats, and corn, equal to or better than that grown on the high-irrigated lands of Central Illinois and Iowa. For thirty years I have been preaching, teaching and practicing irrigation in Kansas."

Mr. Frizell also urged the importance of diversified farming, asserting that they could not go on growing wheat continuously year after year as had been done for the past thirty years in Pawnee and adjoining counties. On the Frizell ranch, enough alfalfa and sugar beets were raised in 1913 to pay for the entire cost of the pumping plant.

In the western half of the state, thousands of acres of alfalfa and other field crops can be irrigated. The people of Pawnee County proudly boast of growing almost eight million bushels of wheat in one year, or one thousand bushels for every man, woman and child in the county, but they are buying apples from Oregon, potatoes from Idaho, grapes from New York, onions from Texas, celery from Michigan, cabbage from Iowa, peaches from Arkansas, and sugar from beets grown in Colorado. All of these crops can be successfully grown by irrigation in Pawnee County.

Pawnee County has 150,000 acres of smooth, level valley land underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of sheet water at a depth of from ten to thirty feet, and there are many counties in the state that have from 50,000 to 100,000 acres of similar land.

During the meeting the important irrigation plants of Pawnee County were inspected in the course of a thirty-mile automobile trip. The first stop was made at the state hospital, where water is lifted eighteen feet from a reservoir formed by damming the Pawnee River. The pump has a capacity of 4,000 gallons a minute, irrigating 100 acres. Other plants inspected were those of E. E. Frizell, retiring president of the Congress; A. H. Moffet, A. L. Stockwell, and Avis Bell.

The delegates also visited the county fair as guests of the secretary, Harry H. Wolcott. Automobiles for the conveyance of visitors were furnished by citizens of Larned. Hundreds of automobiles dotted the hill on which the fair buildings are situated. Horse-drawn vehicles were conspicuous for their absence. The fair was characterized by its excel-

lent agricultural and live stock displays, the former indicating what can be accomplished through irrigation.

The next meeting of the Congress will be held at Scott City, J. W. Lough of that place, state irrigation commissioner, having been elected president. E. J. Guilbert of Wallace and H. B. Walker of Manhattan, state irrigation engineer, were retained as vice-president and secretary respectively.

This week the stock judging team from the dairy department at the agricultural college starts for the National Dairy Show, which is to be held in Springfield, Mass. A Kansas judging team has been attending the dairy show for several years and the boys have given a good account of themselves in the judging contests. This year the distance is so great that the members of the team could not afford to pay their own expenses. Many of the best students are working their way through college. Through the generosity of creameries, farm papers, dairy organizations, and individuals interested in having the Kansas dairy judging team make this trip, a fund has been raised which will take care of most of the expense of the trip. We are glad this provision has been made for the expenses of this trip. It is not only a good advertisement for Kansas, but the boys who go will get a broader idea of this great industry and come back with many new ideas that will be helpful and have their influence in advancing the cause of dairying in our state.

BOOST FOR BETTER FRUIT

A thoroughly practical short course in fruit growing will be given at the State Farmers' Institute to be held at Man-

hattan the second week in February. This course will be conducted along original lines and will be of greater value to Kansas orchardists than any similar course ever given.

A fruit show will be a feature of the course. This will help in the studies in identification of varieties, packing, marketing, grading and storing. Prof. F. S. Merrill is making a special effort to bring together a large collection of Kansas-grown apples. Those who have grown good apples should by all means plan to send some to this show.

The exhibits will be plates of five apples each. This will be an unusual opportunity to show a lot of people what can be done in fruit growing in the state.

Write Prof. Merrill for further instructions about selecting and preparing the exhibit.

There have come to the attention of the Federal Department of Agriculture, items appearing in the press which are so framed as to give readers the impression that the department in its publications has praised or recommended a farm tractor of a particular make. As the department has not done this and, in fact, systematically refrains from recommending any particular make of tractor or other machine, the public is warned to regard as false any statement asserting or implying such recommendation by the department.

At one time the town of Glasco, Kansas, held the record for concrete pavement yardage compared with its population, which was 875. The recent award of 8,000 square yards of concrete pavement for the town of Hope, Kansas, will take the laurels away from Glasco. Hope is credited with a population of 567.

BEWARE OF FAKE ORGANIZERS

Members of the Federal Farm Loan Board report that they are informed certain parties are soliciting subscriptions to stock company organizations under different names, claimed to be operated under the Federal Farm Loan Act, and asking advance payment of such subscriptions, especially from farmers. The members of the board are now engaged in the work of organization, holding hearings in various cities for the purpose of securing information with a view of determining the boundaries of twelve Federal Land Bank districts, and the location of one land bank in each district. Until these land banks are established, no loans can be made.

The representation by any person that any organization is now offering to make loans by authority of the Farm Loan Board under the Federal Farm Loan Act is false, and any attempt to collect money under such representation is fraudulent and is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It is a good plan for farmers to discuss among themselves the benefits to be derived from the Federal Farm Loan Act and to take preliminary steps for the organization of National Farm Loan Associations as soon as the Federal Land Banks have been established, but no money should now be paid in connection therewith to any person for stock or expense, no matter what the representation may be. It is not likely that the banks will be ready to do business before January of next year.

ORCHARD CARE BRINGS RESULTS

Orchard demonstrations everywhere are bringing out the importance of following up-to-date methods in protecting fruit from the ravages of insects and plant diseases. High quality fruit can no longer be raised by methods that were successful twenty or thirty years ago. We have visited a good many orchards where demonstration work has been done under the direction of the extension division of the agricultural college and have been greatly impressed with the results secured.

This work has been given much publicity in counties having agricultural agents and more farmers each year are being convinced of the value of spraying, pruning and other orchard work.

J. C. Holmes, agricultural agent of Cowley County, tells in one of his news letters to Farm Bureau members of taking a number of people on a tour of inspection to the orchards where good work had been done. In Carl Young's orchard the apples on the pruned and sprayed trees were much larger and smoother than on the trees not so treated. The differences were most striking. In the W. S. Taylor orchard, Missouri Pippins that had been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture for blotch were almost perfect. Fully 50 per cent of the unsprayed fruit was blotched. Mr. Holmes reports the names of a dozen or more men who have shown that fruit of high quality can be profitably grown. Doubters are urged to visit them and see for themselves.

The small home orchard could be made a source of profit by giving it proper care, which involves pruning, cultivation, and spraying done at the proper time. If you have some neglected trees, plan to bring them back into production the coming year. If you do not know how to rejuvenate an old orchard, write to George O. Greene, of the agricultural college, extension division, Manhattan, Kansas, or to Prof. Albert Dickens, head of the horticultural department.

The Allen County Farm Bureau has a membership of 341, or almost a hundred more than is required by law where county aid is furnished. New members are still joining. This bureau promises to become one of the strongest in the state.

SEED CORN WEEK

NOW is the time to take the first step in the production of next year's crop of corn. If you fail to provide good seed, you are handicapped in the start. Some men never grow a good crop of corn, because they never take the pains to select and properly store the seed they plant.

This is a busy season of the year, but you can make big wages by taking the time to select three or four times as much seed corn as you expect to use next year. Ten or twelve ears will plant an acre. A single ear of an adapted variety may produce as much as five bushels of corn. Every kernel that fails to grow represents a loss. A single poor ear may mean a loss of as much as three dollars.

It has been demonstrated over and over again that the only satisfactory method of selecting seed is to gather it in the field before the crop is husked. All over the corn belt states there is a movement to observe what is called "Seed Corn Week." In some states it has become the subject of official proclamation by the governor.

The next few weeks will be the most appropriate time for this important task of laying by a store of seed corn.

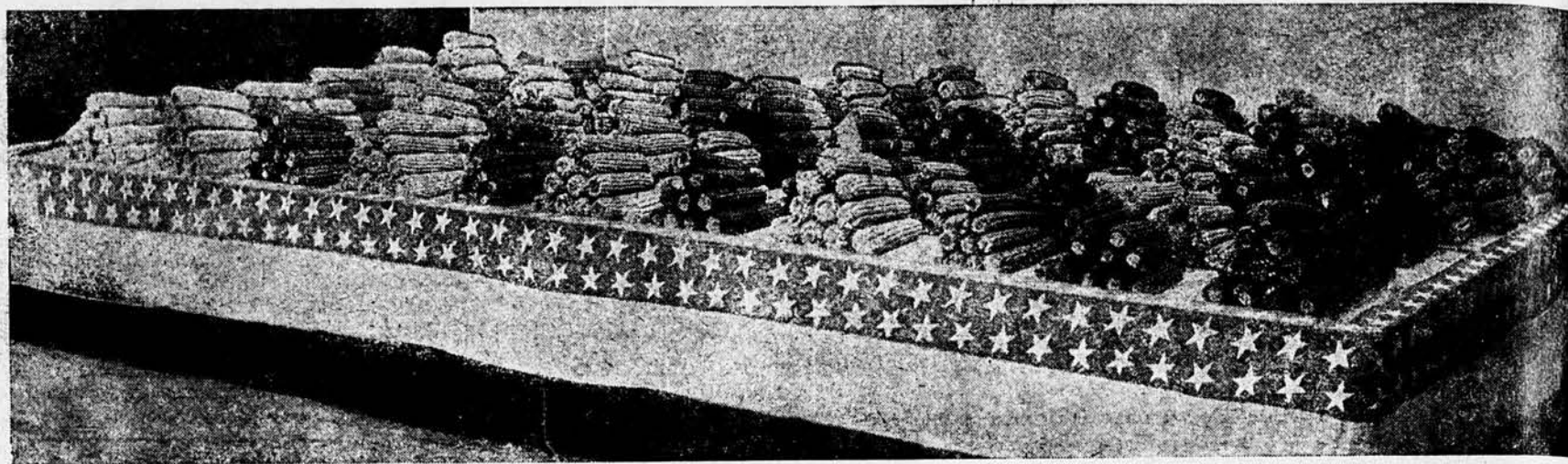
In Kansas there is much old corn in the cribs from which seed corn can be selected if none suitable for seed was grown this year. If old corn must be your source of seed for next year's crop, select seed from it now. Be sure it will grow. The only safe plan is to make germination tests. It may not be necessary to test every ear, but several hundred, selected from different parts of the crib, should be tested.

There are conditions in the growing of corn over which we have no control, but we cannot hold Providence responsible for the planting of poor seed.

Why not set aside a seed corn week on your farm, and make it the important task of that period to select a supply of seed having strong vitality and adapted to the conditions? On other pages of this issue will be found valuable information on seed corn selection.

NEXT YEAR'S CORN CROP

Selection of Seed a Most Important Step in Producing Crop of Corn



ADAPTATION OF A VARIETY TO CONDITIONS IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.—THIS EXHIBIT SHOWN AT TOPEKA FAIR CONTAINS OVER SEVENTY VARIETIES, ALL GROWN BY ONE INDIVIDUAL

IT TAKES only ten or twelve ears of seed corn to plant an acre. A single ear may produce as much as five bushels of corn, if every kernel grows. If none of the kernels grow, a single ear may represent a loss of three dollars with corn at sixty cents a bushel. If through careful selection and storing of seed you avoid planting only a few ears that will not grow, you have made big wages for a few hours' work. We are too eager to lay all the burden on Providence, and neglect doing even so simple a thing as to provide well selected seed for planting.

Home-grown seed is always best if any attention has been given to developing varieties adapted to local conditions. In Iowa, Prof. P. G. Holden made tests of seed corn grown in the county of seed corn from the best growers in other counties in Iowa, and of seed corn purchased from seed houses. All samples were planted in one field, side by side, and given the same treatment in all particulars.

The average yield produced by seed from other counties was twelve bushels less per acre, and the yield produced by seed from seed houses was twenty-two bushels an acre less than that produced by the local seed selected by careful farmers. The crop from home-grown seed got ripe, while that from seed shipped in contained a lot of soft corn.

At the Nebraska Experiment Station seed grown on the farm was planted beside seed grown within sixty miles of the college, and beside prize winning corn from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Seed grown on the farm produced 48.8 bushels an acre, seed grown within sixty miles of the farm produced 45.6 bushels an acre, and the specially choice seed from other states produced 39.8 bushels an acre—a loss of nine bushels an acre by sending out of the state for seed.

In Sherman, Texas, good seed corn grown in Iowa was planted in the same field beside good seed raised on the farm; the home-grown seed yielded seventeen bushels an acre more than the Iowa seed.

C. P. Hartley, a government corn expert, who made five tests in each of twenty-eight states, has found that home-grown seed gave much higher yields than corn brought from a distance.

In Kansas a point of great importance is early maturity. Our best corn growers are finding that the sure way to grow corn is to plant varieties that will mature before the hot dry part of the summer. Even in this year of abnormal shortage of rain, yields of thirty-five to forty bushels an acre have been made by these early maturing varieties. This is one of the valuable lessons that was taught in the showing of corn at our state fairs this year.

Since it requires such a small amount of seed for planting the land devoted to corn on the average farm, it is not much of a chore to gather three or four times as much seed as will be needed. It gives opportunity for making much more careful selections later and then there will be a good demand for seed corn for next

year's planting, so the surplus can be sold to advantage.

After selecting an early maturing variety, great care should be used in picking out the individual ears. In his bulletin on "Growing Corn in Kansas," C. C. Cunningham says:

"The vitality of the seed corn planted has much to do with the yield obtained. Seed of strong vitality that will germinate and insure a vigorous growth of the young plants, even though conditions are slightly unfavorable, is necessary if maximum yields are to be obtained. The general tendency is to disregard the value of the character of seed planted. Since one bushel of corn will plant from seven to twelve acres of land, from which, under ordinary conditions, there is obtained from three hundred to five hundred bushels of grain, it is evident that too much importance can not be attached to the selection and care of the seed corn. Every corn grower is warranted in spending considerable time or money in order to insure obtaining first class seed.

"There is only one really satisfactory method of selecting seed, and that is selection in the field after the corn becomes mature but before a freeze occurs. At this time the maturity and the conditions under which the ears selected were grown can be noted. If an earlier or later strain of corn is desired, ears of the desirable kind can readily be obtained. The conditions under which an ear is grown ordinarily determine its size. Some ears are larger than the average because of a thin stand or other advantages, while others are large because of the natural vigor of the plants upon which they were grown. The latter are the ones that should be selected for seed. If the seed corn is selected from the wagon or from the crib, there is no way of ascertaining the conditions under which it was grown or from what kind of stalk it came.

"The stalk is of as much importance in the breeding or improvement of corn as is the ear. Seed should be selected from strong, upright, leafy stalks of medium height that are largest at the ground and taper gradually to the tassel. The ears should be attached at a convenient height for husking, should have a shank of medium length and diameter, and hang down sufficiently to prevent water from entering the tip. The stalks from which ears are selected should have been grown under average conditions; that is, where the stand is good and the corn has had no special advantages. Ears that range above the average in size are most desirable for seed purposes, but extremely large ones should be avoided. Experiments prove that moderately large ears—those that are a little above the average in size—are best for seed purposes, while excessively large ones often prove unsatisfactory.

"The value of an ear of corn for seed—that is, the germinating power of the kernels—is governed largely by the conditions under which it matures. If an ear for some reason fails to mature properly, the seed is very likely to be

deficient in vitality, and poor stands may be obtained because of lack of vigorous germinating power in the seed. The best indications of the proper maturity of the corn are a sound, firm condition of ear, and a bright, glossy grain. If the ear is not firm, and if the kernels are lacking in luster and are more or less discolored at the tip end, the chances are that the seed does not have the highest degree of vitality, although it may germinate under favorable conditions. Ears of this kind should be avoided, since they do not yield so well as those which are well matured.

"From two to three times as many ears as will be needed for seed should be obtained in making the field selection, as many of them will likely be found unsuitable when a closer examination of the ear for kernel characters is made. The seed corn should be thoroughly dried, and stored under conditions where it will keep dry. Dry corn will not be injured by freezing. After the corn becomes dry it may be stored in any well-ventilated room or out-building where it will be free from rats, mice and other vermin. Corn that matures properly in the field can be stored without extra precautions in drying, but that which matures late and contains considerable moisture when the first frost occurs must be artificially dried to insure obtaining seed of maximum germinating power. One of the best places to dry corn is in the kitchen, the attic or some other well-ventilated room in which the temperature will be kept above the freezing point. As soon as the corn becomes thoroughly dry it may be transferred to a more convenient storing place.

"If it is not possible to select the seed corn as has been suggested, the next best method is to make the selection at the time when the corn is gathered. Selecting ears at husking time can be easily accomplished with but little extra time and effort after a person becomes accustomed to it. A box should be attached to the side of the wagon for use in keeping the seed ears separate from the other corn.

"In the winter a germination test should be made to determine whether or not the seed is sufficiently high in vitality. Secure a composite sample of corn, made up of several grains taken from different places in each of a hundred or more ears. Thoroughly mix these kernels and take a sample of at least one hundred grains for the germination test. If 90 per cent or more of the kernels germinate satisfactorily—that is, send out strong, vigorous sprouts—the seed is satisfactorily. If more than 10 per cent of the seed fails to germinate satisfactorily, other seed of known quality should be secured, or a test of each ear made and the ears of low vitality discarded. From ten to twelve ears of corn will plant an acre, and the amount of time required to test that number of ears is insignificant as compared with the results that will be secured by planting strong seed."

Another source of seed for next year's

crop is the corn of 1915. Last year a good corn year in Kansas, and 37 million bushels of old corn is stored in cribs of the state. On many farms old corn can be drawn on for the seed plant next spring.

