

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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FRANKLIN COUNTY FARM TOUR

Sociability Run of Farmers Most Entertaining and Instructive

ONE day last month about forty automobiles carrying over 160 people from Ottawa and farmers and their wives from various parts of Franklin County swept in a wide circle through the southern half of the county, covering in all sixty-five miles during the day's trip. This was the first of a proposed annual or semi-annual series of farm tours to include the representative farms of the county.

The trip was planned by the farm bureau, the details being worked out by F. Joe Robbins, the agricultural agent. Eight farm establishments, which were representative of the different types of farming and stock raising in the county, were visited. Some were general farms. Others produced live stock for market. Some specialized in pure-bred breeding stock, and others were devoted to dairying. At each stop plenty of time was allowed for looking over the equipment and studying the advanced methods practiced.

The first halt was made at the farm of S. N. Cooper, who has a herd of high grade Holstein cows, including five cows and three calves registered. Fourteen cows were being milked and from thirty to thirty-five gallons of milk a day marketed. Mr. Cooper pointed out one cow having a record at four years of age of over thirty-three pounds of butter fat in seven days. The former owner had refused \$1,250 for her. The visitors also were shown sixteen Chester White hogs, fourteen of which were almost ready for market. They were May pigs, and were expected to average 225 pounds when sold about December 1.

The house on this farm was inspected with a great deal of interest, it being modern, having electricity, gas, steam heat, and hot and cold water. The barn, 54 x 96 feet, is especially arranged for handling the dairy work.

A. M. Lloyd's farm near Princeton was next visited. Here fifty head of high grade Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,350 pounds in weight, were being fed. They were given all the corn they would eat three times a day, silage once daily, and in addition cottonseed meal and oil meal. The silo was provided with a rather unique and efficient system of feeding, consisting of a car operated on a track the rails of which were the sides of the feed bunks.

"Pendleton Place," the farm of E. P. Pendleton, illustrates the success attained by a combination of intelligent management backed by persistent industry. This farm establishment is devoted almost exclusively to raising registered stock. The visitors were shown fifty head of pure-bred Herefords, including one of the best herd bulls in the state, an animal purchased of Robert Hazlett. Mr. Hazlett refused \$25,000 for his sire. To illustrate the influence of the high class pure-bred beef sire, a steer was pointed out whose dam was a little grade Jersey cow. This steer, sired by the Hereford herd bull, was two years old and weighed 1,275 pounds. A guessing contest on his weight was proposed in which the ladies of the party were as much interested as the men. Miss Fern Baer guessed within fifteen pounds of the correct weight and was awarded a box of candy. W. L. Bennett made the winning guess among the men, receiving a box of cigars as his prize. Mr. Pen-

dleton also specializes in Chester White hogs and Shropshire sheep. The up-to-date ideas on this farm are not confined entirely to the pure-bred stock. The buildings are all neat, comfortable, and well arranged. A wind mill with proper tanks supplies an abundance of water for household uses as well as water in all the yards for the stock.

D. R. Sisler's home ranch in the outskirts of Richmond was illustrative of the methods of the man who is primarily in the "feeding game." He has three barns, having capacity for ninety tons of hay, and three big silos. He sometimes handles as many as eight hundred head of cattle during the year. Cement feeding floors were characteristic features of his equipment. At the time of the visit he was feeding silage, cottonseed cake, and oats, expecting to add corn to the ration later.

At the Sisler home the women of the party were greatly interested in visiting a large concrete lined cellar where Mrs. Sisler exhibited the results of her industry in canning. She had over 300 quarts of fruit and vegetables of various kinds.

Mr. Sisler is an enthusiastic believer in the value of the silo since it eliminates so much of the waste and conserves the value of the feed. He has all his corn fields fenced hog-tight, and turns in the hogs to gather up the corn knocked off by the binders in harvesting.

On the Rubie ranch Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs are specialties. Mr. Rubie also has well equipped feed yards and sheds and a silo. He was feeding eighty-nine Herefords and about

fifty of the "red hogs" at the time of the visit. He had one bunch of shoats that had been fed on pasture which he expected to turn off soon at an average weight of 270 pounds. He has a cleverly contrived feeding barn so arranged that the hay is brought down to the first floor very conveniently.

The next visit was to the dairy establishment of Ransom & Kissinger, at Ransomville, managed by Howard Kissinger. The visitors observed that the barn was constructed strictly with a view to the utmost cleanliness. It has stalls for forty head of cows and four box stalls. The floors are concrete and the stanchions are of steel construction. For saving labor in feeding and cleaning, a feed track and litter carrier has been installed.

The farm consists of 560 acres. Forty pure-bred Guernsey cows are being milked. The head of the herd is one of the best Guernsey bulls in the state. The average butter fat per cow last year was about 250 pounds. This farm is most completely equipped for the work of dairying and handling hogs. In addition to the barn and silos there is a hog house and a very complete poultry house. The residence also is thoroughly modern. Duroc Jersey hogs are handled and the visitors were told that \$2,000 worth were sold annually.

G. D. Glidden & Sons, who were next visited, handle a high grade working herd of Guernsey cattle. They were expecting to milk about twenty-five cows the coming winter and had some fine two-year-old heifers and heifer calves coming on. They are endeavoring to

constantly improve the producing capacity of the cows. A pure-bred Guernsey bull heads the herd. During the first ten months of this year they have sold butter fat to the value of nearly \$1,400. Pork production always goes well with dairy farming, and the visitors were shown a bunch of seventy-two shoats being fed for February market. Their attention was called to the fact that the ground feed was fed dry instead of in slop form. Poultry raising also seemed to be somewhat of a specialty on this farm, as the flock consisted of over eight hundred fowls of the two breeds, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

The Homewood Stock Farm specializes in registered Shorthorn cattle. The owner is A. D. Flintum of Kansas City, the farm being managed by James Shirres. The herd bull was imported from Scotland. He weighed at the time of the tour 2,400 pounds. Another guessing contest was a feature of the visit to this farm. One of the ladies guessed within twenty-five pounds of his correct weight. There are forty females in this herd, a number of them imported cows. Two animals were being fitted for the International Live Stock Show. They were being fed stock beets mixed with oats and corn in order to give them the finest bloom and finish possible for the show. This farm has a very handily arranged barn and a silo.

At noon the party was served a fine dinner by the ladies of one of the churches in Richmond. Following the dinner, a half hour was devoted to speech making, this part of the program being presided over by Doctor O. O. Wolf, who introduced the other speakers with some pleasant remarks. Judge C. A. Smart, of Ottawa, E. P. Pendleton, L. C. Jones, and others made talks.

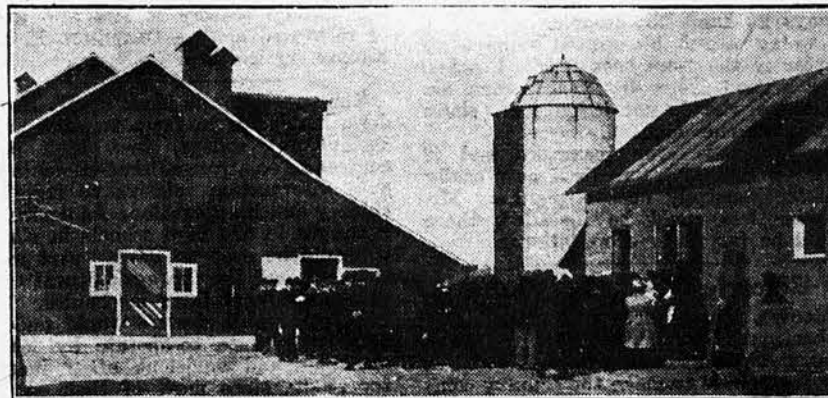
All who took part in this tour of representative farms of the county were enthusiastic over the result. They felt that they had been well repaid and in addition to the valuable things they had learned of what their neighbors were doing the trip had been a most enjoyable occasion from a sociability standpoint. At the conclusion of the trip Mr. Robbins, the county agent, said: "I am more than gratified at the undoubted success of this initial effort to start a 'get acquainted' movement among farmers and townspeople. Judging by the enthusiasm of those who made the trip and the reception along the route, it has been a grand success. No small part of this gratifying result is due to the work of the committee that assisted me and to the energy of the business men of Ottawa."

One county superintendent of schools says that she has found no part of her work more worth while than the writing of a column of school notes each week for the county newspapers. This gives her an opportunity to call the attention of other teachers to some particularly good piece of work on the part of any one teacher or to make timely suggestions.

Thoroughly rotted manure scattered over the lawn just before snow comes helps to keep the snow on over winter and also adds much needed fertility to the soil.



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According to an English dispatch, bacon is not procurable in many butcher shops in London. In shops able to secure supplies, the price ranges as high as 60 cents per pound for grades of bacon that before the war sold for 18 cents.

FARM POWER

Items of Interest About Automobiles,
Engines, Tractors, and Motorcycles

IF YOU know what you will need in the way of farm implements next spring, you had better get in your orders now. Many will be disappointed next spring because of the inability of dealers to deliver farm machinery.

Professor Ekblaw, the new farm engineering man at our agricultural college, calls attention to the fact that no steel will be allowed to implement manufacturers except that which is reasonably sure of finding its way into some farmer's hand in the form of farm machines. This statement was made by a government official at a meeting of the factory representatives and dealers. The implied meaning is that unless the manufacturer can demonstrate that he has an actual order for a farm machine, he is not going to get the steel with which to make it. On this assumption manufacturers are urgently requesting that the farmers order immediately the machines they will need next spring in order that the manufacturing may be done this winter.

Even this does not insure an adequate supply of farm implements for the coming year when production must be speeded up to the maximum. We can do much toward relieving the situation by putting the old machines in the best possible state of repair in order to obtain the most efficient operation. Old discarded machines can be resurrected and put in operating condition. Every railroad company in the country has had to go to its junk heap and hunt out old operating equipment and put it in shape to use. It will be well for the farmer to do the same.

Pump Irrigation

William Robbins, who owns a truck farm at Cimarron, Kansas, tells in a recent issue of the Implement and Tractor Trade Journal of how he made a good profit pumping water with a gasoline engine. He has secured big crops year after year by pumping the "underflow" of the Arkansas River upon his crops during the dry, hot weather.

His crops comprise about six acres of sweet potatoes, an acre and a half of cantaloupes, one acre of cabbage, three-fourths of an acre of onions, half an acre of asparagus, half an acre of rhubarb and other small plantings. The land is heavily manured and furnished with an abundance of water throughout the growing season.

The water has to be lifted about twelve feet. This is readily done by means of a No. 3 Goulds pump, connected with an eight-horsepower gasoline engine. This outfit will deliver about 400 gallons a minute. The pump has been placed on the highest place on the farm and the main ditch leads the water along one side of the place. From the main ditch the water is let into the rows. With care there is no serious damage from flooding.

The land is given a thorough soaking about once in ten days. As soon as the soil becomes dry enough the cultivator is started. The plantings are so arranged that most of the cultivation can be done with horse tools, but hand cultivators are used to keep the tillage in first class condition where it is impracticable to work with the horses.

Mr. Robbins has found his irrigated truck farm a sure profit-maker. Quality vegetables must be grown quickly and to grow quickly they must have plenty of water. With this irrigation plant always at hand Mr. Robbins never has to worry about his water supply, no matter if the "sun sets red." Besides, he has good crops dry years when his neighbors who do not irrigate are short and prices rule high.

Irrigation is crop insurance and if more truck farmers realized how easily and inexpensively such a plant as Mr. Robbins has could be installed, there would be far fewer crop failures.

Electricity on the Farm

Modern conveniences which electricity makes possible, combined with the good, clean living that cannot be duplicated in any town, tend to make the country compete successfully with the bright lights of the city streets for both the boy and the girl.

It is now generally recognized that

electricity furnishes the cleanest, safest, most effective and most convenient system of artificial lighting. It is especially valuable for use on the farm—in the house, stables, and barns where there is always danger of fire when oil, acetylene or gas lamps are used. Many of the farm chores must necessarily be done in the early morning or late evening and as a safe, convenient, and time-saving light the electric lamp far surpasses any other form of lighting.

A large percentage of fire losses in rural communities are due to the use of oil lamps and other dangerous illuminants. A fire once started in the country is certain to be more destructive than in town because of the lack of help and fire fighting facilities.

Probably the most common motor-driven device for the home is one of the many types of washing machines. The introduction of one of these into the home not only eliminates the greater part of the labor of wash day but saves a great deal of the wear and tear on clothes.

The sewing machine, the churn, and in fact all motor-driven devices for the home, use a surprisingly small amount of power—not more than that used by two or three incandescent lamps. The other useful and labor-saving machines are the motor-driven separator and grindstone. When the monotonous tasks may be quickly and easily finished, farm life becomes a real pleasure.

However much the farmer has appreciated the desirability of having electric lights, he has lived too far from any source of power to be able to buy it at a reasonable cost. The private lighting plant has for the most part been regarded as a luxury even for the wealthy city farmer.

Within the last few years, however, the electric lamp has been so improved that the size of the plant necessary to do the same amount of lighting as before has been reduced to approximately one-third the former required size. Thus new possibilities have been opened up to the residents of the country in the way of private lighting plants.

In general it is better, if possible, to buy current from a transmission line or from the town power plant, even if the farmer must pay the cost of extending the line rather than to generate his own power.

If it is impossible to obtain central station power, in selecting an isolated plant the future need should be carefully considered in order that the capacity of generator and battery will be sufficient to fill the requirements for several years to come.

If one plant is \$50 or \$100 higher than another, it may be depended upon that the manufacturer of the higher-priced plant has put that money into increased efficiency, quality, and reliability. Competition in the electrical industry is such that a difference in price is invariably determined by these factors.

If electricity is to be used more than 400 or 500 feet from the plant or if motors are to be installed, it is usually better to use 110 volts. If two buildings situated in close proximity to each other are to be lighted, 32 volts can be used.