It is not safe, however, to wait until planting time next spring and then to the crib and pick out your seed in this old corn. If you have old corn of good quality that has been well stored select seed corn from it now. Be sure that it will grow. The only safe way is to make germination tests. If you cannot take the time to test every ear, pick out a hundred ears from various parts of the crib and remove a few kernels from each for the test. This can be made in the kitchen. Unless germination is high and shows strong vitality, this source of seed will not be satisfactory. The important point is to make careful plans for a supply of seed of strong vitality and of a variety adapted to the conditions, and the time to do it is now.

Where mice and rats are a problem on the farm, seed corn may be protected by putting the seed on a "tree." This consists of a post erected over two boards set on edge at right angles. To keep mice and rats away cut a hole in the bottom of a pan the size of the end of the post and slip it down the post about two feet from the floor. Now with small heads or with the heads off may be driven at convenient distances about the "tree" to accommodate as much corn as desired. The posts may be made to hold three or more bushels of seed. The ears are attached to the "tree" by driving the butts onto the ends of the nails.

Now is the time to go through your corn field and select seed corn for next year's planting. When selecting the ear which has matured early and which is growing in a hill in which the or four corn stalks grow; avoid gathering seed from small single-stalk hills and select to a certain type.

One of the best places to store seed corn is in the loft of an open implement shed or above the driveway of a covered double corn crib. A well-ventilated attic is also a good place. Corn stored in hay mows, granaries containing sweetening grain, or other damp and ill-ventilated places is almost sure to have a low percentage of germination. Corn stored in a dark, heated place also seems to have a lower germination. When seed is once dry there need be no fear of the winter temperatures of Kansas.

The most valuable discovery in recent years as affecting the public domain—that the semi-arid regions may be made abundantly productive under dry-farming methods.—FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER A. V. W., of Missouri, asks for a description of home-made device for handling kafir. We are indebted to a Missouri reader of KANSAS FARMER for a very handy and practical method for heading kafir. A sketch was sent from which the cut shown on this page was made. A mowing machine sickle bar is hung to the outside of the wagon box with two hooks made in the shape of a letter S. The hooks should be made to snugly fit the bar and the wagon-box side. The driver of the wagon can easily work the lever and head the kafir as fast as three men can carry the bundles to the wagon. The heads fall on the inside of the box.

Oil for Hog Lice

H. K., of Colorado, writes that he has noticed that crude oil was recommended for destroying lice on hogs, but he is unable to buy it. We find on investigation that crude oil just as it comes from the ground is not now available, outside the oil fields at least. Fuel oil, however, is handled at most of the oil stations, and this oil can be used for spraying hogs or pouring on the water in their wallows.

Fuel oil has had the gasoline and the kerosene removed, and therefore consists of the heavier oils of the petroleum.

A great deal of fuel oil is sold in Shawnee County for use in killing lice on hogs. If there is no oil station near handling fuel oil it would probably be cheaper to order it in barrel lots. Several neighbors might go together and order a barrel from an oil dealer in some large town where the fuel oil is handled.

Trapping Time at Hand

Many of our readers would like to have reliable information about trapping and handling furs. With the first few cool days in October, the men and boys on the farm begin to plan for trapping of fur-bearing animals.

According to Nelson R. Darragh, an authority on this subject, it is really a crime to set out a trap before October 15, and in most sections it is best to wait until November 1. The big fur houses report that trappers and hunters are realizing more and more, the many advantages of waiting until the furs become prime and are doubling their profits by so doing. Early-caught skins are worth very little, whereas the same skins taken after they become prime will command excellent prices.

Trapping is also extremely profitable, and the farmer who has an "off" season with his crops will find the skins of the fur bearers producing a source of revenue that will help materially toward the winter's expense. Fur prices are on a high basis, and every man or boy who is willing to combine work with pleasure can make many extra dollars this winter by trapping the coon, mink, opossum, skunk, muskrat and other animals that abound on most farms.

Preparedness at this season of the year is the professional trapper's motto, and the amateur will do well to follow his example. Time spent now in getting traps in shape and in replacing any that are broken will be paid for many times over when the active trapping season begins.

The trapper who has to buy traps, baits and other trapping supplies should be sure and get the best that can be had, for while the first cost may seem higher, the best goods are much the cheaper in the end.

Using cheap trapping equipment to save money is like stopping a watch to save time.

Winter Protection of Bees

A reader asks how to protect his bees for the winter. We are glad to note the interest in bee culture. Many of those who keep bees greatly neglect them either through carelessness or lack of knowledge of their proper care.

Even though greatly neglected, the bees help materially to increase or rather save the products of the state to say nothing of their immeasurable value to horticulture and agriculture in the pollination of fruits.

Our reader asking for advice and others having bees should now consider plans for getting them ready for winter. With the first killing frosts the bees

Select Your Seed Corn Now

GOOD seed is of the most vital importance in growing corn profitably. No corn-grower can afford to neglect planning for seed for his next year's crop. At this time every year the question comes up of whether to take time off from other work to select seed for next season or not. The problem is felt especially by those who grow considerable acreages of both corn and wheat because the proper time to select seed is just when ground must be prepared for wheat and seeding should begin. Fortunate is the man this year who has a field from which to select seed. If the work is planned ahead, it should be possible to gather at least enough for home use.

This year there are special reasons for being concerned over seed corn for next year's crop. Almost every year there are farmers who must buy seed, but the number is likely to be larger than usual next spring because of the short crop in practically all sections of Kansas. Few upland fields will produce a good ear this season and many bottom fields are poor. A great many farmers will be compelled to buy from their neighbors or outside the state.

There is without doubt enough good seed in the state to supply all needs if it is gathered and properly stored. But to make this supply available, it is necessary that those who have good fields begin now to plan their work so that seed may be gathered. If possible, get into the fields at once and select as much seed as you can.

Corn is so well dried even where good crops were grown that there is not likely to be any injury to seed corn from early fall freezes. Hence, those who are unable to select their seed early can plan for it later with reasonable safety. Still it is advisable to gather the seed as early as possible and get it under shelter.

If possible, the seed should be selected from the field instead of from the wagon or bin. If the latter practice is followed, there is no opportunity to determine whether an ear is good because of inherent qualities or because it grew on richer soil or where the stand was thin.

Undoubtedly the most important reason for selecting seed corn each season is to avoid the necessity of using seed not adapted to conditions. The Ohio station found an average loss for ten years of over six bushels an acre from using introduced seed, and the Kansas station in a seven-year test found a loss of nearly six and one-half bushels. There is probably a considerable loss also when seed from bottom fields is used for upland or vice versa. This certainly is true in most cases, since earlier maturing varieties must as a rule be grown more on the upland than on bottom land fields.

Any farmer who does not have a field from which to select seed for his own use would do well to engage some from a neighbor now. Those who have fields of good corn will find it profitable to gather an extra supply for sale. There will be a ready market for good home-grown seed.—S. C. SALMON, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Kansas Agricultural College.

chance to store further supplies is ended and if through neglect the colony is weak and unprovided with supplies and a suitable home for the winter, see to it that these necessities are promptly provided. For wintering they must have plenty of honey—not to exceed thirty or forty pounds for a strong stand—a dry home or hive, and protection which will prevent sudden changes of temperature. Make sure of these three points immediately and then plan to become a real bee keeper, if only in a small way, next spring by introducing necessary up-to-date methods and equipment. There is nothing on the farm which returns as much value and profits for the small capital that need be invested as half a dozen well cared for colonies of honey bees.

For the winter hives must be protected from the wind. Bees do not hibernate, but generate heat from their food. In addition to protection from the wind, pack the hives with some insulating material, such as dry leaves, shavings or chaff. We overheard Dr. Bohrer, of Rice County, one of the most experienced bee men of the state, telling a lady at the Hutchinson fair to fill gunny sacks with leaves and tie them about the hives, leaving only the side where the bees

enter uncovered. There is no danger of using too much packing, but if left out without protection the bees will die.

Interest in Bermuda

It is evident readers of KANSAS FARMER realize the importance of grass in live stock production. Following an article by Bermuda Mitchell, of Oklahoma, on Bermuda grass as a pasture grass, we have had numerous inquiries regarding how to get started in this grass.

It is a Southern grass, and has not become hardy in northern states. It is gradually creeping into Southern Kansas and hardy strains are being developed that will stand more winter cold than ordinary Bermuda. It is a most valuable grass where it does not winter kill, and we have endeavored to keep KANSAS FARMER readers informed as to the progress being made in getting it acclimated to our conditions.

A number ask about seed. It is not practical to propagate it from seed. Sods are used, placing a small piece of sod about two inches square every eighteen inches in rows six inches apart. Furrows are opened up about six inches deep with a single shovel plow, and after the

sods are dropped they are covered with the double shovel. The pieces of sod are completely covered.

The grass spreads very rapidly by means of creeping stems that root at every joint. Spring is the time to put out this grass. During that season several growers of Bermuda have been advertising sod in KANSAS FARMER during the past few years.

The land should be plowed and put in good condition, although some start it in old pastures by simply planting the pieces of sod in holes cut with a hoe. All the letters we receive indicate a desire to get a strain of Bermuda grass that will stand the winters. A. J. W., of Pawnee County, says he tried some ten years ago in the middle of one of his big pastures. It covered the ground by September 1 but all winterkilled. Last spring his son planted a yard to Bermuda and it grew nicely but killed to about a tenth of a stand during the winter. He tried some of the same and his all winterkilled.

The few plants that survive are without doubt more hardy than the ones that perished, and in this way strains that will survive our winters will be developed. Our Oklahoma correspondent has developed a strain which he calls the big hardy Bermuda.

Young Corn Breeder's Success

Higher yield, better quality, sturdy stalk, uniformity of height and less demand on the soil were the features toward which Albert C. Hancock worked in his corn-breeding work on his farm in Johnson County, Kansas. Through the study of government and experiment station bulletins and other sources of information he arrived at the conclusion that the corn of Eastern Kansas could be developed to advantage.

Consequently in 1906 he started to develop a variety that would produce higher yield in his section of the country. He chose a local white corn for his foundation seed, which he thought to be adapted to the general conditions of the surrounding country. He crossed it with St. Charles White for the purpose of lengthening the ear and thus combining in one variety characteristics that are best suited to all conditions in Eastern Kansas.

The first four years he devoted his time chiefly to developing the tips and butts, while the last four years he undertook to improve the stalk. He selected the ears from sturdy stalks of even heights through which he aimed to have the ears set from three and one-half to four feet above the ground, thus getting the ears to set at an ideal husking height.

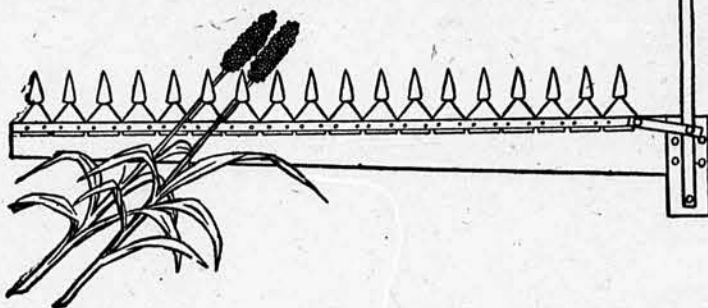
He succeeded in causing the butts to fill out one-half inch over the end of the cob. The tips also kept well filled. Under general conditions, at the present stage of development, this corn now yields eight to ten bushels more an acre than that grown from the original seed. Besides being hardy and of even heights, samples have been known to shell sixty-two pounds to the bushel—which is six pounds more than the legal standard.

The corn now combines the hardness of the local white with an improved size ear—a happy medium between the two original varieties. It ripens in about one hundred days, which is the average growing season in Eastern Kansas. It produces a greater amount of corn in ratio to the stalk than any other type grown in that locality, consequently it takes proportionately less fertility from the soil than other types. Owing to the setting of ears at a low, even height, it offers ease in husking and is less likely to be damaged through being blown down by wind.

Mr. Hancock intends to fix the characteristic of the strain by further breeding, since his eight years of experimentation have shown him that what he started to achieve is within his reach if he would only strive for it patiently.—B. K. BAGHDIGIAN.

We cannot too persistently emphasize the fact that over more than half of the cultivated area of the earth the usual or normal precipitation is not sufficient to insure the growth of profitable crops except by the practice of effective methods of moisture conservation.—F. W. MONDELL.

MISSOURI KAFIR GROWER'S WAGON BOX HEADER



Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Milk-Cow Rations

PROPER feeding is the most important consideration in handling dairy animals. If you expect to build up a profitable dairy business, first learn how to feed cows for milk production. It is surprising how many good cows are brought to light simply by giving them a chance through proper feeding to produce milk up to their capacity. This is a lesson we are anxious for our members to learn. It is one of the fundamental principles in developing a dairy herd. The greater the cow's capacity the more important it is that she be fed for milk production.

Some of our club members have not as yet fed a pound of grain to their cows. From the standpoint of actual profit, it seldom pays to feed much grain when cows have good pasture. Unfortunately, we seldom have really good pasture for very long periods in many parts of Kansas. One club member in a western country, however, who began a record early in the summer, has reported each month that the buffalo-grass pasture was all the cow would eat. The butter fat has been produced at very low cost, and while the amount has not been large, it has been enough to bring in a nice profit over the cost of feed and the labor of milking and handling the product.

Others in the club have had no pasture at all and have been compelled to feed silage and alfalfa hay all summer. This, of course, adds to the cost of feeding. This combination of roughage is an ideal one for milk production, and cows can produce a profitable return on a ration of silage and alfalfa without grain even though they do not give as much milk as they would if fed grain also.

Most of our members have cows of better than average dairy quality. We presume, in some cases at least, they are better than the rest of the cows kept on the farm.

If your cow is of dairy breeding and has the points of a good milker, you should not necessarily follow the feeding rules used with the rest of the cows on the farm. We hope your cow is good enough to justify feeding grain in addition to rough feed. To find out whether you can afford to feed a grain ration, you must do a little experimenting. One club member whose cow does not give very much milk, wrote that he had fed very little grain and he judged from what he had read in the dairy club column that she was not entitled to any. We presume he had in mind the general rule we have from time to time mentioned that a cow should have about four pounds of grain to every pound of milk she gives. It is a matter of trial, however, to find out just what the cow will do when fed extra grain.

You must soon get along without pasture. You should strive to give your cow rough feed that she likes, and plenty of it. Make plans to have the choicest of the hay and fodder saved out for feeding. The stock cattle will eat with a keen relish feed that the milk cow would not touch. This is so because stock cattle are on more nearly a maintenance ration—that is they are eating only to supply the needs of their own bodies, and this gives them a much keener appetite than has the cow that is being fed to produce a product in addition to maintaining her own body. You must cater to the appetite of your

cows if you would get the best results. They will have likes and dislikes. Cows usually like linseed oil meal, but one of our club members reported that when he doubled the amount of this feed in his ration at our suggestion his cow refused to eat it. Oil meal or cottonseed meal are valuable in a milk-cow ration because they contain large amount of digestible protein, but the cow's likes and dislikes must be considered. If she cannot be taught to eat these feeds with a keen relish, some other source of protein must be used.

After you have solved the roughage question for the winter feeding you are ready to take up the problem of how much grain to feed and what it should be. Since we milk cows for the profit there is in it, and not simply to make big records, the cost of the ration must be considered. All grain feeds are high in price, therefore we must figure closely. Feeds rich in protein, such as cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal, are the most expensive. Those who have plenty of good alfalfa, clover or cowpea hay can feed a cheaper ration than those who must buy more protein.

A number of different rations are suggested by Prof. O. E. Reed in Circular 45 of the Kansas Experiment Station. These will be helpful in planning for the feeding of your cow this winter. These rations contain enough digestible nutrients for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds and giving three gallons of 4 per cent milk daily. For feeding cows giving more or less milk, mix the grain in the same proportions and feed according to the milk the cow is capable of producing. Try varying the amount of grain fed and watch the milk record closely. In this way you can tell whether the cow is paying for the grain you are feeding. Some of these rations are as follows: Alfalfa, 12 pounds; silage, 35; corn chop, 4; bran, 2; linseed oil meal, 1. Timothy, hay, 18; ground barley, 5; linseed oil meal, 3. Alfalfa, 18; corn-and-cob meal, 5; cottonseed meal, 2. Cane hay or fodder, 15; bran, 5; kafir chop, 5; linseed oil meal, 2. Prairie hay, 18; cowpea hay, 18; bran, 5; shorts, 5. Timothy or prairie hay, 8; sugar beets, 20; corn chop, 4; ground oats, 3.

In any of these rations kafir, milo or feterita meal may replace corn chop. Linseed oil meal may be replaced by cottonseed meal or gluten meal.

Study these suggested rations, and if you have special questions to ask, write us and tell all about your problems.

Do You Owe Us a Letter?

Have you answered our last letter, or did you lay it away and then forget it? Answering correspondence is one of the important things in business, and letters pertaining to your work in the Dairy Club should be answered promptly and carefully.

Changes in Feed Prices

On account of the advance in prices charged for many feeds, we deem it necessary to change our Dairy Club Feed Schedule accordingly. The old schedule will apply up to and including the month of September, but the schedule given below will apply beginning October 1.

Be sure to use this new schedule of prices in figuring the cost of home-grown feeds, on your October feed record and on all later ones unless we make another change.

New Schedule of Feed Prices

In calculating cost of feed, use figures here given except on feeds purchased. For all purchased feeds, use actual cost figures. If any feeds are used that are not found in this list, write to KANSAS FARMER for price to use.