Select a plant and battery, if possible, so that the lights can be operated from the generator during those periods of greatest use, for from one-fourth to one-half of all the energy used in charging the storage battery is lost and cannot be recovered again.—CLARENCE E. REID, Kansas Agricultural College.

The suggestion is made by W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm tractors at our agricultural college, that high school courses be so arranged that students may gain information relative to farm machinery and its operation. As agriculture is taught in 474 high schools in Kansas, it would be easy to devote part of the time allowed for the agricultural course to the study of farm mechanics. Local farm implement dealers would undoubtedly be glad to co-operate by loan of machines and sufficient other material for study, since most of their stock is not used during the winter. A large per cent of the plows used in Kansas are not properly adjusted, due to lack of knowledge on the part of the operator.

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LOYALTY TO OUR GOVERNMENT

There is no such thing as occupying a neutral position in supporting our Government in the prosecution of the war. Those who are not for our Government are against it. Loyalty is a positive position or attitude. Aroused by attempts on the part of interested persons to exploit the sale of meat in opposition to the Government's plans for winning the war, Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, brands opposition to the federal conservation plans as comparable to opposition to the draft.

Opposition to the plans for conservation have been found here and there in Kansas, as well as in other states. One Kansas merchant, for example, heads his newspaper advertisement, "Meatless Day—What?" and goes on to say, "The country is full of cattle. What is more plentiful with us than beef? On Saturdays, instead of 'meatless days' we are going to establish real 'meat days' with bargains in chunks, quantities, loins, rounds, anything to suit the trade."

The following telegram from Mr. Hoover on this subject was received last week by Dr. H. J. Waters, food administrator for Kansas:

"Statements exploiting the sale of meat and protesting against wheatless and meatless days as unnecessary sacrifice by the American public are either malicious or emanate from personal interest obviously endeavoring to raise the price of meat. The results from meatless days have for the first time created a sufficient visible supply of meat to allow us to partially comply with the quantities requested by the Allies for shipments during the month of December. This should be a matter of satisfaction to the entire American people that their devotion in this matter now enables us to resume our duties to the Allies in this respect and our endeavors should in no instance be relaxed.

"As to wheat, we have already exported the whole of the surplus of the 1917 harvest over and above the normal demands of our own population until the 1918 harvest. It is necessary for the food administration to restrict the export of wheat so as to retain in the United States sufficient supplies to carry our own people until the next harvest. Therefore all exports of wheat from now forward are limited entirely to the volume of saving made by the American people in their consumption of wheat and wheat products. We are continuing wheat shipments for December as far as our situation allows, but even with all the conservation made we are still unable to load over 400,000 tons of foodstuffs urgently required by the Allies during the month of December.

"Statements given out for personal interest are in little accord with the spirit being shown by millions of homes in the United States in an endeavor to aid the food administration in its task of feeding our own soldiers abroad as well as our Allies, and stabilizing prices to our own people. In the critical situation of the world's good today, opposition to the Government's conservation measure is an action comparable to opposition to the draft, because any failure in saving food means direct and immediate loss of life aside from serious interference with our war service in the feeding of our Allies."

OLEO TAX AGAIN

A news item has been going the rounds to the effect that Congress will be asked to remove or lower the tax of ten cents a pound on colored oleo in the interests of lowering the cost to the consumer of a valuable food product. It seems to be the fixed policy of the oleo interests to misstate or misrepresent the facts.

Producers of butter do not insist upon oleo selling upon its merits simply to keep up the price of real butter. What they object to is the selling of colored oleo as butter and at or near the price of real butter. Instead of lowering the

price of oleo to people who cannot afford butter at its present price, the removal of the tax on colored oleo would have the opposite effect. The uncolored, which has all the food value of the colored, pays only a nominal tax, barely enough to bring it under the supervision of the revenue department. When colored it can be sold in competition with butter, and if anyone thinks the makers of colored oleo will not take advantage of that opportunity if given free rein, they have another guess coming. All there is back of the constant fight to get the tax removed from colored oleo is the fact that with that restriction removed more profit can be made from the product, and not one penny will go to the people who must use the imitation article.

KANSAS JUDGING TEAM SECOND

The Kansas Agricultural College stock judging team, which Prof. C. W. McCampbell took to the International Live Stock Exposition, won second place in

the judging contest conducted on the first day of the show. Teams from twelve of the leading institutions of the country competed. The team from Nebraska won first place, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College third, University of Minnesota fourth, Iowa State College fifth, and the Missouri Agricultural College sixth.

The men comprising the Kansas team were: D. J. Borthwick, Great Bend; C. L. Reeve, Garden City; H. M. Birks, Hays; F. O. Blecha, Severy; Ford Haggerty, Greensburg, and A. C. Hancock, Stanley. The students visited a number of the leading stock farms of the country en route to Chicago, and whether they had won or not, the trip would have been of great educational value to them.

To make the team for the International has been one of the high honors of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas Agricultural College for a good many years.

MONEY FOR THE RED CROSS

WE ARE to be asked the coming week to open up our pocketbooks in response to the most beseeching and far-reaching appeal ever made for mercy and relief. The American Red Cross is organized to administer the relief to suffering humanity so generously contributed by the American people. Up to date approximately eighty-five million dollars has been collected for the war fund. Fully forty millions of this have already been appropriated. As the war progresses the need for relief increases with great rapidity and the hundred million dollar fund already subscribed will soon be gone.

The fine young manhood of our land has responded to the call of humanity and world-wide justice. The least possible sacrifice we who stay at home can make is to consecrate our money to the relief work of such a great humanitarian organization as the American Red Cross, which aims to mobilize the heart and soul of America toward binding up the wounds of a bleeding world.

The expense of collecting and administering the war fund is amazingly small. The national headquarters at Washington included on November 1, sixty-three officials, most of them men and women of great experience in large affairs, who are working without salary or living expenses. Over the country there are thousands of capable volunteer workers. The salary list has been reduced since last July from 700 to 423 in number, and the salaries paid have also decreased in average amount. In France the working staff numbers 864 persons, of whom only 347 are paid by the Red Cross. The remainder are either volunteers or are paid from other sources. The army controls and apportions transportation facilities for the American relief work. The army cannot deal with a great number of individual organizations, and the Red Cross, which is associated with the army and virtually under its control, is the logical avenue for economically conducting relief work.

Broadly speaking, the Red Cross War Council in its semi-annual report just issued announces its aims as follows:

To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors on duty wherever and whenever that care may be needed.

To shorten the war—by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American army can become fully effective abroad.

To lay foundations for an enduring peace—by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our allies, carrying to them the expression of the finest side of the American character.

The Red Cross work is far more than relieving misery and suffering from a humanitarian standpoint. It is well worth while from that standpoint alone, but in addition its work becomes a most important war measure. Our boys are already being sent across by the thousands. All over this country in the various cantonments and camps they are being given the most intensive training in preparation for the task of taking over a large part of the actual fighting in the near future. A million or more will be in Europe by spring. Other millions may follow if the war lasts as long as some seem to think it will.