GRAINS AND CONCENTRATES		ROUGHAGES	
Corn chop	1.60 per cwt.	Alfalfa hay	9.00 per ton
Kafir meal	1.45 per cwt.	Clover hay	9.00 per ton
Milo meal	1.45 per cwt.	Hay from sorghums	4.00 per ton
Feterita meal	1.45 per cwt.	Sudan hay	6.00 per ton
Corn and cob meal	1.45 per cwt.	Other hay	6.00 per ton
Head meal of gr. sorghums	1.10 per cwt.	All stovers	2.00 per ton
Oats	1.40 per cwt.	Silage	3.50 per ton
Ground oats	1.50 per cwt.	Straw	.50 per ton
Wheat bran	1.20 per cwt.	Green fodder	2.50 per ton
Cottonseed meal	2.00 per cwt.	Green alfalfa	3.50 per ton
Cold pressed cottonseed cake	1.50 per cwt.	Roots	4.00 per ton
Alfalfa meal	2.00 per cwt.	Pasture	1.00 per month
Molasses-alfalfa feed	1.60 per cwt.		
Molasses-alfalfa grain feed	1.80 per cwt.		

Be sure to use this schedule on all home-grown feeds, beginning with your October feed record.



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Chopper

KEEN KUTTER FOOD CHOPPER

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Uniform Depth--Even Germination



Notice the dart pointing to the Emerson Patented Feed Cup. With this feature bunching or cracking of grain is prevented. With the E-B Patented Extension Spring no more pressure is exerted whether the disc is elevated one inch or one foot, grain is therefore planted at an absolutely uniform depth. This means better crops. E-B Patented Closed Delivery Opener deposits the grain in the bottom of the furrow. One customer saved price of drill in seed saved on 320 acres by reason of even depth, planting all seed in bottom of furrow.

Thomas S. Moore, Jetmore, Kansas, says—"Having drilled 250 acres of wheat with E-B Drill in tough sod that had heavy growth of grass and weeds, with any E-B Drill penetrated the ground better and did more satisfactory work than other drills. My neighbor with another make had to give up the job."

Andrew M. Meier, Hays, Kansas, says—"E-B Drill Closed Delivery Opener most satisfactory drill I ever used. Light draft, easy to handle. After seeding 100 acres I found no dirt in the bearings and got a better stand of grain than with other makes."

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Political Issues that Affect the Producer

The Necessity for Preparedness for Peace

WHEN the European war is ended and the conditions which protect American producers even more effectively than a protective tariff have ceased to exist, then will come a crisis in the history of our country. Twenty million women in Europe have gone into occupations formerly reserved almost exclusively for men. An immense army of labor must be provided with work. The military organization in Europe now controls peaceful occupations and this condition will necessarily continue. One combination of countries will not trade with the other combination. Each set will produce stuff to sell. America is the open market. It is a fool's paradise in which we live, if we do not look forward and see this approaching danger.

Manufacturers of products and the producers on the farms of Europe and South America will seek the rich American market and force us down to their level in price, unless we are prepared.

On this issue the two political parties are absolutely and clearly divided.

The Republican party stands for the protection of the American producer and the American laboring man, while the Democratic party says there is no need of protection, and the bars should be down for the coming of our competitors.

Government Expenses

The appropriations made by the Democratic congress are at the rate of more than two billion dollars a year.

Appropriations have been increased four-fold since the Democratic critics attacked the Republican administration for the "billion dollar congress."

Preparedness for defense does not constitute a large item in this appropriation. Take away the item for preparedness, and the Demo-

cratic administration has increased expenses of the Government over the last Republican administration twenty-three per cent a year.

The Democratic administration has also created over thirty thousand more offices and provided numerous boards and commissions, places in which to put Democratic politicians.

On this issue there is a clear division between the two parties.

The Republican party stands for decreased appropriations, doing away with the pork barrel, the establishment of the budget system, and efficient government everywhere.

Mr. Hughes is especially strong on this subject of taxation and expenditures, and his record is such that it commands the confidence of the country. Mr. Wilson's record is made up of extravagance, Pork Barrel, and two billion dollars a year.

Farm Credit Law

Yielding to the demand of the country for a system of farm credits that would enable the owner of a piece of land to secure a loan at a reasonable rate of interest, the last congress passed a measure which in no way meets the desires of the farmer.

It is bound up in red tape, it is almost impossible to understand, and is made just as unworkable as any law can be made and still retain the form of promise.

Keeping Us Out of War

The Democratic party boasts that President Wilson "kept us out of war." As a matter of fact, the refusal of other countries to antagonize us further has kept us out of war. No nation in Europe could be forced to take a position that would mean hostility from the United States.

Into Mexico, the President has twice sent an army of invasion, the first time for a trifling excuse.

If Mexico had fought back, we would have been in war.

On the other hand, the administration has refused to protect the rights of American citizens and has **calmly permitted hundreds of American men to be killed and women outraged.**

This is a plain statement of fact, which everyone who knows conditions in Mexico will confirm.

Arbitration

The Republican party stands for the **principle of arbitration** as the right way to settle disputes. Mr. Hughes has plainly stated that **reason and justice should prevail, not force.** With the object of getting votes at the election this time, the Democratic party, in the Adamson bill, has taken the opposite ground, the only excuse being the political exigency. The Democrats say they prevented the strike by the passage of the Adamson bill. **Unless arbitration is established, the trouble is merely postponed.** They could just as easily have prevented the strike by passing an arbitration law as by surrendering to the demands of one side and placing a burden of increased expense upon the country.

This expense will be borne at the end by the working man and the farmer, for they eventually pay the freight.

Mr. Hughes

The record of Mr. Hughes is such that it appeals to the confidence of the people.

He saved holders of insurance policies millions of dollars and probably prevented eventual bankruptcy of insurance companies.

As Governor of New York, he was fearless and successful in his fight for honest, forward measures.

His position is always clear, his judgment sound and his actions quick.

Against him is a policy which is described by its author as one of "watchful waiting," which is sometimes characterized by the public as "weakly wabbling."

LOUDEN

GARAGE DOOR HANGER

Low Enough In Cost for the Cheapest Garage—Classy Enough In Appearance for the Most Particular Buyer.

No clumsy swinging doors; no posts in the yard; no waste space in the garage; that's the LOUDEN SPECIAL GARAGE DOOR! It is hinged in three sections and hung on roller bearing swivelled trolleys. Slides around the corner "as slick as grease," and lies flat against the inside wall when open. One section swings like an ordinary hinged door; no special foot entrance necessary.

Don't worry about the door fittings; we furnish everything but the lumber—track, hangers, hinges, stay rollers, handles, hasp and staple, nails, screws, and directions for building.

It's a big "buy" for a small price. Ask us about it!
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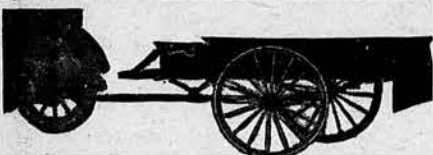
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GET the facts about the Louisiana Highlands. Get them NOW! Virgin soil that produces 50 bushels of oats and 60 bushels of corn. And only \$22 an acre! Learn why this is the biggest opportunity in farm land today and why the property is being offered at a price far below its true agricultural worth. Send for the big book mentioned below. Remember this is not the advertisement of a land selling agency but the announcement of a substantial corporation whose integrity you may easily investigate.

Only \$22 An Acre On Easy Terms

Climate mild the year around; rainfall certain. Land adapted to diversified farming. Conditions good for stock raising. Transportation facilities adequate; fine markets accessible. Several up-to-date towns with good schools, churches and all modern conveniences. Send for our big sixty-four page illustrated book—"Where Soil and Climate are Never Idle." It's free, absolutely without obligation. With it comes a map of Louisiana in full color; plat of the land; and our latest Bulletin—all free to you. Send today and learn about the wonderful development now going on in this region. A postal brings it.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in color free.

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Farm and Home Institutes

FARM and Home Institute meetings are becoming fixed institutions in Kansas. These gatherings furnish splendid opportunities for learning of better methods on the farm and in the home. No one has a corner on all the valuable knowledge having to do with farm life and the open-minded people are found at these institutes adding to their own fund of information and passing on to others lessons gleaned from personal experience. We firmly believe in these meetings, and call your attention to the schedule for the first series of the fall printed below. Don't fail to attend your own meeting.

October 9 and 10, Neosho Falls; October 11, Thayer; October 13, Humboldt; October 14, Moran; October 17, Hepler; October 18-19, McCune; October 20-21, Girard.

The speakers on this circuit are T. H. Parks, specialist in entomology, Kansas Agricultural College, and C. G. Elling, district agricultural agent, Southeast Kansas.

October 9 and 10, Morganville; October 11, Clifton; October 13, Hollis; October 14, Concordia; October 16, Barnes; October 17, Linn; October 18 and 19, Vermillion; October 20 and 21, Summerfield.

The speakers on this circuit are H. J. Bower, specialist in soils, Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Stella Mather, specialist in home economics, Kansas State Agricultural College. Karl Knaus, agricultural agent of Cloud County, will speak at the institutes at Clifton, Hollis and Concordia, and F. B. Williams, agricultural agent of Marshall County, will speak at the Vermillion institute.

October 10, Potwin; October 11, Burns; October 13 and 14, Mount Hope; October 16, Andover; October 17, Geuda Springs; October 18, Wellington; October 20 and 21, Argonia.

The speakers on this circuit are Carl P. Thompson, specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Minnie Sequist, specialist in home economics, Kansas Agricultural College.

October 9 and 10, Altamont; October 11 and 12, Oswego; October 13, West Mineral; October 14, Galena; October 16 and 17, Tyro; October 18, Havana; October 19, Elk City; October 20 and 21, Independence.

The speakers on this circuit are N. L. Harris, poultry specialist, Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Marion P. Broughton, specialist in home economics, Kansas Agricultural College. E. J. Macy, agricultural agent of Montgomery County, will speak at the institutes at Tyro, Havana, Elk City and Independence.

October 9 and 10, Burlingame; October 11, Homewood; October 12 and 13, Colony; October 14, Kincaid; week of October 9 to 14, inclusive, Savonburg, Carlyle, Geneva, Iola.

The speakers on this circuit are G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops, Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Mary Wright, specialist in home economics, Kansas Agricultural College. W. A. Watkins, agricultural agent of Allen County, will speak at the institutes at Savonburg, Carlyle and Geneva.

October 9, Whiting; October 10, Powhattan; October 13, Everest; October 18, Elmont; October 19, Meriden; October 20 and 21, Oskaloosa.

The speakers on this circuit are D. H. Branson, specialist in animal husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Louise Caldwell, specialist in home economics, Kansas Agricultural College.

October 11 and 12, Hanover; October 13 and 14, Mahaska; October 16 and 17, Clyde; October 18 and 19, Miltonvale; October 19 and 20, Jamestown.

The speakers on this circuit are Geo. O. Greene, specialist in horticulture, Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Winifred M. Fortney, specialist in home economics, Kansas Agricultural College. H. J. Bower, specialist in soils, Kansas Agricultural College, will speak at the Mahaska institute. Karl Knaus, agricultural agent of Cloud County, will speak at the institutes at Clyde, Miltonvale and Jamestown, and Ambrose D. Folker, agricultural agent of Jewell County, will speak at the Jamestown institute.

Selecting Kafir Seed

In 1915, Floyd May, of Cold Springs, Oklahoma, selected enough kafir seed in the field to plant sixteen acres. He harvested the remainder of the field from which this seed was selected and put it in a crib. Later it was threshed.

In the spring of 1916 the field-selected seed gave a perfect stand, while it was almost impossible to get a good stand by using the common seed from the same field. He considered the field-selected seed cheaper at one dollar a pound than the common seed at one cent a pound.

In three hours a man can select enough seed to plant forty acres.—J. E. PAYNE, Oklahoma.

Composted Manure for Garden

Preparation should be made for manuring the garden next spring. Well-rotted manure is better than fresh manure for this purpose. Composted manure is as good or better than the ordinary well-rotted article and very much cheaper because more can be saved and much less is wasted by being washed away or leaching into the soil while rotting. It is a better balanced plant food and does not produce so much leaf and vine instead of the fruit or roots for which most garden crops are grown.

To compost manure, select a level, well-drained spot as near the barn door as possible, where the wash cannot go



PROF. W. L. CARLYLE OF OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, JUDGING HEREFORD COWS AT TOPEKA FAIR



Destroy Smuts

Cleanse all seed grains with Formaldehyde solution before planting as it positively destroys smuts, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc. It prevents scab and black-leg diseases of potatoes, also cucumber and onion rot and cabbage diseases, etc.

FORMALDEHYDE The Farmer's Friend

Every farmer who is in business for big profits should use Formaldehyde, as it has the approval of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Formaldehyde at your dealer, one pint 35 cents treats 40 bushels of seed. Our new Hand Book is free—write to-day.

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More Comfortable, Healthful, Convenient

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through the pile and wash out the plant food. Dig away three or four inches of the looser surface soil over a strip four feet wide and as long as desired.

Fill the hole with well-rotted or composted manure and pile on top of this alternate six-inch layers of fresh manure and weeds or sod, mixed with some earth, until the pile is about waist high. The weed seed will be killed in the process if the heap is properly handled, and an addition of such extra material as leaves and straw increases the amount of compost obtained from a given amount of manure. When many leaves are used, add lime to make them decay more quickly and sweeten the acid condition they produce.

The whole pile should be covered with a thin layer of earth to help absorb the ammonia and many other valuable plant foods which escape in the vapor. Keep the pile wet but not so well soaked that water runs from it and carries away the plant food. Fork over and rebuild the pile every six or eight weeks and cover it again with earth. Composting should be completed in from six months to a year, depending on the kind of material used and whether lime and water have been used to hasten decay.

This composted manure should be added at the rate of ten to fifteen tons an acre or a little more than if undiluted manure had been used. Lighter applications should be made for fruit root crops, like beans, tomatoes, potatoes and beets, than for leaf crops like lettuce and cabbage which can use a great deal of rich food.

Stack Cane and Kafir Green

President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, once said at a meeting of the grangers in Riley County that farmers cannot afford to experiment, that the experiment station is the place to work out the different knotty problems as they arise on the farm. This is true and the experiment station is working out many problems. Many theories on feeds and feeding have been practically settled until they become definite and certain. It will do any farmer good to take a little time and look over the agricultural college farm under the direction of Prof. L. E. Call. Every one of us should try to see what Cochel and Call are doing and then go home and do better than they. The trouble with us farmers is that we want to trust too much to Providence and not do enough ourselves.

It is about the time of year when farmers are cutting or are going to cut and shock their cane and kafir. After successfully stacking alfalfa green from the mower for several years, I came to the conclusion that if alfalfa could be stacked green, cane, kafir, and oats could be handled in the same way. There was just one way to test this theory. In 1915 we stacked sixty acres of green oats just as they came from the binder. The stack was about thirty feet in diameter, built round and perfectly flat on top. This stack was not covered very deep so the air damaged it some from the top. But we surely fed a lot of nice feed from that stack this spring.

Now as to stacking cane and kafir green, build your stacks round and keep them level all the time. It does not matter if water does run into these stacks. Keep the sides perpendicular and leave the stack level on top, then cover over about two feet deep with old hay or straw or anything that will help exclude the air. Air is the only enemy to this method of stacking and that only by entering at the top. The sides will press close enough together to take care of themselves. Corn can be stacked in this way, but the objection is that the ears lie in the wrong place and make it more difficult to lay an air-tight wall. Cane and kafir can be ideally preserved in this manner and it is so much cheaper to save these crops in this way than to go to all the expense of building a silo and tediously filling it.

There is one objection to this method of saving cane and kafir, but it applies only to the dairyman. The feed as it comes out of the stack is not quite as convenient for feeding in the barn as that which has run through a cutter.

There are a few things that mitigate against stacking alfalfa green from the mower and something might be said against stacking green oats, but no serious objection can be made to the stacking of green cane and kafir. When I began experimenting along these lines I made a little talk at the grange on the subject and I was laughed at, but after

several years' experience I am thoroughly convinced that the man who cannot afford to build a silo can store cane and kafir that can be cut with the binder and will have much better feed than dry fodder.—V. V. AKIN, Riley County.

Winter-Forced Rhubarb

By freezing the roots of rhubarb and then exposing them to a mild temperature, you can have rhubarb pie and sauce during the winter. The method is simple. Dig the roots carefully just before the ground freezes. Handle the plants in a way to prevent injury. Then place them in a box outdoors where they may be left until frozen solid. Don't put them on the ground or they may freeze fast to it.

After the roots are well frozen, take them into a warm cellar where the temperature averages 50 degrees Fahrenheit or more. Set in a bin or box, as close together as possible, and cover with about four inches of soil. Rhubarb should be grown in as dark a corner of the cellar as possible. In about three weeks the shoots will appear.

As a rule the roots will bear plentifully for a period of from eight to ten weeks. Half a dozen vigorous roots will provide enough rhubarb for an average sized family.

Shed for Sheep

Sheep do not require expensive shelter. In planning barns or sheds for a breeding flock of sheep, allow a space of ten or twelve square feet a head. The essentials of shelter for sheep are that it should provide a dry floor, have a good roof and an abundance of fresh air. Plan to avoid drafts, narrow doors and passages such as are likely to injure ewes heavy with lamb, and have sufficient feeding-trough space so all the sheep can eat at the same time.

A shed twenty-five or thirty feet wide and as long as necessary to house the flock gives very good results. It should open on the south and may be built with a feed trough and feed alley along the north side. Economy of rack space may be secured by the use of movable racks so arranged as to make as many lots as are needed in the shed. These partition racks can be moved out of the way whenever a wagon is driven in to be loaded with manure. The shed should be high enough to afford plenty of loft room for storing hay.

Never before in agricultural history would a manure shed pay for itself so quickly as today. Chemical analyses have shown that barnyard manure loses about one-half its potassium, one-third its nitrogen and one-fourth its phosphorus when exposed to the weather for three winter months. At prices prevailing before the European war the fertility constituents in a ton of manure would be worth about \$2. The loss by leaching three months would then amount to about 80 cents. At the present cost of potash the loss would be nearly \$2 from this material alone. A shed to store the manure should pay for itself this winter.

In Cowley County the use of ten tons an acre of barnyard manure gave an increase of seven and one-half bushels an acre of soft winter wheat on the farm of J. C. Dulancy, and twelve and one-half bushels of hard wheat on the farm of J. A. Wilson. Top dressing wheat with straw or manure is a practice that will bring good returns for the labor involved.

If the horse does not travel as well as usual in the field or on the road, before using the whip make sure there is not some good cause for his seeming stubbornness. There may be something wrong with the harness, or the horse may not be well.



On page 1464

of our big new General Catalog is shown a gasoline engine which most makers would rate at more than 10-horse power. We call it 9-horse power, because we want to give more than you expect. Price, \$141.00. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

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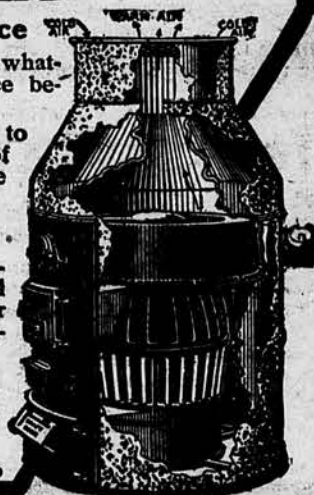
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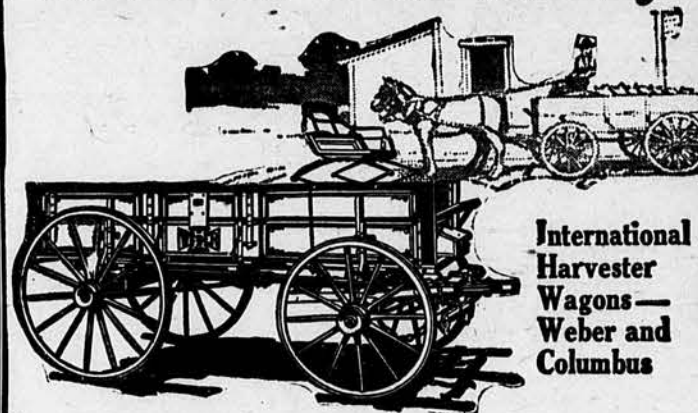
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Community Horse Breeding

RECENTLY an attempt was made in Kansas to locate a carload of sound, 1,800-pound work horses. Because they were scattered over practically half of the state the cost of getting them to market was \$100 a head.

Even though the demand for high-class work horses is strong, horse buyers working in Kansas do not care to handle heavy horses.

This is because of the fact that there are so few really high class, heavy work horses in the state that it is almost impossible to collect a carload.

The individual working alone can do little to improve the horses of a community. "Community breeding of work horses is the remedy for the condition now existing," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the Live Stock Registry Board. A community ideal is an absolute necessity in growing good horses, and if this is correct, no other side line on the average farm returns as great profits when the proper methods of production are followed.

There is no money in growing horses of ordinary type. The average horse is valued at \$101.60, and the cost of production for a three-year-old horse is \$104.06. Good, heavy work horses bring higher prices than ever before, the best types selling for \$250 to \$350 a head on the open market. Farmers can well afford to give more attention to the kind of horses raised.

With a community ideal properly appreciated and followed by the horse raisers of a single township it would be an easy matter to pick up a carload of surplus, high class work horses. The extra \$100 expense of getting each animal to market would be eliminated. In this case the buyer could afford and would be glad to pay the extra \$100 a head to the producers.

Stockman's Medicine Chest

A medicine chest well supplied with such instruments and drugs as are likely to be needed in treating emergencies that may arise should be provided on every stock farm. Such a chest need not be expensive. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the agricultural college suggests that the medicine chest, which should be made out of a good box, should contain a sharp knife, pair of artery forceps, scissors, metal dose syringe, three or four thermometers, boling gun for giving physic balls, gallon can with hose attachment for giving injections, hoof knife, nippers, rasp, hoof hook, hypodermic syringe, needle and thread, bandages and absorbent cotton.

These are all articles which may be used by any farmer and should be supplemented by some simple remedies, which may be purchased at any drug store. A good antiseptic is important. Creolin probably is the best and safest and is used in a 2 to 5 per cent solution. For a milder antiseptic, potassium permanganate—one teaspoonful to two gallons of water—is recommended.

For a physic, linseed oil is good, but cathartic balls are safer and more convenient to give. Epsom salts may be used for cattle but are not recommended for horses. In case a quick physic is desired, the hypodermic syringe is used and an injection of one grain of arecoline is given.

Two liniments are recommended. One, which is mild, is composed of one ounce of turpentine, one ounce of strong ammonia, forty-eight grains of camphor gum, one to two ounces of iodine, and alcohol to make a pint of mixture. A stronger liniment may be made from two ounces of camphor, two ounces of turpentine, four ounces tincture of iodine, sixteen grains of bichloride of mercury and eight ounces of alcohol. This should not be rubbed unless a blister is desired. In that case use two ounces of cerate cantharides and one dram of bichloride of mercury, or cantharides one part and lard eight parts.

A good dusting powder for wounds is made of thirty-five parts powdered alum, thirteen parts zinc oxide, one part boric acid, one part phenol, and one part camphor gum.

For distemper first give a tonic, then

steam the respiratory tract with creolin or creosote vapor. This is done by covering a candy bucket with a grain sack in such a manner that the horse's head can be covered with it. Then nearly fill the bucket with hot water to which has been added one tablespoonful of creosote or creolin. If any abscesses form, these must be opened and drained, but great care must be exercised not to cut an artery. If swelling does not come to a head, apply a linseed meal poultice, to which some creolin has been added.

For pinkeye first give a tonic and then wash eyes daily with a saturated solution of boric acid. This is made by adding five cents' worth of boric acid to a quart of water and allowing the boric acid to settle after shaking thoroughly, so that only the clear solution is used.

Keep Horses Busy

The farm management department of the Missouri Agricultural College, in its farm management survey, finds many of the horses kept are boarders. One of the hard jobs on the average farm is keeping horses profitably employed throughout the year. It is necessary to have enough to do the work at the busy season but very expensive to feed the horse that stands at the rack and "eats its head off" the rest of the year. One young farmer was found who kept his horses working and costs down to 67 1/2 cents an hour a horse, as compared with 79 1/2 cents on the average farm studied. The horse which did the most work, worked nearly three and a half times as many hours a year as the one which did least, and nearly twice as many hours as another. The actual numbers of hours they worked were 1,340, 1,239, 1,028, 702 and 391.

In these days of efficiency and economy it is highly important that every man should do everything possible to reduce the total number of horses it is necessary to keep and increase the ways of finding profitable employment for them. Live stock is very necessary if the soil fertility is to be kept up, but aside from work animals the stock should be something that will produce meat, milk, or eggs in return for the feed it uses or be capable of producing superior animal that will find a ready market.

Ventilation of Barn Important

Live stock kept in poorly-ventilated barns are much more apt to succumb to disease than those housed in properly-ventilated buildings. With the increase in dairying in Kansas, more attention must be given to the matter of barn ventilation.

According to W. A. Etherton, what is known as the King system of gravity ventilation is the one most commonly used in modern barns. In this system fresh air enters near the ground, rises between the studding, and enters between the ceiling by an inlet valve, register, sliding damper, or a small door hinged at the bottom. Upon entering the stable, colder air falls by virtue of its greater density, and forces the impure air upward through vent flues.

The number of outtake flues is four in a medium-sized barn, and six in a large one. They open near the floor and extend upward along the wall, between the rafters, and through the loft or cupola of the barn.



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FEEDING DAIRY HEIFERS

DAIRYMEN must almost of necessity raise their own cows if they expect to keep their herds up or make any progress. Many of the most thoughtful breeders are asking agricultural experiment stations if it is possible to follow any method of feeding and management of dairy heifers that will make it more certain that the heifers will be good producers. It is another application of the question as to the relative importance of heredity and environment. Does a good dairy cow or an inferior one derive her special dairy characteristics by inheritance, or is it a result of her treatment from birth to maturity? Is a good dairy cow born that way, or made what she is by her owner?

It is a well-known fact that there is considerable difference in practice among cattlemen in regard to the feeding and handling of dairy heifers. We find radically different views on some points. Some hold that a cow should be fresh at a very early age to insure the best development of the milking functions. Others take a directly opposite view and prefer a cow to be quite well matured and state that only in such animals are the milk-producing functions the most highly developed. Some who raise dairy cattle feed their calves only bulky feed and in rather scant quantities. Others feed largely with grain and grow them as rapidly as possible. Some hold that a heifer of a dairy breed is allowed to get fat when young she develops a tendency to use her food for body fat all her life rather than to produce milk. Others hold that the dairy qualities of a cow are not influenced in any way by the method of feeding when young and that no harm comes from a heifer being fat. Some desire to develop the largest animals possible for the breed. Others prefer cows medium sized or small for the breed.

There must be some general law or laws in regard to these points that can be found by experimental work. Apparently there are a number of questions along this line which cannot be answered definitely as a result of common observations or there would not be this wide difference of opinion. Having these facts in mind, the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1906, undertook an investigation for the purpose of determining, if possible, some of the principles upon which practical methods of raising dairy cows should be based. It was thought that by raising dairy heifers in the college herd under different conditions and keeping full records from birth until the cow had been in milk two years it would be possible to come to some more definite conclusion regarding the possible influence of the treatment when young upon the future usefulness of the animal for dairy purposes.

The general conclusions drawn from these experiment station investigations is that it is possible to influence the rate of growth, size when mature, and type to some extent, by the liberality of the ration during the growing period, and the age at first calving. Within limits of variation, however, even far beyond the normal, the character of the ration with reference to amount of nutrients supplied does not exert any appreciable effect upon the milking functions of the cow when mature.—C. H. ECKLES.

Bull Associations New Idea

We are in receipt of information that the dairy division at Washington, D. C., has under contemplation the introduction of a new method of advancing and building up the dairy industry, that promises to be of as great benefit as the cow testing associations have been. Community bull associations is the new idea.

The plans, while not fully worked out, are to organize every section into a large company, and this company must be big enough to be subdivided into four communities, and money enough must be raised to buy four bulls. They must be about the best the money can buy and must be selected with the view of producing the best milking strains of the breed chosen. These bulls must be shifted every two years, so as to prevent inbreeding. This plan will make the four bulls serve in each community for eight years and will enable every mem-

ber of the community to obtain some of the best stock possible.

We can see no reason why this plan will not work out. It looks much more feasible than did the cow testing association plan upon its introduction, and there has never been anything in dairy upbuilding that has produced as good results as have the cow testing associations. There is nothing that the average dairyman, and especially the creamery patron needs as badly today as better stock. The majority of dairymen are not able to buy a high-priced bull. They will buy grades or scrubs, and even the best of them buying a pure-bred bull, would not get one that is registered. By the plan contemplated by the government, the best possible bulls would be obtained. In a way, government experts would practically take charge of the breeding of the farmers' dairy cattle. The increased appropriation received by the dairy division from the last Congress will enable it to put these plans into practice, and if they manage as wisely as they have the cow testing associations, there can be no failure.—Chicago Dairy Produce.

The Milk Sheet

There is nothing in a dairy barn of more importance than a carefully kept milk sheet. Without individual records of what the different cows are producing, they cannot be fed properly. Some cows are sure to be fed more than they can use profitably and others will not receive enough. The milk record is an index to conditions in the herd. Many disturbing factors will be located and prompt corrections made that might go undiscovered for days where a milk sheet is not kept.

Starting a milk sheet can usually be taken as an indication of progress. The dairyman who begins to weigh milk and make butter fat tests is admitting that he is not satisfied with his cows or the way he is handling them. Such an admission in itself is worth a great deal, but in connection with keeping tab on what each cow is doing, it means progress.

The beginner in dairying cannot afford to go out and buy much expensive stock. He must start with what he has, adding to his herd from time to time as he is able. The milk sheet will help to locate the good cows, and such cows are to be found in every herd. Having found them, they can be developed to their capacity and their heifer calves can be saved.

Weighing the milk and jotting the amount down on the milk sheet is not such a time-consuming job as many seem to believe. It is largely a matter of getting started. Once the habit is well formed, you would not think of doing otherwise, and it is well worth the effort of getting started.

Dairy Pointers

Running water storage is the most ideal of all methods for handling the dairy products, and can be easily and cheaply arranged on almost every farm.

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Cream that tests from 30 to 40 per cent butter fat remains fresh and sweet much longer than that of a thinner grade, commands a premium price on the market, makes higher grade butter, leaves the producer a greater amount of skim milk for feeding to the calves, pigs and poultry, and takes less fertility away from the land.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

In building up a dairy herd, the fundamental principles in the order of their importance are: Feeding, breeding, care, selection.

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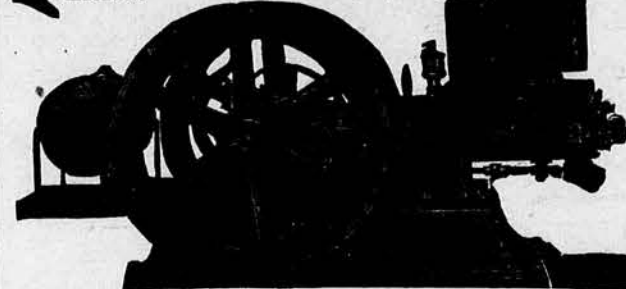
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Square	No. 2	65 to 75	Medium
Circle	No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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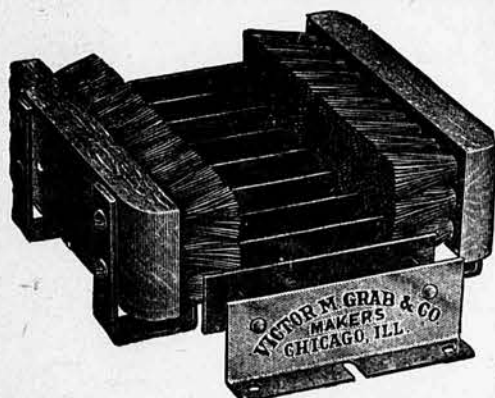
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OVERLAND RED

A Romance of The Moonstone Canon Trail

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

A lonely prospector, thinking always of his wife and child left behind, follows the lure of the desert in his search for gold. In the desert town men begin to notice the regularity of his comings and goings. They are green with envy and decide to beat him out of his claim. Meanwhile, in the lonely canon he hoarded the little yellow bits. As weeks rolled by the water decreased; he carefully stowed his gold in a pouch and prepared to leave the canon. After a fateful search he finally comes to a railroad. Here he is found by a man, who gives him water, but being so exhausted the water is of no avail—a flash comes over him and his vision is forever darkened. Louise Lacharme and Boyar of Moonstone Ranch accidentally come upon the camp of Overland and Collie (whom Overland has picked up along the way). Tenlow, the detective, finds the prospector by the railroad and rides up to the camp to arrest Overland, whom he suspects, but after some strenuous arguing, Overland tactfully leaps on Boyar and, through precarious moves, escapes the detective. Tenlow's horse slips and rolls headlong to the bottom of the cliff, leaving Tenlow lying halfway down the hillside. Having turned toward the foothills, Overland releases Boyar and disappears in the brush. At the suggestion of Louise, Collie goes for the doctor and is afterward arrested. Louise tells Walter Stone, her uncle, about the arrest, and finally coaxes him to go with her and get Collie. Walter Stone, being a very influential ranchman and having secured Collie's release, takes him back to the ranch, where he gives him work to do. After several days work with Williams, the foreman of Moonstone Ranch, Collie learns the "ins" and "outs." He finds Overland Red in the mountains near the ranch. Overland goes to Los Angeles and is grubstaked and returns to find the streak of gold. Arriving at the desert town he finds the man who grubstaked him already there, and is persuaded to let him go with him in search of the gold. They discover the lost mine and staked their claim, discover gold.

CHAPTER XVII. GUESTS.

A MONTH had passed since the rescue of the blunder colt. The air was warm and clear, the sky intensely blue. Moonstone Canon grew fragrant with flowers. The little lizards came from their winter crevices and clung to the sun-warmed stones. A covey of young quail fluttered along the hillside under the stately surveillance of the mother bird. Wild cats prowled boldly on the southern slopes. Cotton-tails huddled beneath the greasewood brush and nibbled at the grasses. The canon stream ran clear again now that the storm-washed silt had settled. On the peaks the high winds were cold and cutting, but on the slopes and in the valleys the earth was moist and warm.

Louise, humming a song, rode slowly along the Moonstone Canon Trail. At the "double turn" in the canon, where dwelt Echo and her myrmidons, Louise rode more slowly. "Dreaming Fance, the cobbler's son, took his tools and laces, Wrought her shoes of scarlet dye, shoes as pale as snow. They shall lead her wild-rose feet all the fairy paces, Danced along the road of love, the road such feet should go."

She sang slowly, pausing after each line that the echoes might not blur. "Danced along . . . along . . . the road . . . of love, the road . . . of love . . . of love," sang the echoes.

Louise smiled dreamily. Then the clatter of Boyar's shod hoofs rang and reechoed, finally to hush in the gravel of the ford beyond.