We can probably win the war by sheer force of numbers, but at what a cost! Shall we lavishly throw our boys into the breach and grudgingly dole out the money needed to keep up their efficiency to the highest point, or shall we who stay at home give lavishly of our money and thus conserve our boys who have made the supreme sacrifice? And we must not forget that the French soldiers and the British and Italian soldiers are holding the line for us while we are getting ready. Every dollar spent in increasing their efficiency is saving our own boys who must go in later. The soldier now in the trenches who hears only of the misery and suffering of his family at home, in the letters he receives, is not a good soldier. Red Cross relief to the civilian population keeps up his spirit and makes of him an efficient fighter, thus lightening the task for our own men.

We must give both men and money. Can we for a single moment weigh any sacrifice in money against the sacrifice made by those of our boys who are facing the unspeakable horror of warfare as it is now being conducted and the possibility of giving their lives for the cause or coming back home maimed and broken in body?

COAL SCARCITY

Statistical reports show that we have increased our coal production fifty million tons during the past year. We may wonder why coal is scarcer and higher than ever in price. The facts are that with the increased industrial activity in consequence of the demand for war supplies and munitions, we need one hundred million tons more coal than in normal years. We are thus fifty million tons short of our actual needs. Shortage of cars has also further complicated the matter. Apparently the only thing we can do is to try to economize in the use of the coal so as to overcome the shortage.

Those who have tried to lay in the usual supply of coal for the winter hardly need the reminder that something must be done to make the fuel available go farther. If we have only a ton of coal on hand and do not know just how soon we can get another ton, we will need no urging to economize in its use. On most farms there is considerable wood that can be worked up into fuel. In setting out our trees we nearly always make the mistake of setting them too thickly and have hesitated to thin them out when they began to crowd each other. There is hardly an old homestead—in Eastern Kansas, at least—where the trees do not need thinning out in order to permit the remainder to grow and develop properly. There are dead limbs that should be cut out to improve the looks of the trees, and limbs that should be removed in order to permit the air to circulate more freely.

Striving to save the coal by utilizing such sources of fuel is an act of patriotism, for the boys on the other side and in training camps cannot be equipped and maintained without an abundant supply of coal. Every bit of coal saved by the methods suggested helps in the successful prosecution of the war.

K. S. A. C. AT INTERNATIONAL

The high-class live stock fitted by the Kansas Agricultural College and sent to the International at Chicago by special train, has won a liberal share of the premiums offered. Kansas may not be much of a sheep state just at present, but Prof. A. M. Paterson with his college entries has cleaned up some of the best prizes offered. On five fat wethers shown the college won first on yearling Dorset wether and champion Dorset wether, champion grade and cross-bred wether, and reserve champion wether of the show, also first prize wether special, second prize on pen of five wethers, pure-bred or cross-bred, and third prize on grade Shropshire wether.

In hogs the Kansas college won first and champion on grade barrows, first and third on grade barrows between 200 and 250 pounds weight, second on pure-bred barrows over six months of age and under twelve, second on pen of barrows over six months and under twelve, and second on a pen of pure-bred barrows over 200 and under 250 pounds in weight.

In cattle the college won in the Hereford classes first in two-year-old steers, fifth in senior yearling steers, first in junior yearlings, first in senior steer calves, and second on Hereford steer herd. In the Shorthorn classes it won fifth in two-year-old steers, fourth in senior yearlings, second in junior yearlings, and sixth in senior calves. In the Angus classification the college won fifth place on their two-year-old steer, fourth on the senior yearling, and second on the Angus herd. The Galloway winnings were first on yearling steer, first on steer under one year, and second on Galloway steer herd. In grades and cross-breds first was won on two-year-old and first on yearling steer. In specials the college took second in any or all breeds of steers, first on steer under twelve months, and third on steer herd.

With very few exceptions the stock exhibited was bred by the college, as well as fitted for the show.

FARMERS SOLVING PROBLEMS

Farm Clubs of Missouri Giving Producer Standing in Market Circles

By WILLIAM HIRTH, Publisher Missouri Farmer

MANY people are led astray by the idea that somewhere within the realm of politics there is an alchemy which will cure all the farmer's ills. Notwithstanding its delusions in the past, this idea has now apparently broken loose once more up in North Dakota, and, as in the past, is certain to lead its ardent pursuers into a slough of despond. There are several fundamental mistakes which such idealists, whether sincere or otherwise, make, and we have reached a place where we cannot afford any more mistakes; in the first place, there have been few western legislatures in which for years the farmer members have not been in the majority and hence the confession that our ills are political is a severe indictment against the efficiency of these men; on the other hand, if you say that they were ineffective merely because they did not have the entire machinery of a state in their hands, then what of the cyclonic sweep of the People's Party back in the early nineties which drove from power such titans as John J. Ingalls of Kansas and put in his place in the United States Senate William A. Peffer of whistled fame, saying nothing about "Socks" Jerry Simpson, Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, or Tom Watson of Georgia? Cast up on the crest of an upheaval, these men rendered valuable aid with reference to certain much needed reforms—but as a permanent constructive force they left nothing in their wake and this will ever be true of such movements which represent blind anger rather than deliberate and well directed effort.

As long as the issue is hot we become very much excited and throw our hats in the air, but when the band stops playing and the issue cools off, we usually cool off with it. Again, what difference does it make who holds the offices so long as those who do hold them give to the farmer the things to which he is justly entitled? In other words, it is power rather than offices that the farmer needs, and given the power, why should he want to bother himself about running a political machine and assume responsibility for the horde of demagogues and barnacles who will always hover in its wake?

Verily there are golden things which these dreamers could learn from Samuel Gompers, who came over this self-same road years ago and who has learned to care nothing for the empty husks of public office, so long as those who wear these trappings of authority give to the American Federation of Labor the things it wants!—and to which, on occasion at least, I am persuaded it was not entitled—at least not in the manner in which it obtained them.

In order for a farm or any other kind of organization to live it must be fundamentally constructive. It must come upon the scene with a program which will be stronger tomorrow than it is today—which has about it the aroma of the "fleshpots," for we are all human—which is something more than mere idealism—which will make it of positive advantage for farmers to be on the inside rather than on the outside—and such an organization can never be constructed out of mere political excitement or "issues" which are a roaring bonfire one moment and a mass of dying embers and ashes the next. As the reader has long since learned, the Farm Club leaders of Missouri take exactly the opposite view from all these propagandists. On the contrary they believe that the farmer's battles must be fought out in the market place—that it is a business and not a political problem, and hence, in a very matter of fact though tremendously earnest way, they are setting about to beat the other fellows at their own game!

THE NEW FARMERS' MACHINE

Therefore, for the last time I repeat that the Farm Club leaders of Missouri believe that the only way to put the farmer on an equal footing with the manufacturer, merchant, banker and organized labor and compel "production cost, together with a reasonable profit for the fruits of the farmer's sweat and toil," is to acquire the ownership and control of the agencies through which the products of the farm reach the distributor and consumer—that but a small fraction of the tribute which the specu-

lator and monopolists have been exacting will in a few years pay for these agencies outright—that, in short, there is no hope for the farmer if he is to toil the whole year through and then finally pass through a narrow little lane with the "toll takers" stationed at the other end—and I believe the more the reader contemplates this new program, the more he will conclude that, at last, keen business acumen rather than mere sentimentalism has made its appearance in the forum of American agriculture.