Why Louise thought of Collie just then, it would be difficult to imagine. Still, she had, ever since his night's vigil with the blunder colt, caught herself noting little details associated with him and his work. He brushed his teeth. Not all of the other men did. He did not chew tobacco. Despite his lack of early training, he was naturally neat. He disliked filth instinctively. His bits, spurs, and trappings shone. He had learned to shoe his string of ponies—an art that is fast becoming lost among present-day cowmen. With little comment but faithful zeal he copied Brand Williams. This, of course, flattered the taciturn cowman, who unobtrusively arranged Collie's work so that it might bring the younger man before the notice of Walter Stone, and incidentally Louise. Of course, Louise was not aware of this.

The girl no longer sang as she rode, but dreamed, with unseeing eyes on the trail ahead—dreamed such dreams as one may put aside easily until, perchance, the dream converges toward reality which cannot be so lightly put aside.

Something of the kind was afoot, or rather a saddle, as Louise rode down the Moonstone Trail, for beyond the turn and the rippling ford she saw a lithe, blue-shirted figure that she knew.

Louise would not have admitted even to herself that she urged Boyar. Nevertheless the reins tightened and slackened gently. Boyar swung into his easy lope. It pleased the girl that Collie, turning in his saddle at the sound of hoofs, waved a salute, but did not check his horse. He had never presumed on her frank friendship and "taken things for granted." He kept his place always. He was polite, a little reticent, and very much in love with Louise. Louise did not pretend to herself that she was not aware of it. She was all the more pleased that Collie should act so admirably. She had loaned him books, some of which he had read faithfully and intelligently. In secret he had kissed her name written on the flyleaf of each of them. He really rather adored Louise than loved her, and he builded well, for his adoration (unintimate as adoration must ever be until perchance it touches earth and is translated into love) was of that blithe and inspiring quality that lifts a man above his natural self and shapes the lips to song and the heart to unselfish service. He knew himself to be good-looking and not altogether a barbarian. No morbid hopeless clouded his broad horizon. He knew himself and cherished his strength and his optimism. He ate slowly, which is no insignificant item on the credit side of the good book of Success.

Collie lifted his broad-brimmed hat as Louise rode up. His face was flushed. His lips were smiling, but his dark eyes were steady and grave.

"Morning, Collie! Boyar is just bound to lope. He never can bear to have a horse ahead of him."

"He don't have to, very often," said Collie.

"Of course, there are Kentucky saddle-horses that could beat him. But they are not cowponies."

"No. And they couldn't beat him if they had to do his work in the hills. About a

week of the trails would kill a thorough-bred."

"Boyar is very conceited, aren't you, Boy?" And she patted the sleek arch of his neck.

"I don't blame him," said Collie, his eyes twinkling.

"Going all the way to town?" asked Louise.

"Yes. Brand wants some things from the store."

"I'm going to the station. We expect a telegram from some friends. Maybe they'll be there themselves. I hope not, though. They said they were coming tomorrow, but would telegraph if they started sooner. We would have to get Price's team and buckboard—and I'd be ashamed to ride behind his horses, especially with my—my friend from the East."

"Boyar and this here buckskin colt would make a pretty fair team," ventured Collie, smiling to himself.

"To drive? Heavens, Collie, no! They're neither of them been in harness."

"I was just imagining," said Collie.

"Of course!" exclaimed Louise, laughing.

"I understand. Why, I must be late. There's the train for the north just leaving the station. I expected to be there in case the Marshalls did come today. But they said they'd telegraph."

"I can see three folks on the platform," said Collie. "One is the agent; see his cap shine? Then there's a man and a woman."

"If it's Anne, she'll never forgive me. She's so—so formal about things. It can't be the Marshalls, though."

"We can ride," suggested Collie. And the two ponies leaped forward. A little trail of dust followed them across the valley.

At the station Louise found her guests, young Dr. Marshall and his wife; also the telegram announcing the day they would arrive.

"I'm sorry," began Louise; but the Marshalls silenced her with hearty "Oh pshaw!" and "No matters!" with an incidental hug from Anne.

"Why, you have changed so, Anne!" exclaimed Louise. "What have you been doing? You used to be so terribly formal, and now you're actually hugging me in public!"

"The 'public' has just departed, Miss Lacharme, with your pony, I believe. He rides well—the tall dark chap that came with you."

"Oh, Collie. He's gone for the buckboard, of course. Stupid of me not to drive down. We really didn't expect you until tomorrow, but you'll forgive us all, won't you? You can see now how telegrams are handled at these stations."

Anne Marshall, a brown-eyed, rather stately and pleasing slender girl, smiled and shook her head. "I don't know. I may, if you will promise to introduce me to that fascinating young cowboy that rode away with your horse. I used to dream of such men."

Young Dr. Marshall coughed. The girls laughed.

"Oh, Collie?" said Louise. "Of course, you will meet him. He's our right-hand man. Uncle Walter says he couldn't get along without him and Auntie Eleanor just thinks he is perfect."

"And Louise?" queried Anne Marshall.

"Same," said Louise non-committally. "I don't see why he took Boyar with him to the store, though."

The Marshalls and Louise paced slowly up and down the station platform, chatting about the East and Louise's last visit there, before Anne was married. Presently they were interrupted by a wild clatter of hoofs and the grind and screech of a hastily applied brake. The borrowed buckboard, strong, light, two-seated, and built for service, had arrived dramatically. Collie leaned back, the reins wrapped round his wrists, and his foot pressing the brake home. In the harness stood, or rather byrated, Boyar and Collie's own pony Apache. It is enough to say that neither of them had ever been in harness before. The ponies were trying to get rid of the appended vehicle through any possible means. Louise gasped.

"Price's team is out—over to the Oro Ranch. I knew you wanted a team in a hurry!" said Collie.

"It looks quite like a team in a hurry," commented Dr. Marshall. "Your man is a good driver."

"Splendid!" said Louise. "Come on, Anne. You always said you wanted to ride behind some real Western horses. Here they are."

"Why, this is just—just—bully!" whispered the stately Anne Marshall. "And isn't he a striking figure?"

"Yes," assented Louise, who was just the least bit uncertain as to the outcome of Collie's hasty assembling of untutored harness material. "It is just 'bully.' Where in the world did you unearth that word, Anne?"

Overland Red.—Copyright, Houghton Mifflin Company.

[To be Continued.]



Feeding For Egg Production

A HEN laying 200 eggs in a year is not at all unusual. A four-pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs. To do this she will require from seventy to eighty pounds of feed. For economical production, it is necessary that the food be properly selected, that it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner, and that she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

The problems of poultry feeding require good judgment and keen observation. Hens fed for egg production should have foods high in the food elements which are found in eggs, those fed in the fattening pens should have the foods which are found in eggs. Those fed in the best ration, then, is one which supplies most economically the food requirements of the bird for the purpose for which it is kept.

It should be remembered that one of the principles of poultry feeding is that the hen cannot do well if fed only on whole grain. Not only does a ration of grain fail to furnish the proper food nutrients, but such a ration is difficult for the bird to digest properly. The great fault with poultry feeding on the farm is that whole grain is the sole feed, and generally only one grain at that. Such a ration results in poor egg production and also causes digestive disorders and liver and kidney troubles. Efficient digestion demands a combination of whole and ground grains. A ration should consist of grains and ground feeds. Generally speaking, twice as much grain should be consumed as ground feed. This depends, of course, upon the nature of the foods fed.

A good ration for egg production can be made with a combination of grains and ground feeds. For grains, equal parts by weight of wheat and corn, or in the winter time twice as much corn as wheat, may be used. For ground feed, a mixture of equal parts of bran, shorts, and corn meal may be used. Efficient egg production requires also that this ration be supplemented with either sour milk—all that the birds will drink—or in case sour milk is not available, commercial beef scrap. One-fourth of the ground feed should consist of beef scrap in case this is used.

The importance of keeping grit and oyster shell before the birds at all times cannot be over-estimated, and is especially important during the winter months.—H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri Experiment Station.

Carry Over Breeding Stock

Poultry of all kinds is bringing high prices this fall. This should not lead to the selling of breeding stock that will be needed next season. H. H. Johnson of Clay Center, Nebraska, who is a close observer and student of poultry conditions, writes as follows:

"Presumably the tendency to market poultry heavily is due to a considerable extent to the high price of grain. I have been making some investigation both locally and in surrounding markets. One buyer that gathers from house to house using an auto truck of four decks, tells me that in some cases he is buying all the poultry there is on the farm. He says too often this is not always stock that the farmer is selling off preparatory to leaving the country or taking up other business, but that the farmer feels it is profitable for him to sell rather than feed it at the present price of grain.

"A large packing house—the Seymour Packing Company, Topeka—is buying more poultry than ever this year, but they say they always get more poultry during the years when grain prices are high than when they are low.

"It seems to me that it is an unwise move for farmers to sell off their poultry too closely, even though grain prices are high and they are receiving more for their poultry products than ever. The poultry raiser cannot afford to disorganize his poultry plans for the little saved in the price of grain. At times the above plan might be logical with most farm animals, but at the most

chickens are not heavy feeders and the few dollars saved in the price of grain would not make up for the hundreds of dollars that would be made in poultry products.

"This last year egg producers, including both market and pure-bred, had big demands and at higher prices than usual. To the poultry raisers who are selling off too closely with the expectations of buying eggs in the spring for hatching, there is a possibility that they will be badly disappointed even though eggs should not continue to be so high priced. A scarcity of poultry would mean a scarcity of eggs. They would be hard to get and in turn many would have to hatch late or not at all."

Comb Index to Laying Power

A writer in the Poultry Tribune is of the opinion that the comb is a valuable index to the vigor and vitality of the breeding flock. He says:

"I have for many years made a specialty of producing eggs on a large scale. This led us to experiment with and observe the laying hen from every angle, as it was the eggs and not breed or color or shape that we were after. We learned that the comb in every instance indicated the egg producing tendency and ability of the hen. We have for several seasons made selections of our layers and also of our breeding stock on the qualification of comb and with very marked improvement in both instances. The large well defined crimson colored comb points out the best layer.

"In caponizing a large number of cockerels just recently, I was very particular to compare the combs with the organs, after removing them. I found the difference in the size of the organs was indicated by the size of the combs of the birds. I found quite a number in which the organs were far off from normal in both color and size, some of them were almost coal black with an unhealthy appearance, others were small on one side of the bird and large on the other side. It is safe to assume that any of these defective birds would make poor breeders, either sterile or weak in fertilizing powers. May we not, with a fair degree of certainty, trace the cause of infertility in eggs to a cause of this kind? We are heading off the possibility of this cause by opening up all our young cockerels intended for the breeding pens and making a close inspection of these organs. We hope in this way to eliminate the fertility troubles, to a large degree at least."

Disinfect Poultry House

Cleanliness and frequent disinfection are essential if the flock is to be kept in a healthy condition. A good disinfection should be given four times a year, at least. For this purpose the coal-tar products, of which zenoleum is one largely used, are preferred by most poultrymen. A solution is made of one part of zenoleum to fifty parts of water for the first application. Subsequent applications may be made of one part zenoleum to 100 parts of water. Where disease exists, the disinfecting process should be repeated at least every week until the trouble is under control. This solution can be used as a spray. It might here be said that carbolic acid, chloride of lime, zinc, bichloride of mercury and such drugs are dangerous, being poisonous. They should be handled with care. Kerosene emulsion is simply an insecticide; it does not disinfect.

Proper disinfection kills both disease germs and vermin, two of the worst poultry enemies. To complete the good work, it is advisable to paint the perches and the outside of the next boxes with this disinfectant undiluted.

Good layers have long bodies, back sloping to the tail, medium length legs set well apart, full prominent egg basket, pelvic bones thin and pliable, comb large, always red, and the number of serrations make no matter.

There is an excuse for dust in the hennery, but not for cobwebs.

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EMPLOYMENT ON A STOCK FARM desired during winters. Ivar Stwejord, Oak Mills, Kansas.

WANTED—WORK ON A STOCK FARM in Kansas. References exchanged. T. G. Bridgeman, Swan Quarter, N. C.

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS housework in farm home. Address Martha Wilson, 148 Gratton St., Topeka.

MAN WANTS WORK ON FARM. TENDING to stock preferred. References exchanged. George Reeves, Box 311, Scammon, Kan.

FARM AND HERD.

Herman Gronniger & Sons of Bendena, Kansas, have claimed November 9 as the date of their annual fall sale of Poland Chinas. They have cataloged forty-five head of choice big-type Polands consisting of nine fall boars, eighteen big growthy spring boars, and eighteen choice spring gilts by Futurity Rexall, Big Bob 2d and Shamrock.

U. S. Byrne, the noted Poland China breeder of Saxton, Mo., has claimed October 25 as the date of his annual fall sale of Poland Chinas. This year he has cataloged forty-five head of boars and gilts, sired by Long Jumbo 2d, B Wonder, Model Big Bob and other famous sires. The dams of the offering are the noted sows in Mr. Byrne's herd.

Few Poland China breeders have met with greater success in the business than has Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo. Years ago when Mr. Dean established his herd, he decided to breed for a type that would have great size and at the same time have the quality that makes easy feeders. His foundation stock was selected with this in view. By careful mating year after year, Mr. Dean has succeeded in developing a type that has attracted the attention of breeders and feeders throughout the corn belt, and Dean's Mastodon Polands are famous for size, quick maturing and easy-feeding qualities. He has not only succeeded in developing a popular and profitable type of market hog, but he has demonstrated that it pays to be a constructive breeder. This year he raised a large number of spring pigs by such boars as Big Bone Model by Long Big Bone and Smooth Black Bone by Smooth Big Bone. Long Big Bone and Smooth Big Bone are both Iowa State Fair champions.

"Get a spoon, Freddie. Mother has something for you."

"A big spoon or a little spoon?"

"What difference does it make?"

"Makes a heap of difference. Is it medicine you got or ice cream?"

COMMERCIAL Spalding's COLLEGE

10th & Oak Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO. 31st YEAR. Over 25,000 former students. Our modern building has 15 elegant rooms, including FREE GYMNASIUM and Auditorium, 21 experienced Teachers and Lecturers. Day and Night Schools all Year. Free Employment Bureau. Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and English Branches. Catalogue "X" Free. J. F. Spalding, A. M., Pres.

Learn Auctioneering at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught in five weeks. Write today for free catalog. JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING Carey M. Jones, Pres. 34 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago

LEARN TELEGRAPHY Students Earn Board While Learning. A practical school with railroad work. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$55 TO \$100 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. Desk F. Topeka, Kansas

Please Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

Real Estate For Sale

FOR EXCHANGE Smooth section of land in Greeley County, Kansas, clear of encumbrance. What have you? W. C. BRYANT - ELK CITY, KANSAS

TWENTY ACRES, ONE MILE CITY LIMITS McAlester, city 15,000. Ten acres strictly first class dry bottom land; eight acres cultivation. \$25 per acre. Terms. Fine for vegetables, fruit and poultry. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

360 ACRES, all smooth, fine laying land, 15 acres timber, 6-room house, good barn, stock scales, double corn crib, well and cistern; No. 1 stock and grain farm. Special price for immediate sale. Write for full description and list of farm bargains. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

161½ ACRES, 65 a. bottom and in meadow; 20 a. in alfalfa, fenced with wire, fair improvements, watered creek and 4 springs, 8 miles south of Mansfield, Mo., 1 mile to school and church. A bargain at \$3,000. Terms. AVERY & STEPHENS, MANSFIELD, MO.

247-ACRE STOCK FARM BARGAIN Nearly all bottom and alfalfa land; 110 a. cultivated, 40 a. pasture, 30 a. meadow; 6-room house, basement, barn 32x72 with large hay mow; abundance water. This is a snap. Worth \$75, price \$50. M. T. SPONG - FREDONIA, KANSAS

KANSAS STOCK RANCH 150 Miles Southwest from Kansas City. 960 acres, 800 acres bluestem pasture and meadow, balance farm land. Never failing water, fair improvements, in oil and gas belt. Price, \$35 per acre. THE EASTERN KANSAS LAND COMPANY Quenemo, Kansas

160 Acres, 2½ miles from city high school; 80 acres cultivation; 10 acres alfalfa, 15 acres hog pasture, 40 acres grass, balance pasture; 6-room house, cellar, cistern and well; barn for 8 head with loft, corn crib, coal house, hen house. Phone and R. F. D. Price, \$45 per acre. \$3,200 to run five years at 6 per cent. RENSTROM'S AGENCY, Osage City, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MRS. G. Elsie has taken up on her premises one mile east of Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas, and posted before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, one red cow with white spots on each flank, supposed to be seven years old, valued at thirty dollars, giving milk. Given under my hand this 18th day of September, 1916. J. F. Piper, Justice of the Peace, Lawrence, Kansas.

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.



Little Talks to Housekeepers

Helpful Hints Here for the Women Folks of the Farm

"These are the things I hold divine:
A trusting child's hand laid in mine,
Rich brown earth, and wind-tossed trees,
The taste of grapes and the drone of bees,
The welcome smile on neighbors' faces,
Cool, wide hills and open places,
A waiting fire when the twilight ends,
A gallant heart, and the voice of friends."

A kind word costs little and means much.

The easiest way to sugar doughnuts is to put a little powdered sugar in a clean sack and shake the fresh, warm doughnuts with it.

When all members of the family are too busy to hold the skein of yarn while you wind it, try stretching it across two flat irons.

The oilcloth on the kitchen table can be made to wear much longer by saving it from contact with hot things and sharp knives. A clean, smooth board

placed under the pan of hot dish water will last many, many times as long as the oilcloth. If bread and cake are cut on a board, many gashes in the oilcloth will be avoided.