In the meantime, as I have previously said, any farm organization program which is to get anywhere must have about it the aroma of the "fleshpots"—and while I mean this only in the wholesome sense of the word, I mean it nevertheless. The farmer as well as other men is human and therefore demands results—not at some dim and distant time, but today! Here and there the eyes of a far-seeing one may rest on the snow-capped summit of the mountain—but for the most part our gaze rivets only the level of the horizon immediately in front of us and therefore while the Farm Clubs intend deliberately to spare the life of the country town, their dealings in mill feed, flour, coal, cottonseed meal and cake, linseed oil meal, commercial fertilizers, binder twine, etc., is by no means a pink tea affair—and through the directors of the State Association they are buying these commodities by the hundreds of cars at prices which no ordinary local dealer can hope to touch—and these things serve to "prime the pump" and thus already we have inducements to offer which mean that the average Missouri farmer wants to get into a Farm Club every whit as much as the leaders want him in. A favorite slogan of the organizing squads is, "Your first barrel of flour will pay your annual dues." If you don't believe this sort of an appeal will be attractive, just call a bunch of farmers together at some little school house and try it; and once within the fold, it doesn't take them long to catch the larger vision—to see the distant peaks of the mountains and be willing to toil through the briars and brambles of the crags and canons that intervene.

In the past, the different farm organizations have organized here, there and yonder—wherever they could get a foothold. But the Farm Clubs work on a different principle. They try to make a "clean sweep" as they go; therefore, the moment one club is organized in a community, that club immediately invites in the farmers from the adjoining districts to a joint meeting at which time an order will perhaps be made up for a mixed car of mill feed and flour; but be that as it may, these adjoining districts are invited in in order that they may go back to their respective school houses and organize themselves. If there are some weak districts, these farmers usually "split up" and join the clubs closest to them. As soon as possible, a regular organizing squad is formed—for the first goal is always to organize solidly around a given shipping point in order that carload commodities may be handled to advantage. Plenty of literature is always supplied through the official organ and some months ago the writer prepared a Farm Club address which briefly sets forth the purpose of the movement, and the reading of this address is usually the first thing on the program wherever a new club is being

organized. As soon as a given community has been solidly brought into the line, then the "organizing squads" begin to "set fire to the prairie" at some other shipping point—often driving eighteen or twenty miles in their automobiles after supper—when the above performance is repeated.

And here is the great and vital thing in the Farm Club plan—the fact that the work of organization is being done by farmers themselves! If you want the answer to the remarkable progress which this great movement is making, it is because back of it are thousands of farmers whose hearts and souls are aflame with the things they are doing—an enthusiasm which can never be brought into being by paid organizers or paid officers who work for so much per day or year. And it is intensely interesting to watch the new machine in motion. If tonight the reader could climb into an automobile with an "organizing squad," when they reach the "new school house" he would no doubt see from eighteen to twenty-five farmers—non-committal, hesitant and doubtful—but after two or three hours talk, entirely willing to fall in line; but should he return to this same school house two or three months hence, he is very apt to be astounded at the transformation which has taken place—to find the president delivering a real "address" with a half dozen others literally bursting with things to say on the subject of the evening. It is only through the "melting pot" of these school house discussions that we will ever be able to develop a militant farm leadership equal to the great tasks which confront us—and to this end, a series of Farm Club discussions have been prepared in pamphlet form, comprising such subjects as "The Packing House Situation," "Farmer Owned Flour Mills," "Dealing in Futures," "Co-operative Elevators," "Co-operative Creameries," "Live Stock Shipping Associations"—and in order not to neglect the purely educational questions, there are such other subjects as "Rural High Schools," "Growing Alfalfa," "Cowpeas, Soybeans and Rape," "Commercial Fertilizers," "Balanced Rations," "Soil Fertility," "The Federal Land Bank," "Butchering on the Farm," etc. At the last meeting the pamphlets on the subject which is to be discussed at the next meeting are handed out to the different members so that they may prepare themselves in the meantime—and this means that every meeting night is full of vital interest—a veritable "night school" at which these farmers are discussing the great troubling problems of American agriculture as they never discussed them before. Is there any wonder that such a movement should have heart and soul behind it? If it had started even ten years ago, would not the American farmer be an economic force overshadowing all other forces in the nation today?

THE COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

As soon as a thousand or more farmers within a given county have been brought within the fold, a County Farmers' Association is formed with a president, treasurer, and usually a board of not less than fifteen directors; later on, these directors choose from among their number an executive committee of five who select a county secretary, determine his salary and also take charge of the general affairs of the association. The secretary, who is usually some bright

young farmer, is the connecting link between the various clubs in the county and the State Association—that is, he finds out what the different local clubs need and then sees to it that they are supplied. But he does a good deal more than this; in practically all the counties where county associations have been formed thus far, the county secretary will open an exchange during the coming winter months where club members may list free of charge any live stock, feed, farm implements, seeds, poultry, etc., they have for sale—and the rendering of this service alone for 1,500 or 2,000 farmers in any average county will pay the secretary's salary of \$75 or \$100 per month. Already this exchange is being maintained in a number of counties in a small way and so useful is the service proving that it is certain to soon become a fixture in all of them.

During the coming winter a great deal of attention will also be paid to the building of farmers' elevators and the forming of live stock shipping associations—a number of which have been organized during the present year which already show savings of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in their respective communities. Once the Farm Clubs have taken possession of a community, it is an easy matter to appoint a "shipping manager" who receives the live stock on appointed days, accompanies it to market, and in this way club members get exactly what their stuff brings at the stock yards, minus their share of the shipping and selling cost. Likewise, the clubs near a given shipping point usually appoint some capable secretary to look after incoming shipments of mill feed, flour, coal, etc. Thus the reader gets a better idea of what I mean by the "fleshpots"—for the Farm Clubs have a program which means the saving of money right from the start and therefore the members are not compelled to exist altogether on the noise of the band. At first local merchants were inclined to become panic-stricken, but when they learned that the Farm Clubs contemplated no assault upon the regular commercial lines, except that they proposed to take over feeds, flour, coal, etc., they were glad to become parties to the "compromise" and now, instead of looking askance at the movement, they frequently attend the Farm Club meetings.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION

The State Association is, in a word, the "big stick" of the county associations and the hundreds of school house Farm Clubs—a concentrated power which drives the big deals and which, as I have already said, in my humble judgment represents the greatest and best built farmers' machine ever constructed in the corn belt. In fact, taking the Farm Club organization plan from top to bottom, I doubt whether any aggregation of corporation lawyers could improve upon it very much.