Very good coat and waist hangers can be made of wooden barrel hoops. Cut the right length to fit the shoulders of the garment, wrap neatly with cloth—even paper will do—and tie a strong cord in the center with which to hang it. It will require only a few minutes to do this and the hangers will save many unsightly humps in the neck and shoulders of garments and which are unavoidable when hung directly on nails.

Broom Cap

The dust on smooth, bare floors and on linoleum can be controlled much easier with a cloth than with a broom. By

FASHION DEPARTMENT - ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City, for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting team-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering, all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 7933—Girls' Dress: Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A most suitable design for two materials. The waist with a straight band stitched to the right front, suggesting a box plait, has a pretty collar and a knotted tie in bright color for effectiveness. Long or short sleeves may be used. No. 7959—Ladies' Shirt-waist: Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Another model that will count among the season's successes. The shoulder straps are as much to be admired as the button and loop decoration in diagonal effect, where the closing is made, and the three-inch facing of the fronts for the stylish rever effect. No. 7906—Boys' Suit: Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A suit for general wear could not have any more good points than this one in the picture has. The blouse of plain and comfortable cut has a collar of contrasting goods and a belt and tie to match. The straight trousers are of smart cut and fitted with pockets in each back and under each front. No. 7922—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Smart and trim, in coat effect, this dress shows that checks will have a strong grip this fall. The waist is separate, with open fronts overlapping a vest in plain ground fabric and inverted V shape. The skirt is a one-piece model. No. 7930—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. This skirt is ideal for all practical requirements. Its three gores hang from a slightly raised waistline and the tailored effect is given with a stitched seam down the center front. A buttoned lap in each front goes hints at an "insert pocket." The back gore is gathered to a belt the ends of which are even with the side seams. No. 7958—Misses' Dress: Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Tucks always give a youthful effect and are used to advantage in this dress design. The waist is shaped with a tuck in each shoulder edge, has front closing and a collar in fancy outline, trimming in contrasting color; a shaped cuff on the full sleeve matches the collar. The skirt full gathered and with three tucks is joined to a belt with lapped sections and in contrasting color.

Infantile Paralysis



11 years ago, left Earl Hocker, with a deformed foot and paralyzed leg as shown in upper photograph. Treatment at the McLain Sanitarium resulted as shown in lower photograph. He now walks squarely on both feet. Read his letter.

I arrived home all O. K. and I sure did surprise my father when I came home walking without a cane. I hope every cripple will visit you and see the wonderful work you do. I will gladly answer any letters.

—EARL HOCKER, Centertown, Ky.

For Crippled Children

This private institution is devoted to the treatment of children and young adults afflicted with Club Feet, Spinal Diseases and Curvature, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Bow Legs, Wry Neck, etc. Write for book, "Deformities and Paralysis"—also Book of References. Both free.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, 989 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. T. Carllidge,

Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 2502 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.



Located in the center of the shopping district, convenient to car lines, stores, and all points of interest. The hotel of quality, comfort and refinement.

European Plan, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per Day. Cafe in Connection.

ROBINSON-MARS HOTEL CO., PROPS. Eleventh and McGee Streets

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

using a cap on the broom, it is as easy to wipe the floors as it is to sweep them. A piece of cotton flannel or other soft material should be used, so the dust will adhere to it. It should be cut as near the shape of the broom as possible, the seams sewed, the top hemmed and a tape run in the hem. All that is then necessary is to slip it over the broom, draw up the string and tie it.

This cap can be easily dusted after using and is not hard to wash.

Fresh Air and Drinking Water

We are apt to forget the value of fresh air and water drinking as the days become cool and the nights frosty. Far better is it to provide a little heat in the morning, so as to be comfortable while dressing, than to shut out the fresh air from the bedroom. An abundance of pure, fresh drinking water should be taken daily. It is the inward bath and should not be neglected.

If deep breathing of fresh air and much drinking of pure water, were the practice, there would be less sickness.

Boys and Girls Study County

The following interesting item appeared in the September news letter of E. J. Macy, agricultural agent of Montgomery County:

"The second annual boys' hike took place August 10-17-18, with D. H. Branson of the agricultural college and W. E. Watkins, county agent of Allen County, assisting. Twenty-two boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen were with us for the three days' tour of farms. Everybody walked and camping equipment was sent on to the next meal place with the cook. Thirty-four miles were covered and thirty-three farms visited, and every phase of farm work touched upon. Dairy cattle were judged, talks were given on hog cholera, beef cattle, horses, etc.

"We have had hikes for the farm boys for two years, and this season for the first time in this state a farm tour for farm girls was made.

"Three one-day tours were planned, starting from the following places: Independence, Jefferson, and Coffeyville, on August 28-29-30, respectively. The attendance on the first day was thirty-five persons and six autos; on the next day, thirty-five persons and six autos, and on the last day, fifty persons and nine autos.

"Each day's trip included visits to a school house with standard equipment, a dairy, and at least three farm homes that were modern in their water and sewage disposal systems. Miss Alice Poulter of the college, Miss Gillespie, county superintendent of schools, Miss Martin and Mrs. Macy, assisted. Talks were given on butter-making, canning, kitchen conveniences and systems of sewage disposal.

"Demonstrations were also given at least once each day in judging dairy cattle, judging beef cattle, and the inspection of dairy barns and dairy houses.

"If we must judge from results secured and comments given, we will have to admit that this is the best single project that we have carried through."

This combination of business and pleasure for the young folks will impressively acquaint them with their county, its possibilities and needs.

Handy Box for Baby's Articles

Every mother knows the advantages of having in one place all of the things needed in bathing and dressing the baby. It is much easier to bring the baby and the little bath tub to these, than it is to collect the almost innumerable little articles needed at bath time.

The home-made box shown in the drawing on this page, has proven itself a step-saver for one practical mother of our acquaintance. When it was no longer needed by the baby, it was converted into a handy sewing box and occupies a place downstairs within easy reach when a button must be sewed on, or an emergency stitch is needed.

Besides being very convenient, this box can be made at a very low cost, and it is a piece of furniture not at all unsightly—in fact the one we saw was ornamental. The cheese box can be bought at any cheese factory and at many grocery stores, at a cost of about ten cents. The legs or supports can be made of any kind of wood desired. Broom handles make very good legs, the only objection being that it is hard to nail the box and lid to these on account of the wood being so very hard. The legs should extend above the top of the box about 1½ inches, and the distance between the bottom of the lid and the floor should be about 5½ inches. The brass screw hooks shown at the top of the legs can be bought at any ten-cent store or hardware store. On these can be hung the little dress or petticoats.

The box proper can be used for all toilet articles, and the lid or bottom for folded garments.

If the box is to be used only for the baby, white enamel is the prettiest finish that can be used, but if to be used later as a sewing stand, a stain, shellacked or varnished, better fits the purpose.

The usefulness of a box of this kind is unquestionable, and its low cost and simplicity of construction make it entirely practicable.

Fifty Books Six Months, \$2

The Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, an adjunct of the State Library, is prepared to furnish small libraries for the use of schools, study clubs, literary societies, or other responsible organizations, upon proper application being made. The libraries contain fifty books each, and may be kept six months, absolutely free of expense, except the transportation fee of \$2, to cover shipping charges to and from destination. For blank applications and other information, address Mrs. Adrian Greene, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

Hand Lotion

With the cool days come chapped hands, especially if the hands are in water a great deal. We are again giving the recipe for a home-made hand lotion which is as good as any we have ever used:

- 1 ounce glycerine
- 1 ounce bay rum
- 1 ounce quince seed
- 48 drops oil of lemon or bergamot
- 20 drops carbolic acid
- 1 tablespoonful best grain alcohol

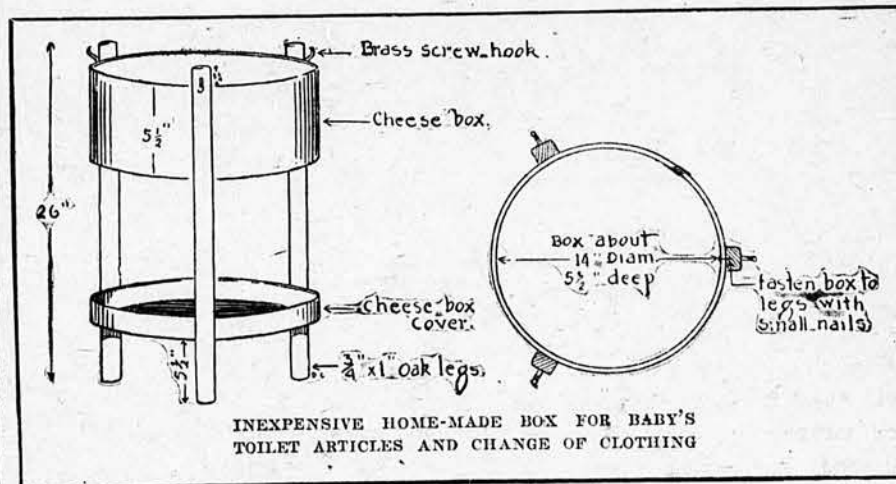
Crush quince seed and cover with one pint boiling water, let stand over night and strain through a cloth. Put the alcohol in bottle, then glycerine, lemon or bergamot oil, and shake well before adding other ingredients. Keep bottle well corked.

All these ingredients can be procured at the drug store and the alcohol and carbolic acid can be mixed by the druggist.

Bread Cake

- 2¼ cupfuls bread dough
- 1¼ cupfuls sugar
- ½ cupful butter
- 2 tablespoonfuls sour cream
- 1 cupful raisins
- 3 eggs
- 1 teaspoonful cinnamon
- ½ teaspoonful cloves or nutmeg
- 2 teaspoonfuls salt

Mix thoroughly with hands. Add a little flour, let rise, and bake in a slow oven.



Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater

—a Household Necessity

In the fall before the furnace fire is needed—in cold weather, when the furnace fails to keep the corners warm, a Perfection Heater takes the chill away and makes the whole house comfortable.

The Perfection Smokeless Heater may be easily carried about from room to room—the handle does not get hot. No smoke, no dust, no ashes.

It Is Odorless

Can be regulated so the heat will radiate straight up or outward—pure and sweet air.

Burns kerosene—cheap and always available. Any good kerosene will give satisfaction, but for best results use Perfection Oil.

It is easy to fill and regulate. 25 inches high, 12 inches in diameter—finished in polished steel or blue enamel—trimmings are nickel or black Japan. It is an ornament—and in use in more than 2,000,000 homes. Price varies from \$4 to \$7.25, according to finish. Look for the triangle trade mark.

Rayo Lamps give that soft mellow light which enables you to read without eye strain. Get one.

STANDARD OIL CO. (Indiana) 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, U.S.A.

63



Little Alfred was asked to write a composition on parents, and this is what he wrote:

"Parents are things which boys have to look after them. Most girls have parents. Parents consist of pas and mas. Pas talk a good deal about what they are going to do, but it's mostly the mas that make you mind."

Classified Advertising

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS TO SELL MEN'S HATS DIRECT from factory. Send for Catalog 30. S. & G. Hat Manufacturing Co., Morristown, N. J.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS NEEDED—Big salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write Gment, 44 F., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 421, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles, and a wonderful offer.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVEL for old established firm. No canvassing. Staple line. \$18 weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. G. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers, men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions easily obtained. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-82, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN, RAILWAY TRAIN service means big money and steady work. Let us help you get on any road you wish. Hundreds placed. No experience necessary. Great opportunity now. Inter Railway, Dept. 122, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE.

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

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell eighty acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

160 ACRES IN PHILLIPS COUNTY, Kansas; 100 acres in cultivation, all fenced, fair improvements, good soil; close to town; on 'phone and mail route. Priced worth the money. Write, E. M. Hillyer, Republican, Nebraska.

LAND IN DAWSON AND PRAIRIE counties, Montana, on ten-year terms. On new line of Great Northern Railway just building. The last chance for good farming land in Montana at low prices. Hilger Loan & Realty Co., Lewiston, Montana.

FOR SALE—560-ACRE FARM NEAR Logan; 240 acres bottom land, 35 acres alfalfa, running water, timber in abundance; six-room house, good barn, cattle shed, natural feed lots, three silos, two wells and wind mills. Price, \$37.50 an acre. Owner will make very reasonable terms. Write us for land list. McAuley & Eldred, Logan, Kansas.

POULTRY.

R. C. BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale cheap before winter. G. G. Wright, Langdon, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, priced reasonably. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, twelve for \$10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

BIG BONED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fancy breeding, \$2.00 each. October orders, 10 per cent discount. C. D. Swalm, Geuda Springs, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Black Langshan cockerels and fawn and white Runner drakes, \$1 each. Earl Summa, Gentry, Mo.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—ROSE COMB White Leghorns, first premium winners; all big-boned type. F. J. Nesetill, Munden, Kansas.

MY BEAUTIFUL BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale cheap. Winning cockerels, pullets, hens. Buy the best now. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—LAYING STRAIN. Pen averaged 160 eggs since January 1. Cockerels for sale cheap. J. P. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS in lots of twelve or more at a special low price. From greatest layers, none better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. C. Boudoux, Carona, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB REDS—FIFTY RANGE-raised husky cockerels from our winners, \$2.00 up, guaranteed. Summerwell's Hillside Farm, 3218 North 28th, Kansas City, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING POULTRY PRICES PUBLISHED in Daily Capital. Write for copy. We loan coops without charge. The Copes, Topeka.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED UNREGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs, extra good. K. Hague, Route 6, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED Shropshire rams, also 25 high-grade lambs, fifteen-sixteenths. C. D. Wood & Sons, Elmdale, Kansas.

PET STOCK.

FOR SALE—WHITE RABBITS. WRITE me your wants. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—POLLED DURHAM BULL, old enough for service. Prefer red with good back and bone. Might consider old herd bull. No fancy price. Ed Warner, Bucklin, Kansas.

ENGINES.

FOR SALE—ONE 15-HORSEPOWER international portable engine, good running order, built-in magneto, circulating cooling system. Cheap for cash. Ray Brinkman, Stillwell, Kan.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE. PERCY Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—YEARLING REGISTERED Guernsey bull. Write for description and price. W. E. Evans, Jewell, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, HIGH GRADES, either sex. Kansas express prepaid, \$22.50. L. D. Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED BROWN Swiss cattle for sale, both male and female, at reduced prices. Write or call. Dahlem & Schmidt, R. R. 2, El Dorado, Kansas.

FOR SALE—TWENTY GOOD REGISTERED Shorthorn cows, thirty early calves, eight yearling bulls. Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YEARLING Jersey bull. Dam by Financial Count, 45-pound cow. Never dry. Also few cows, heifers and bull calves. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kan.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, graded and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY BULL, SOLID COLOR, EIGHT months old, out of one of the best imported daughters of Lucy's Prince. A well-bred high-class calf from the best milking strains. Address D. W. Rich, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEYS. I have fifty head and only winter quarters for forty. Will sell yearling heifers and heifer calves, also bull calf and two young sows and yearling bull. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kansas.

NURSERY STOCK.

PLANT THIS FALL. BUY DIRECT. Save agents' and middle men's profits. Big Anniversary Fruit Book free. Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kansas, Box KF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FERRETS, SINGLE, PAIRS AND DOZEN lots. Guinea pigs, rabbits, Toulouse geese, fox terriers and Angora kittens. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

SUITS \$3.75, PANTS \$1.00, MADE TO measure. For even a better offer than this write and ask for free samples and styles. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 530, Chicago, Ill.

DAIRYMEN—DR. CLARK PURITY Milk Strainer will remove muck, hair, dandruff, fine manure and all other sediment from milk, and no other strainer will. Write for particulars. Purity Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

BECOME AN AUTOMOBILE EXPERT. We teach complete course in salesmanship, mechanics, chauffeur and traction engineering; short time required; satisfaction guaranteed; diplomas given; positions pay \$100 up, monthly. Write for free booklet, "The Way to a Better Job." Wichita Automobile School, Dept. K, 116-118 N. Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kan.

DOGS.

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

FURNACES

FURNACES, \$10 MONTHLY. NEARLY rust-proof Armo, 20-year guarantee. Century Furnace Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

HORSES AND MULES.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FORTY HEAD of Shetland Ponies. Geo. Aid, Gallatin, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JACKS, JENNETS and colts, also six-year-old black Percheron stallion, registered, weight 1,900 lbs. B. Frank Ball & Son, Curryville, Mo.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SIX-YEAR-OLD bay imported Belgian stallion, 2,150 pounds, 11½ and 12½ bone, show type. Also registered 15-hand six-year 1,100-pound jack, 8 and 9-inch bone, quick, intelligent. High class stuff. Absolute guarantee. Part trade, ten years' time if needed, or cash. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kan.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS. Describe your unsold property. 514 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

WANT TO BUY GOOD FARM, WELL located, direct from owner. Give description. A. Notung, Box 754, Chicago.

HOGS.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

QUICK SALE—EIGHT POLAND CHINA weaned pigs, \$50. Fine herd boar and bred sow. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

HONEY.

ONE 60-POUND CAN CLOVER, \$6.25; case of two cans, \$12.00; two, \$11.75; five, \$11.50. Light amber, one 60-pound can, \$5.25; two, \$10.00, f. o. b. Center Junction, Iowa. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. S. Pangburn.

FINEST EXTRACTED HONEY, GATHERED by bees and sent to you direct from the hive. Rich, smooth, delicious. Purity and weight guaranteed according to law. Following prices are f. o. b. Hotchkiss, Colo. One can containing 60 pounds net, \$5; case of two cans, \$9.50; two to four cases, \$9 each. Special price on larger lots. Ten cents brings sample. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colorado.

Please Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

WALTER B. BROWN'S

Poland China Sale

FORTY HEAD OF THE FINE, LARGE, HEAVY-BONED QUALITY KIND

Sale will be held at my residence, at 1 p. m. sharp, just at the edge of

Perry, Kansas, Monday, October 16

TWENTY BOARS -- TWENTY SOWS

Sired by Chief Miami, King of Kansas and Long King, three as good boars as can be found in Kansas. These pigs are out of sows by such boars as Expansion's Son, King of Kansas, Clay Jumbo, A Wonder Jumbo by Gritter's A Wonder, Peter Mouw's Colossus, and Lonergan's Colossus.

The Entire Offering Is Immune

Be sure and get my catalog.

Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—JAS. T. McCULLOUGH AND H. V. STONE.

Morning Santa Fe trains met at Lecompton, sale day.

FARM AND HERD.

Catalogs are out for the public sale of pure-bred Poland China and Duroc hogs to be held by Fred G. Laptad, the well known breeder of Lawrence, Kansas. Fifty head of choice Durocs and Poland Chinas have been cataloged for this sale.

E. R. Violet & Sons, well known Holstein breeders of Altoona, Kansas, have claimed November 6 as the date of their public sale of Holstein cattle. They will catalog a choice offering of registered and grade cows for this sale, also a number of choice young registered bulls backed by records. The offering was raised on the Violet farm and will be one of the good Holstein offerings that will be sold this season.

Brice Newkirk of Strawn, Kansas, is among the successful Duroc breeders of this state. He has succeeded in developing a fine herd of the big mellow type that are profitable market hogs. He has the best blood lines of the breed in his herd and at this time has a very fine lot of young stock, including some outstanding boars that are grandsons of Beauty's Model Top 114649 and out of big mature richly-bred sows.

Josias Lambert of Smith Center, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Poland Chinas, writes that his herd is doing well. This year Mr. Lambert raised a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Long Look and Black Orange, two sires as good as any now in service. By careful mating he has succeeded in developing a type of Poland Chinas that have size and quality and that are popular with the farmers and feeders on account of their easy feeding quality that insures quick profits to the feeder.

R. A. Gilliland of Mayetta, Kansas, owner of Fairview Farm Jersey herd, reports that his herd has made a good record this summer. Mr. Gilliland owns one of the heavy-producing herds and at this time there is not an unprofitable cow in his herd. While the blood lines of his herd are the best of the breed, all cows are tested and when the record shows a cow unprofitable she is sent to market. Following this system for years and using only sires backed by records, in a great measure accounts for Mr. Gilliland's success in building up his great herd of producers. His herd sire, Cretesia's Interested Owl 114512, is one of the good Jersey sires now in service. A feature of the herd at this time is the fine lot of young cows and heifers bred to this bull.

Catalogs are out for P. M. Anderson's annual Poland China sale to be held at Lathrop, Mo., October 19. This year Mr. Anderson has cataloged fifty head, the tops of his big herd, sired by such boars as Iowa King, Superior Jumbo, Missouri Boy, King Jumbo and Long Wonder. The offering is out of a lot of the best big-type dams now assembled.

Walter B. Brown of Perry, Kansas, is announcing October 16 for his annual Poland China sale of large Poland Chinas. At the head of this herd is the 12-inch-bone boar, Chief Miami by Miami Chief. This is probably one of the largest-boned hogs for his age in the country, and he has sired a valuable lot of breeding stock. A feature of the herd at this time is twenty spring boars that are splendid specimens of the breed.

Catalogs are out for the big sale of Poland Chinas to be held by H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kansas, October 19. Forty head of boars and gilts by Mr. Walter's sensational sire, Big Bob Wonder, and the \$1,250 King Joe, have been cataloged for this sale. The offering includes some outstanding fall gilts by Big Bob Wonder.

Catalogs are out for T. E. Durbin's big Poland China sale to be held at King City, Missouri, October 21. This year Mr. Durbin has cataloged fifty head of the tops of his big herd. The offering was sired by Mr. Durbin's mammoth two-year-old Trusty King, Hillcrest Black Bone, a son of Long Big Bone, the 1916 champion, Big Bone Model by Black Big Bone 2d, the 1915 champion, and other noted big-type sires.

Catalogs are out for the Shorthorn sale to be held by F. C. Barber & Son of Skidmore, Missouri, October 25. This is one of the great herds of Shorthorns now assembled and they have cataloged forty-eight choice cows and heifers and ten choice Scotch bulls for this sale. The offering includes Princess

Royals, Clippers, Missies, Duchess of Glosters, Secrets, Butterflies, Lavenders and representatives of other noted tribes.

J. M. Andrews of Lawson, Missouri, owner of Andrews Stock Farm herd of old original big-boned Spotted Poland Chinas, writes that his herd is doing fine. The Andrews Stock Farm herd is one of the noted herds of that popular breed of hogs. Mr. Andrews has been breeding Spotted Poland Chinas for years and has demonstrated that they can be raised by any farmer at a profit. He has just issued a neat catalog for his thirteenth annual sale of Spotted Poland breeding stock.

W. A. Forsythe & Sons of Greenwood, Missouri, claim October 26 as the date of their next Shorthorn sale. On that date they will sell at the Stock Yards Pavilion, Kansas City, Missouri, fifty head of richly-bred Scotch Shorthorns, representing the leading families of the breed. The Forsythe herd is one of Missouri's oldest herds and for years it has been drawn upon heavily for herd material.

B. M. Brown of Fall River, Kansas, is one of the successful breeders of Hereford cattle in this state. His herd now numbers 150 head and is one of the oldest Hereford herds in Kansas. Mr. Brown's father started the herd more than twenty-five ago. A number of very high class herd bulls have been used in this herd and the breeding is of the very best. A feature at this time is a lot of choice young bulls that are very promising for herd headers.

R. L. Williams of Wakarusa, Kansas, credits his success in building up one of the good herds of big-type Poland Chinas largely to starting with good foundation stock. When he decided to build up a herd of pure-bred big-type Poland Chinas, he purchased the best herd material, regardless of price, and his herd at this time is all the evidence needed that he made no mistake in selecting good foundation stock. He is breeding the big easy-feeding type and his Poland Chinas are remarkable for size and high quality. This year he raised a choice lot of spring pigs by such boars as Big Bone Model, a litter mate to the grand champion at Iowa State Fair, 1915, and Smooth Black Bone, a son of the grand champion, Iowa State Fair, 1914. His spring litters are out of A Wonder bred dams.

A. S. Grable of Dearborn, Missouri, owner of the Veribest Duroc Jersey herd, one of the good herds in Missouri, writes that his herd is doing fine. Mr. Grable has succeeded in developing a big easy-feeding type that is popular with farmers and feeders. They mature early to a good weight with a minimum amount of feed. He has the profitable type and the best blood lines of the breed are represented in his herd. Mr. Grable has found that it pays to guard against disease, and he keeps his herd immune at all times. A feature of his herd is the choice lot of youngsters, including a lot of outstanding boars.

W. E. Bentley of Manhattan, Kansas, owner of Golden Belt herd of Holsteins, reports his herd making a good record this year. This is one of the good Holstein herds in this state and it is noted for its heavy producers. The herd is headed by Sir Kordyke Bess Hello 165946. This bull is backed by a long line of high records and is proving a splendid breeder.



On page 1460

of our big new General Catalog is shown a famous 1½-horse power Economy Gasoline Engine priced at \$28.95. Shipped from warehouse near you and guaranteed satisfactory.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago.

Poland China Sale

AT FARM NEAR
Leona, Kansas, October 13

Fifty head of large spring boars and gilts out of such sows as Lady Ben by Big Ben, Big Osborn 5th by Chief Jumbo, Queen's Wonder by King of Wonders, Bessie Ex by Expansion's Son, Likeness Coin by Big Hadley's Likeness, Lady Price by Goliath. They are sired by such boars as Big Bob, King Corwin, Expansion, King of Wonders, Giant Ben, and other noted sires. I am selling the best lot of early spring boars and gilts I ever sold. There will be no apology to make sale day. Come and be your own judge. All are immune. Good colors, heavy bone. I guarantee satisfaction. Send for catalog today and come to my sale at farm near Leona, Kansas. For catalog, write

Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Long's Sale of Immuned Poland Chinas

A beautiful bunch of spring pigs sired by A Wonder Special and Rood's Big Joe 2d, selected from the top individuals of 100 head of the best I ever produced, all from big stretchy prolific mothers.

50 Head -- of the Leading Strains of Big Type Polands -- 50 Head

Included in this sale will be forty spring pigs, and the balance of the sale will be made up of fall gilts by Long Wonder and Long Sampson. These gilts will have litters at foot, by A Wonder Special and Rood's Big Joe. Also a few choice herd sows. Boars and gilts in this sale not akin.

Don't Forget the Date of This Great Opportunity, October 21

Litters in this sale by Colossus Wonder and out of Nellie Price by Giant Nelson. Litter by Royal Hercules out of Grace Price, by Giant Nelson and many other noted sires and dams not mentioned here.

This offering represents the most prolific and best blood lines of the big-type Polands. Remember these go at your own price.

O. W. LONG, - - - - - CRAIG, MISSOURI

Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Cies Brothers, Auctioneers, Chillicothe, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.

ELKMORE FARM POLANDS

Home of Caldwell's Big Bob 76436 by Big Bob Wonder, and Orphan Boy 76818 by The Big Orphan. Grand champion boar at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, Kansas, 1916, and will be shown at the National Swine Show at Omaha October 2 to 7, 1916. My annual fall sale November 1. Send for catalog.

FRED B. CALDWELL - - - - - HOWARD, KANSAS

OLIVER'S POLAND CHINA SALE

GUILFORD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 19

Forty head choice big-type Polands, consisting of five big high-quality fall boars, seventeen choice spring boars, two yearling sows with litters by Big John B, also sixteen choice spring gilts. The offering is sired by such boars as Big John B, Big Halfon 2d and A Wonder Price and out of A Wonder Equal, Big Halfon 2d, Capital and Iowa King dams. Send for catalog at once.

W. W. OLIVER - - - - - GUILFORD, MISSOURI

DEAN'S MASTODON POLANDS

Big high-quality spring boars, sired by Big Bone Model by Long Big Bone, champion Iowa State Fair. Others by Smooth Black Bone by Smooth Big Bone, also champion Iowa State Fair. Dams of offering all by noted big-type sires. All have great size and quality. If you want size and high quality, I have them. All immune.

CLARENCE DEAN - - - - - WESTON, MISSOURI

GRONNIGER & SONS POLAND CHINA SALE

BENDENA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 9, 1916

Forty-five head choice big-type Polands, consisting of nine fall boars, eighteen choice spring boars, and eighteen choice spring gilts. Sired by Futurity Rexall, Big Bob 2d and Shamrock. Send for catalog at once.

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS - - - - - BENDENA, KANSAS

J. O. RILEY & SON'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Sale October 17, 1916. Will sell the tops of 100 head of choice spring boars and gilts. A few extra good fall gilts, also a few choice fall boars. The offering is one of the best we have ever had. Send for catalog now.

J. O. RILEY & SON - - - - - CAINSVILLE, MISSOURI

MONSTER POLAND CHINA BOARS

Big growthy fellows by Big Bone Model, litter mate to grand champion Iowa State Fair, 1916, and Smooth Black Bone, a son of the 1,070-pound grand champion Iowa State Fair 1914. All out of A Wonder bred dams. All immune. Priced to sell.

R. L. WILLIAMS - - - - - WAKARUSA, KANSAS



Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

We are not the originator, but the preserver of the old original big-boned Spotted Polands. The oldest and largest herd on earth. Every hog recorded in the recognized records. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

H. L. FAULKNER
Box K - Jamesport, Missouri

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS. Last call for early spring pigs. Extra good young boars. **T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.**

DEMING RANCH POLANDS

Will be at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City and Muskogee fairs. Over two hundred April and May pigs that will suit breeders wanting big high quality Polands.

THE DEMING RANCH, OSWEGO, KANSAS
H. O. Shelden, Herdsman

PIONEER HERD POLAND CHINAS

Twenty-five choice spring boars sired by the half ton A Wonderful King, the first prize aged boar at Topeka fair and first and grand champion at Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, 1916. Write for prices.
F. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS AT AUCTION

145 - Head Registered and High Grade Holstein Friesians - 145

South Omaha, Neb., Wed., Oct. 11, 1916

The offering will consist of thirty-five registered females from calves to mature cows, and ten good bulls of all ages. Nearly all out of A. R. O. dams. These are a fine lot.

The High Grades Consist of the Following:

Thirty heavy milking cows, either fresh or soon due. A fine bunch of winter milkers.

Forty-five heifers two and three years old, all springing to calve this fall and winter.

Twenty-five heifers from calves to two-year-olds, as fine as grow.

All animals over six months old are tuberculin tested.

Send for catalog and arrange to be there.

HENRY C. GLISSMANN, Sta. B., Omaha, Neb.

HOG SALE

Laptad Stock Farm

LAWRENCE, KANSAS



Wednesday, October 18, 1916

50 Head—Polands and Durocs

Send for Illustrated Catalog

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES AND MULES.



DEIERLING STOCK FARMS

Have fifteen large, heavy boned, black, registered jacks, 15 to 16 hands high, good heads and ears, good style, good breeders. I have a number of jacks sired by the champion, Pride of Missouri, also several other good herd prospects. In my 1914 sale I sold the champion of Kansas State Fair, 1915, Eastern Lightning, also Demonstrator, first prize aged jack Missouri State Fair. Reference, People's Bank. Written guarantee with each animal. Have a number of Percheron stallions for sale, also saddle stallions. Barn in town. Wabash Railroad. **WM. DEIERLING, QUEEN CITY, MISSOURI.**



JACKS AND JENNETS

15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for fall and winter sales. Fifteen good jennets for sale. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk County, Kansas



Home-Bred Draft Stallions, your choice \$500 with the exception of two. Also mares for sale. **A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.**



REGISTERED PERCHERONS. 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds, 41 yearlings. Can spare 25 reg. mares. 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Sires and dams from France and Belgium.

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa
Above Kansas City.

POLAND CHINAS.

Lambert's Big Polands

Big smooth Poland boar pigs, sired by Long Look and Black Orange. Out of big high-quality dams. All immune.

JOSIAS LAMBERT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

150 choice spring pigs left, 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

Poland China Boars and Gilts

Twenty-five early spring boars and twenty-five gilts. Sired by I Am King of Wonder and Watt's King.

WM. WATT & SON - GREEN CITY, MO.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Spring boars and gilts with size and quality. Priced to sell.

F. W. Schowalter, Route 2, Halstead, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

Two choice Hereford bulls, 3 and 3 years old, well marked, both will make ton bulls. The 3-year-old weighs 1,950. Also some choice yearling Percheron stud colts.

M. E. GIDEON - EMMETT, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

150 Head in Herd. A few cows and heifers for sale. Also a lot of farm and range bulls. Priced reasonable.

B. M. BROWN, FALL RIVER, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS.



P. M. GROSS
MACON, MISSOURI
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Pure Bred Sales a Specialty

"Twelve Years on the Block"

Sales Made Anywhere

Live Stock and Farm Auctioneer

Write or wire for date. I can please you. **LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KANSAS**

FRANK J. ZAUN Live Stock Auctioneer. Write or wire for date. Independence, Missouri

JOHN D. SNYDER Experienced Auctioneer, wants your sale. Write or wire. Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

MODERN HEREFORDS

ROBERT H. HAZLETT

HAZFORD PLACE, EL DORADO, KANSAS

World's Largest Herd of Direct Descendants of Beau Brummel, Anxiety 4th and Don Carlos.

WILLIAM CONDELL, Herdsman.

ANDREWS' SPOTTED POLANDS

Big bone, big spots, skin white, big hams, big hogs, wide backs.

Annual Sale October 12, 1916

Forty head, about equally divided as to sex. The grandest lot of Spotted Poland that will be sold this year. Write at once for catalog.

Andrews Stock Farm - Lawson, Mo.



SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale, Ten Shorthorns

Eight months to two years old. Reds and roans. Large rugged fellows from heavy milking families of Shorthorn cows. Will offer these bulls at farmer prices. Come and see them. They are priced to sell.

H. W. Estes, Sitka, Kan.

SHORTHORN COWS

Owing to shortage of feed I must sell seventeen registered Shorthorn cows, heifers and calves. A little thin but hearty and healthy. Also a few good bulls up to 20 months. WM. B. PARKER, Lakin, Kansas

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179.

Families represented, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauty and Violets. H. H. HOLMES, Route 1, Great Bend, Kan.

LOWMONT SHORTHORNS. Brawith Heir 351808 heads herd. Inspection invited. E. E. HEACOCK & SON, Hartford, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS.

DUROC BARGAIN OFFER

One herd boar four years, grandson of Ohio Chief and the Prince of Cois. One six-year-old brood sow, granddaughter of Gold Bond and Orion Chief. One six-year-old brood sow, granddaughter of Ohio Chief and Red Wonder. Five eight-month-old boars out of the above sire and dams. Nine pigs farrowed August 25 out of above boar and first sow. Six pigs farrowed August 6 out of above boar and second sow. Twenty-three in all for \$250, or \$10.87 each. All registered or eligible to registry. J. B. THOMPSON - WEST VIEW, OHIO

W. R. CROW & SON'S

DUROCS

We offer foundation material, herd boars and show stock of the large, smooth type. Our herd won more first premiums and grand championships than any Duroc herd shown in 1916.