Just now the directors of the State Association are perfecting the plans for a big Farm Club seed house in which all the good farm seeds of the state will be assembled, re-cleaned and tested, and then sold to Farm Club members on a basis which will "split" the seedsman's profit between producer and buyer; for this service, the man who has seed for sale and the man who buys it will perhaps pay between them a fee of 10 cents per bushel—or just enough to generously pay the cost of the expense entailed—and when one considers that 10 cents per bushel on 100,000 bushels of timothy seed will give the Farm Club seed house a margin of \$10,000 for its services, it can be seen that this fee can no doubt be reduced rather than increased. In the meantime, not only will such a seed house save the farmers of Missouri hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, but they will at all times know where to get seeds that are clean and that will grow. Isn't it a wonder that somebody hasn't thought of this before—and doesn't it show the need of a powerful state organization of farmers in what we commonly regard as the "little things"?

Also, negotiations are now in progress to induce some of the large eastern loan companies to make farm loans direct to farm club members at 5 per cent net—thus saving them the 1, 2 or 3 per cent commission which for years has gone to

(Continued on Page Eight)



UNLOADING CORN IN DICKINSON COUNTY WITH MOVABLE ELEVATOR—
A GREAT LABOR-SAVER

SPREAD IN CATTLE PRICES

Unusual Difference Past Year Between Tops and Bulk of Sales

By L. J. HORLACHER

ONE question concerning the cattle market which has been more often asked by feeders and cattle growers this year than ever before, is this: "Why is it that when the top cattle market was quoted at \$16.50, my cattle sold for only \$12.50?" It is true that there has been a wider spread this year than ever before between the top prices and the bulk of sales. While prime corn-fed steers were soaring toward the \$18 mark the great majority of sales fluctuated little more than three dollars and continued on practically the same plane as before. Some of the factors which caused this unusual condition, and other factors which exert a steady influence from year to year, can be well set forth by taking for an example the great central market of Chicago as representative of conditions throughout the whole country.

The market for the year opened with a healthy undertone and a spread of less than two dollars between top and bulk sales. Competition was keen and there was an outlet for everything from quality to trash. The eastern demand for cattle was unseasonably broad. A good price was maintained because of the fact that fat bullocks weighing 1,400 pounds or more were unusually scarce. Orders for British and French army beef created a large demand among killers for steers of 1,200 pounds or more, regardless of quality. The supply could be classified as "a crop of bad cattle," with a low dressing percentage, most of which was at least sixty days short on the corn-crib cross. This liquidation was made possible because prevailing prices gave the feeders a profitable margin of two to three dollars.

There were a few fundamental factors which had a steady influence on the market for the whole year. The first of these was a scarcity of prime fat corn-fed bullocks. At the beginning of the year there was an unusual scarcity, but the returns for each succeeding week indicated a steadily decreasing supply. Reports showed that steers that had been fed corn only seventy-five days were sent in. Toward the last of January the following statement was made: "Prime bullocks have disappeared, \$12 being a probable quotation for a load of blacks of the right weight and finish." This shows that the market was gradually swinging over to a place where the demand was for weight and a pinch of fat, a condition which actually occurred in a short time.

The high price of corn and other feeds was the big factor in the scarcity of prime bullocks. During the last of August and the first of September these feeds were so high and prime fats with lots of quality so scarce that top prices soared. A little fat on a drove of bullocks frequently made a difference of \$2 per hundred. The demand for quality continually boosted the price until the crest of \$17.90 was reached. The only thing that prevented an \$18 sale of heavies was that at that time a set of Jewish holidays temporarily eliminated the New York kosher demand. With the kosher demand eliminated, weighty western stuff was made to do substitute duty for corn-feds. Prices declined and did not rise again because the public balked.

High prices cannot be paid for stuff that lacks size, quality, and finish. The bulk of the run consisted of steers that were sent to market from two to three months ahead of the time at which they should normally have been sent. During the first month a large crop of warmed-up stuff was sent in. From month to month conditions steadily deteriorated. A strong and steady liquidation of grassers served to hold down the price, with little fluctuation, although there was a slight gradual rise during the year. Although the war demand was great, yet because of lack of quality and finish the price could not rise any appreciable degree.

No market can stand up and be stable under excessive liquidation. High cost of corn and an apprehension that they would overstay a good market caused feeders to send in many western cattle prematurely. Toward the latter part of February prices showed signs of a severe break, due to the cutting off of eastern demand, milder weather, and other seasonal influences. But at this

juncture the runs diminished greatly and prevented a break. The light run was attributed to feed lot depletion, a condition which the earlier, excessive liquidation could not help but cause. Not one in ten feeders who had been running their cattle onto the market had re-instated the stock disposed of. If the

demand has to be met by drawing on the future supply, then there is certain to be a scarcity later which will be keenly felt.

Another factor which at times threatened the stability of the market was car shortage. Although shippers could obtain the animals readily enough, yet

Kansas Wins Club Championship

THE champion agricultural club of the thirty-three northern and western states is the Glenwood Mother-Daughter Canning Club of Leavenworth County, Kansas. This information has just been received from O. H. Benson, States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the boys' and girls' club work in the northern states. This honor was competed for by corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs—in fact every kind of club supervised by the state club leaders in the northern part of the United States. Each club entering for the championship honor had to furnish certified copies of all its records and complete statements with supporting letters telling of its activities. In other words, the committee having the task of deciding which club had won the coveted honor demanded the most complete evidence that the clubs making claims for recognition had actually "delivered the goods" in the fullest sense.

KANSAS FARMER readers will recall that our representative who attended an exhibit and demonstration meeting of the Glenwood Club held in Leavenworth last December, told in our issue of December 30, 1916, of its remarkable achievements. Mr. Benson, who was present, said that he had attended big fairs and expositions all over the country, but up to that time had seen no community canning exhibit equal to the one made by this club at its Leavenworth demonstration meeting. He had recently visited the display of canned products at the Eastern States Exposition held in connection with the National Dairy Show at Springfield, Massachusetts, and this exhibit was not more than twice as large as that of the Glenwood Club, although \$15,000 had been appropriated to get the products together and ten states were represented. The members of this club were competing for the national honors in mother-

daughter canning clubs at that time, and later were given first place. Now it brings added honor to Kansas in being rated as the champion agricultural club of the United States.

This honor which comes to Kansas through the Glenwood Club was the result of work done in 1916 when with twenty-nine teams approximately 11,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats were canned. No team canned fewer than twenty-one varieties and one team put up 253 kinds of products. This year the club has thirty-seven teams, and it is expected that the final report on the work will show an increase over the number of cans filled last year. One mother and daughter have canned 1,023 quarts.

The Glenwood Club was the first mother-daughter canning club in the United States. It was organized in 1915 by P. H. Ross, then county agricultural agent of Leavenworth County, and Otis E. Hall, state club leader, and was composed of eleven teams of twenty-two members. These teams canned 2,900 quarts of products.

In the Glenwood community is a small frame church which stands in the open country four miles from a town, and school house a mile distant from the church. The Glenwood Club has made itself responsible for the renovation and repair of the church, for the improvement of the church and school yards, and for better paid teachers. The county farm bureau has been strengthened, a community club which includes all members of the families represented in the canning club has been organized, and the whole neighborhood has been united for work and for pleasure as a result of its activities. Members of the club are preparing and serving free of charge hot lunches for the school children. The school board provided the equipment. they could not fill orders. This made it practically impossible for killers at

eastern points to secure supplies.

Packers will pay good prices as long as they have a ready outlet for beef and by-products. The fact that the United States is practically the only country in a position to export beef in considerable quantities insures a continuance of high prices. Eastern demands and the demands caused by the war have given a steady outlet for the products of the packing houses. During the whole year each shortage in the run clearly showed that the demands upon the killers were very great. When the needs of the killers are great it is very seldom that a slight excessive run will send the price downward.

Reports and rumors will get started, and when once started they travel like wildfire. When the war came on and steps began to be taken toward food control, there was a great fear that the Government would arbitrarily fix prices. Because of the great advance in the price of corn and other feeds there was an apprehension that the price would be fixed below the cost of production. This caused a large run and liquidation with a resulting decline in price of one dollar per hundredweight.

During the fore part of June there is always a seasonal spread-widening. At this time liberal receipts of grass cattle begin to come in, especially in the southwestern markets. At this time speculators get out and vigorously prosecute the gathering, so that the price level must necessarily become proportionately lower. The continuous flood of light and grassy stuff that comes in is always demoralizing. This run is generally aggravated in July by drouth in Texas and the southwest states. At different times during the whole summer drouths occur in various sections of the range country and make it necessary for cattle to be sent to the market prematurely. In the latter part of August, when the movement from the Southwest has been reduced, the movement from the Northwest begins, thus tending to keep the market in a stable condition by maintaining the supply of grassers. If anything arises to prevent the smooth blending of these two movements, then the price will go up until a normal supply again comes on. By the last of September the regular fall avalanche of little ill-bred steers of the dairy type from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, occurs. Most of these go to the killers without competition, so that they can practically set any price which they wish to pay.

"Unstable cattle markets are the result of gluts everywhere." Enormous receipts wholly out of proportion to demand must necessarily cause a decline. Whenever this congestion is relieved a tonic influence is felt throughout the whole market.

Case Against Rats and Mice

Rats and mice are among the worst animal pests in the world, according to biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

From their home among filth they visit dwellings and store rooms to pollute and destroy human food.

The rat carries bubonic plague and many other diseases fatal to man and has no doubt been responsible for more untimely deaths among human beings than all wars of history.

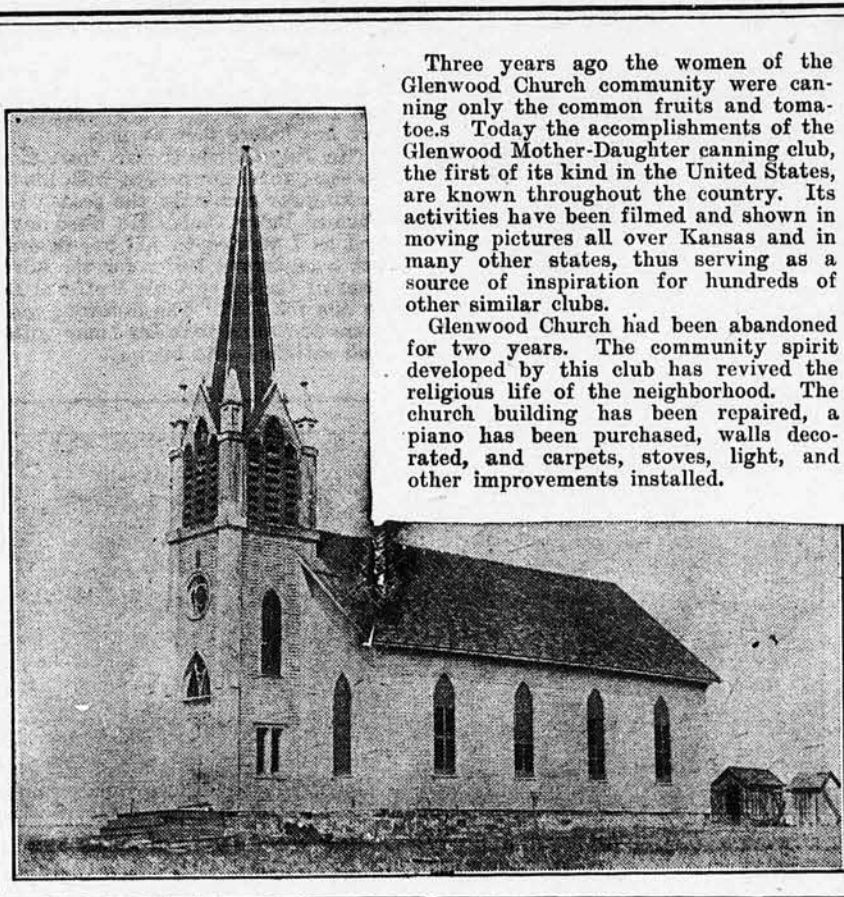
In the United States rats and mice destroy each year in homes, in factories, stores, and warehouses, in cars and on ships, crops, poultry, and other property valued at more than \$200,000,000—an amount equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of 200,000 men.

Grain eaten and wasted by rats and mice on many farms would pay all the farmers' taxes.

Rats and mice breed from six to ten times a year, producing their destructive kind at an alarming rate.

They are parasites without a single redeeming characteristic.

A good many of our readers in Western Kansas tried Mexican Pinto beans the past season. We would be very glad to have reports of results, whether a success or failure, and particularly where one or more acres were planted. This information may be of value in future years.



Three years ago the women of the Glenwood Church community were canning only the common fruits and tomatoes. Today the accomplishments of the Glenwood Mother-Daughter canning club, the first of its kind in the United States, are known throughout the country. Its activities have been filmed and shown in moving pictures all over Kansas and in many other states, thus serving as a source of inspiration for hundreds of other similar clubs.

Glenwood Church had been abandoned for two years. The community spirit developed by this club has revived the religious life of the neighborhood. The church building has been repaired, a piano has been purchased, walls decorated, and carpets, stoves, light, and other improvements installed.

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This year you must be prepared against colic, bloat and indigestion by having "Equi-Bov-Ease" on hand. No poison or harmful drugs, but the latest scientific remedy. Use it as directed and results will save your stock. A veterinary may get there too late. Send \$1.00 and be fortified against loss. Postage prepaid any place in the U. S.

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PORTLAND MICHIGAN

Persistent Milkers Profitable

Persistent milkers—the kind that milk well for a whole year, not the type that yield abundantly at first and then soon drop down in production—are the winners in the long run. The steady cow is usually the most profitable one. This is an important point for beginners in dairying to understand.

Some cows in the co-operative dairy work conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station have yielded considerably above the average at the first of their lactation periods, but within two or three months their yield would fall nearly a third and by the end of the period would be only a fourth of the original production. The average daily yield for the period was found to be more than seven pounds less than that of cows having a comparatively uniform record from month to month.

Cows tend to decrease in milk flow as the lactation period advances. The milk yield of ninety-six Jerseys fell 47 per cent and their fat record 42 per cent in ten months. Ninety-six Holsteins decreased their milk 49 per cent and their fat 47 per cent in the same time. The percentage of fat gradually increased as lactation advanced.