W. R. CROW & SONS, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

PATTERSON'S DUROCS

FOR SALE—Fifteen head of good spring boars, Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding. Priced to sell and satisfaction guaranteed. ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

TWENTY FIVE SPRING BOARS

Sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., first prize boar at Topeka Fair, 1916, and G. M.'s Crimson Wonder. Big rugged fellows ready for service. Immunized and priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD - LYONS, KANSAS

Immune Duroc Jerseys

April boars for farmers and breeders at \$20 each. Plenty of quality and the best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. S. GRABLE, JR. - DEARBORN, MO.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS

For Sale—Fifteen spring boars, two fall yearlings, sired by Wonder of Kansas. All are large and smooth. Priced right and satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. K. HAGUE - NEWTON, KANSAS

GUARANTEED DUROC BOARS

Duroc boars with size, bone and stretch. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, Box K, Filley, Nebraska

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Ten choice spring boars, real herd leaders, the tops from forty head. Thirty-five spring gilts. Priced to sell.

W. A. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS

REGISTERED DUROC BOARS. Spring farrow, big type, from choice stock. Write me before you buy. BRICE NEWKIRK, Route 1, Strawn, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.



RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—Twelve cows and heifers.

I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—1915 bull calves by Rose's Grand Champion 17998, a 2,400-pound bull; also a few good cows and heifers.

AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

O. I. C. PIGS

For sale, 65 head March pigs, either sex. Two fall yearling boars, sired by Wilcox's White Giant. Prices reasonable. Write today. DAN WILCOX, CAMERON, MO.

O. I. C. HOGS—Any kind, priced to sell. Barred Rocks or Black Minorcas, hens, pullets or cockerels. J. L. ALVEY - BILLINGS, MO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS



CHESTER WHITE HOGS. For Sale—Spring boars and gilts from state fair winners. COLEMAN & CRUM, Danville, - Kansas

CEDARVALE CHESTER WHITES

Extra good fall yearlings by Milligan 24457, first prize big Missouri State Fair 1912. Choice spring pigs by Milligan, Wonder Chief and W. P. Sweepstakes. All immune. J. S. KENNEDY - BLOCKTON, IOWA

SHEEP.



SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Chandler's aged ram won first prize and championship at Iowa State Fair, 1916. Weight and wool always win. One hundred yearling rams and ewes for sale. C. W. Chandler, Kellerton, Iowa



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS. Yearlings and two, square built, rugged, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleeces. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Above Kansas City. HOWARD CHANDLER, Charlton, Iowa

RAMBOUILLETT SHEEP

A lifetime experience proves the Rambouillet is easily the best sheep for Kansas conditions. We offer choice individuals, either sex, with good bone, size, form and fleece. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

Doyle Park Shropshires

Twenty ram lambs and seven yearlings, all registered. Can also spare a few ewes. Doyle Park Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas

Breeders' Directory

ANGUS CATTLE. Geo. A. Deitrich, Carbondale, Kan. D. J. White, Clements, Kan. SHORTHORNS. C. H. White, Burlington, Kan. HOLSTEINS. C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas. DORSET-HORN SHEEP. H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan. JERSEY CATTLE. J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Polled Durham Cattle

HOME OF THE CHAMPION TRUE SULTAN. SEE MY SHOW HERD AT THE LEADING STATE FAIRS. Ed. Stegell

STRAIGHT CREEK - KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, Towanda, Kansas

Pure-Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789. Special offering of choice young pure-bred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE pure-bred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 pounds butter in seven days.

BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to pure-bred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves, \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON -:- TOWANDA, KANSAS

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

High grade cows and heifers and registered bulls. The best breeding. Call and see them.

O. E. Torrey -:- Towanda, Kansas



IN MISSOURI

Price Segis Walker Pletertje 123555 heads herd. Dam 30.13 lbs. butter in 7 days, milk testing 5.07 per cent. A. R. O. of dam, granddam and ten nearest dams of sire, 29.75 lbs. Six of these are 30-lb. cows. His five nearest dams all test over 4 per cent. Bulls 2 to 8 months old, \$150 to \$350. Always have cows and bred heifers for sale. Everything registered Holsteins. Tuberculin tested. S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, MO.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Fairview Farm Jerseys

Attractive prices on heifers in milk and cows from two to six years old. All bred to my great herd bull, Crestia's Interested Owl 114512, whose sister holds the Jersey milk record. His granddam won the A. J. C. Club gold medal this year. They will interest any one wanting good Jerseys. Inspection invited. R. A. GILLILAND - MAYETTA, KANSAS

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A few exceptionally good calves from very fine Register of Merit dams; also two very fine yearlings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let us sell you your next bull. Address

ROLLA OLIVER, Box 701, St. Joseph, Mo.

Must Reduce Herd

Forty head of registered cows, heifer and bull calves for sale. Of the best blood lines among the breed. I am a member of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

SWEET SPRING STOCK RANCH

Box 241 Monett, Missouri

INSURE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Get a bull from the Rocky Mountains, from healthy parents of leading blood lines. Reared in the open, under favorable conditions. For sale at present, a nephew of the grand champion at the Royal Show, Kansas City 1915, also of San Alois, the great Shoemaker Van Pelt herd bull, dropped July 21, 1914. A typical Golden Lad fellow. Price, \$250. Transferred, crated and express paid to any part of the United States. Address WM. E. YORSTON, Chelmsford Jersey Farm - Littleton, Colo.

At Reduced Prices

On account of severe drought in this section I will sell sixty head (one-half of my herd) registered Jerseys at sacrifice prices. Best Island-American breeding. Any age; either sex. Send for circular. THE ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, Holme, Mo. (Just South of St. Louis)

Brookside Farm Jerseys

Registered Jersey bulls for sale. Flying Fox and Eminent breeding, good enough to head any herd. Also a few females. THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit, Estab. 1878. If interested in getting the best blood of the Jersey breed, write me for descriptive list. Most attractive pedigree. R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY BULLS. For Sale—From six weeks to six months old, sired by Imported Sultan's Trinity King, son of Western King, Dams, Financial King, Loretta D. Eminent and Sparta Herotas breeding. Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Jersey Cows and Heifers

140 head to select from, pure-bred and grade. 20 heavy springers, bred on farm. J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

SMITH'S JERSEYS

For Sale—Two extra good registered Jersey cows, due to freshen about August 25, fit to enter Kansas Farmer contest. One 2-year and three coming yearling bulls, good individuals. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REDHURST JERSEYS

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS, "REGISTERED". Two ready for service. Smith & Hughes, Breeders, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CALVES—Ten heifers and two bulls, 15-18ths pure, beautifully marked, 5 weeks old, from heavy milkers. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Write EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

BONNIE BRAE HOTSTEINS

A fine bunch of high grade two-year-old heifers coming fresh. Also a few young cows and one well-bred registered bull old enough for light service. IRA ROMIG, Station B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS.—I don't advertise much, because I don't need to. For some twenty years I have been sending out cattle that suit, and old customers and their neighbors keep me sold out. I merely keep my name in the list lest they think I have quit. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

Very High-Grade Holstein Calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, \$20. Express prepaid. If you are in the market for any of these choice calves, send order to Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SUNFLOWER HERD

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. Offers young cows due this summer and fall by 29 and 33-pound sires. Several EXTRA young bulls both in breeding and individuality. They are bound to please.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

23-HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS-23

Best of sires. A. R. C. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.3 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.

Breeders for Thirty Years. McKAY BROS., Waterloo, Iowa

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.

M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered bull calves out of A. R. O. cows. Also a few heifers. Best breeding. Choice individuals. Price reasonable.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers. Very large, good markings, out of best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

THE CEDAR LANE HOLSTEIN HERD

Headed by a 29.4-pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Bull calves, nearly ready for service, sired by above bull, for sale at reasonable prices. Also a limited number of bred cows.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

CORYDALE FARM HERD

Herd sire, Jewel Paul Butter Boy No. 94245, who's eight nearest dams average A. R. O. 25.95. Eight bull calves for sale from 2 to 9 months old.

L. F. CORY & SON - Belleville, Kansas

HOLSTEINS BACKED BY RECORDS

Registered bull calves, also a few choice heifers. All modern bred with good butter fat inheritance.

GEORGE C. FRITCHARD, Route 2 - Topeka, Kansas

IOWANA DE COLA WALKER heads herd, has nine half-sisters with yearly tests ranging from 407.53 pounds to 626.21 pounds of 80% butter, the latter a senior two-year record; in fact seven were senior two-year and two were senior three-year-olds.

TREDICO FARM, Route 2, Kingman, Kan.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention Kansas Farmer

GREAT SHORTHORN SALE AT FARM, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1916

48 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS

We are selling as good stock as we are retaining. We will submit for your appraisal in this sale a line of pure Scotch cows and heifers that challenge criticism. They are from the most approved tribes. We offer to you Rosewoods, Princess Royals, Clippers, Missies, Duchess of Gloster, Secrets, Mary Anne of Lancaster, "Marr" Emmas, Wimples, Broadhooks, Butterflies, Lavenders, Gold Drops, Jealousies, and Maids; all of which have been tried and found true by leading breeders of Scotland and America.

The calves at foot (six of them) are by Villager Jr. (one of the best breeding sons of Imp. Villager) and by Victoria's Sultan, a great son of Missie's Sultan. About twenty of the females will calve between now and January 1, 1917. Ten choice Scotch bulls, herd headers. Send for catalog today.

F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.



T. E. Durbin's Poland Sale



More of Sievers' Champion Blood in

THE OLD TRUSTY HERD

Than in any herd in Missouri. This year's boar and gilt offering from this herd is better than ever. This, the fifth sale of the big Missouri circuit, will be held at

KING CITY, MO., FRIDAY OCT. 27, 1916

The Get of the Mammoth Two-Year-Old Trusty King

features this offering. They are better than ever, showing more size, more quality. Fifty head by this great boar and other outstanding attractions by HILLCREST BLACK BONE by the 1916 champion, Long Big Bone. BIG BONE MODEL by the 1915 champion, Black Big Bone 2d. MODEL BIG BONE 2D by Long Big Bone.

REAL HERD BOAR PROSPECTS

THE GRAND MASTER LITTER

Out of Big Nellie by Big Joe, the \$330 top of the Leet-Hassler sale last winter, are winners. Two boars and two gilts of exceptional worth.

The herd books contain no better pedigrees. No sale this fall will show boars and gilts carrying more size or of better conformation. If you want the very best in big Polands, come to this sale and let me show you.

The catalogs are ready and will be sent upon application by mentioning Kansas Farmer. Write today to

T. E. DURBIN, KING CITY, MISSOURI

O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.

Cols. Harriman and Gibson, Auctioneers.

U. S. BYRNE POLAND SALE

LONG JUMBO 2D 74013

Sired by the noted 1,106-pound Long Jumbo. This great boar, together with B. Wonder, the best boar ever produced by A. Wonder out of Pawnee Belle, have made the Broadview Herd famous for extreme size and quality. The get of these two fine boars sell in our big annual fall sale, at farm one mile from SAXTON, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

25 BOARS 20 GILTS

THE BEST LOT WE EVER RAISED All spring farrow but three. Sired by Long Jumbo 2d, B. Wonder, Model Big Bob, Leonard & Russell's great boar—Big Tecumseh 2d and a son of the champion, Smooth Big Bone. These are out of our famous sows—Pawnee Belle, Jumbo Wonder 2d, Windom's Choice, &c.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS Three December boars by Long Jumbo 2d out of Pawnee Belle. Outstanding in every respect. Herd headers here. A crack litter by Model Big Bob out of a Long Jumbo 2d gilt, a daughter of Jumbo Wonder 2d, Windom's Choice, &c. Jumbo 2d-B Wonder cross.

Write Today for Catalog, and Mention Kansas Farmer.

U. S. BYRNE, SAXTON, MISSOURI



Greatest Fall Sale Offering

SELLS ON THE FARM NEAR

Effingham, Kan., Thursday, Oct. 19

40 HEAD

19 Spring Boars, 1 Fall Boar, 15 Spring Gilts, 5 Fall Gilts

THE GET OF THE SENSATIONAL SIRE

BIG BOB WONDER

The Outstanding Feature of This Great Sale Offering.

Five Head by the \$1,250 Wallace Boar, King Joe

The dams of the offering are our best breeding sows and include daughters of Long King's Best 61555, Expansive 34723, Moore's Halvor and Bloemendaal's Big Chief.

Among the attractions will be a few outstanding fall gilts by Big Bob Wonder.

EVERYTHING IMMUNE

We want you to receive our catalog, and attend this sale. Send for catalog today, and mention Kansas Farmer.

H. B. WALTER & SON

EFFINGHAM - - - - - KANSAS

Iowa King 67584

First Prize Aged Boar Missouri State Fair 1915, Features My Big Sale to Be Held at

LATHROP, MO., THURSDAY, OCT. 19

FIFTY HEAD OF IMMUNE TOPS

Sired by Iowa King, Superior Jumbo 65435, Missouri Boy 77981, Long Wonder Boy, King Jumbo and Long Wonder, out of the very best bred and best individual sows.

This Is the Best Offering I Have Ever Sold

They are right in breeding, individual merit, size and quality. Selected from a large crop, and all tops. Three fall boars, twenty-three spring boars and twenty-four spring gilts.

Sale in town, two blocks from Burlington depot. No postponement. Come, rain or shine. Catalogs ready. Mention Kansas Farmer.

P. M. ANDERSON, LATHROP, MO.



EVERMAN'S FAMOUS BIG Boned Spotted Polands

SALE OCTOBER 24.

Sixty head of sows, the tops of 237 head. Orders taken NOW for spring boars at \$25, to be shipped at once. Write for catalog.

EVERMAN POULTRY FARM, R. 5, GALLATIN, MO.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO. HEREFORD SALE

AT FARM NEAR NESS CITY, KANSAS, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24 AND 25, 1916



ONE HUNDRED BREEDING COWS AND HEIFERS

Sons of Generous, Perfection Fairfax, Generous 5th and Imported Farmer. This is one of the best lots of cattle we have ever sold, and we invite the public to come and buy some of this good seed. This sale will be the great Hereford event of the fall season. Catalogs are now ready to mail. Send for one today. We want you to attend our sale and see our cattle.

EIGHTY BIG, STRONG-BACKED, HEAVY-BONED BULLS

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

At Stock Yards Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

FIFTY FEMALES—THE VERY CREAM OF
OUR HERD OF PURE SCOTCH CATTLE

Twenty Cows with Calves at Foot

A number safe in calf to The Choice of All, one of the noted sons of Choice Goods, and Vermillion, one of the great breeding bulls. We also will offer an exceptional lot of heifers sired by the above bulls and bred to Fair Acres Stamp; also a few open heifers.

Ten Bulls—Real Herd Header Prospects

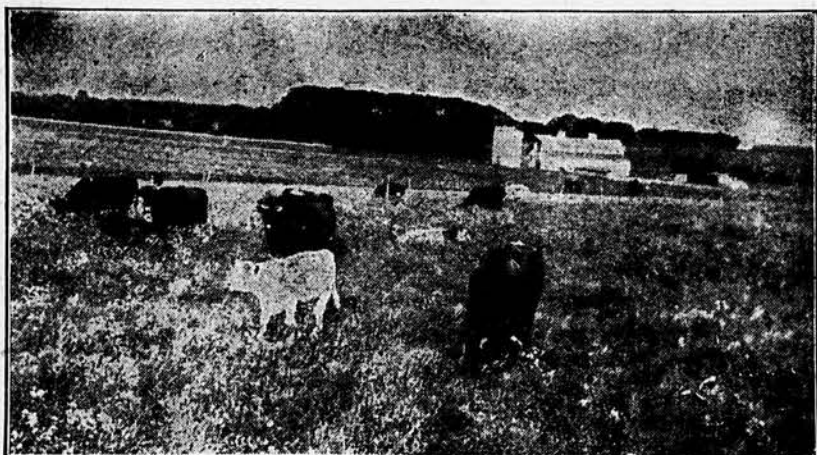
And a clean lot of cattle that any breeder can use. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one today and arrange to attend our sale.

Free Conveyance from Greenwood or Pleasant Hill, Mo.

For Catalog, write

W. A. FORSYTHE & SONS,

Greenwood, Mo.



Holstein Dispersion Sale

Have sold my farm and will sell at public auction my entire herd of Registered and High-Grade Holsteins, consisting of

FORTY-FIVE COWS FROM THREE TO EIGHT YEARS OLD

FORTY-FIVE HEIFERS, YEARLINGS AND TWO-YEAR-OLDS

A FEW SPRING CALVES, ONE HERD BULL AND ONE YEARLING BULL

At Farm Near
Robison,
Kansas



FARM SCENE ON JOHN J. LEIDY FARM

Tuesday,
October
24, 1916

All my cows are clean and all right. Several very heavy milkers with proven records. All the cows and heifers old enough to breed will be bred to my herd bull, Cornucopia Pontiac Wayne. His dam was the champion cow of Nebraska for two years and only recently lost the championship. Every cow sold with an absolute guarantee. We have been in the dairy business fifteen years and we never owned a better lot of regular producing and heavy milking cows. Come to the sale and bring your dairy expert with you if you want good cattle. We have them and they will be sold to the high bidder. Will also sell twenty brood sows bred for October litters, and 160 head of stock hogs, will weigh from 140 to 160 pounds sale day. Farm four miles from Robison, Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway, and six miles from Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific and St. Joseph & Grand Island Railways.

FREE CONVEYANCE FROM EITHER ROBISON OR HIAWATHA, KANSAS. For Folder and Other Information write

JOHN J. LEIDY, Robison, Kansas

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