KANSAS FARMER DAIRY CLUB

Another Prize Record

BONNIE BELL, the cow milked by Glen Romig, of Topeka, in the first year's work of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, produced over 13,000 pounds of milk and almost 500 pounds of butter fat. We give on this page the summary of her year's record.

She was shipped in from Wisconsin and freshened the day after being unloaded in Topeka. She was rather low in flesh, and a considerable portion of the feed she consumed was used to build her up and get her into what dairymen call "working condition." The column in

I picked her out because of her good disposition, good points as a dairy cow, and on account of her being young—only five years old. I thought I would have about two weeks to feed her up before she freshened, but to my great surprise she was fresh that night and had a fine heifer calf. Until I got her built up a little she was in no condition for the contest. I was glad to find she was a good feeder, and it did not take long to get her in fair condition, although she did not do as well as if she had had a longer wait after shipping.

Glen Romig's Year's Record

Month—	Total Milk	Test	Total Butterfat	Average Elgin Market for Month	Value of Butterfat Based on Elgin Market	Total Cost of Feed	Profit for Month
April—5 days	550.5	3.1	7.77	.3420	\$ 2.66	\$.75	\$ 1.91
May.	1,168.0	3.1	56.06	.2912	16.32	9.55	6.77
June.	1,680.0	2.8	47.22	.2862	13.51	10.93	2.58
July.	1,299.0	3.1	53.27	.2762	14.71	10.51	4.20
August.	992.5	4.2	41.68	.2988	12.45	7.62	4.83
September.	990.0	4.0	39.60	.3225	12.77	7.48	5.29
October.	1,068.5	3.4	36.32	.3462	12.57	10.99	1.58
November.	906.5	3.8	34.44	.3862	13.30	8.40	4.90
December.	913.5	3.8	34.71	.3850	13.38	9.33	4.03
January, 1917.	913.5	4.5	41.10	.3825	15.72	8.77	6.95
February.	770.0	4.7	36.19	.4033	14.60	7.44	7.16
March.	859.0	4.5	38.66	.4100	15.85	8.64	7.21
April—25 days ...	654.5	4.7	30.76	.4275	13.15	5.94	7.21
Totals.....	13,112.83		497.78		\$170.97	\$106.35	\$64.62

the summary giving the feed cost looks high, but we have reminded Dairy Club members a good many times that a cow takes what she needs of the feed for her own body before using any for milk. Bonnie Bell was doing this and closed the year in good shape to start off for an even better record.

The actual cost of the feed she consumed for the year was \$120, the uniform prices used in the contest being somewhat lower on some items.

Glen won fourth place in the contest and has been awarded the No. 34 Empire cream separator offered by the Empire Cream Separator Company, Plamondon Building, Chicago, Illinois. He is now milking a registered heifer in the advanced class of the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. Here is his own story of the year's work with Bonnie Bell:

"One year ago Mr. S. E. Cobb, vice-president of the Bank of Topeka, asked my father if he had a son who would like to join the Dairy Club. My father said he would find out, and when he came home he asked me if I would like to join. I answered that I would be glad to do so. In a few days my father and I went to the bank to see about getting the money. That was the first time I had met Mr. Cobb to talk with him. I am sorry I had not met him sooner, because it does one good to meet and do business with such business men. Mr. Cobb was glad to loan me the money with which to buy my cow.

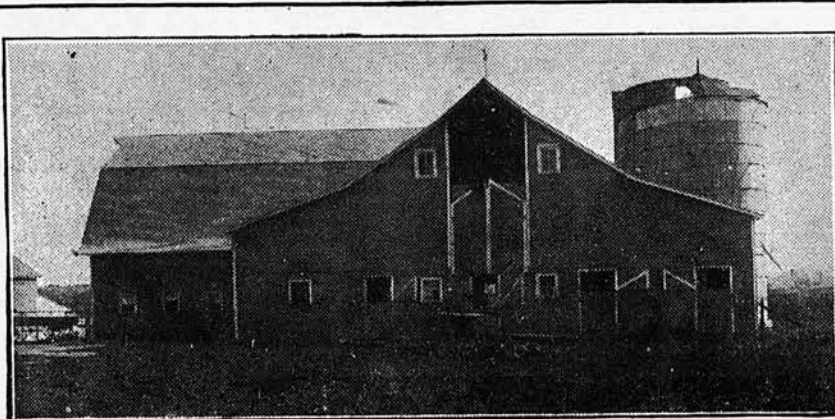
"My father was dealing in Holsteins then, and was shipping from Wisconsin. April 9, 1916, he brought in a carload of fine cows and heifers and said I could have my choice for \$125. That evening I picked out my cow and named her Bonnie Bell. She was a large, light-colored cow weighing about 1,200 pounds, and in poor condition because that day she had just finished a long, hard trip.

"I started my record April 26, and from that time on for about two months she gained slowly in milk until she reached sixty-two pounds a day. For the following two months she milked fairly well, from fifty-five to sixty-two pounds a day. I was then feeding a mixture of 100 pounds of corn bran, 200 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of corn chop, and 25 pounds of oil meal, at the rate of 18 to 20 pounds a day, besides the bluegrass pasture, later in the season feeding her all the alfalfa and silage she would eat. I thought she needed more oil meal, so one day I mixed twenty-five pounds more in with the other feed, and she got too much, which knocked her off her feed. This caused her to go down to forty pounds of milk a day, and I did not get her back, but she did fairly well considering everything. For the entire period she gave a total of 13,112 pounds of milk containing 497.17 pounds of butter fat.

"The milk I sold at wholesale for \$2.25 a hundred pounds. Over the cost of the cow, which was \$125, and her feed, which was \$120, I cleared \$10, besides a fine heifer calf worth easily \$75 and the cow, which was worth more at the end of the year than I had paid for her.

"I still have the calf and she is doing fine. When she was a young calf she had a nurse cow until she was six months old. She is due to freshen May 24, 1918. I do not know whether I will sell her before then or not.

"In July Claude Carter, from Meriden, Kansas, come down here with his father looking for a cow for the second Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. He liked my cow, and as I wanted to sell her in order to get a registered heifer for the advanced class of the Dairy Club, I offered Bonnie to him for \$165. The following week he came down and took her home with him, well satisfied with his buy.



BARN AND SILOS ON ROMIG DAIRY FARM.—NEW WING HAS BEEN ADDED AND MODERN EQUIPMENT INSTALLED

Genuine comfort if you ask for and get—

Mayer
Martha Washington
Comfort Shoes

Beware of Imitations—name and trade-mark stamped on the sole.

F. Mayer
Boot & Shoe
Company
Milwaukee,
Wis.



37
DIFFERENT
STYLES

HIDES

Biggs
Pays
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Biggs Wants Hides

"Biggs at Kansas City" wants all the hides you can ship. We must have horse and cow hides at any cost. The big tanneries are clamoring for hides. Army orders waiting! Prices highest in history. It will pay you to ship all your horse and cow hides to Biggs at K. C. Quickest returns.

Money By Return Mail

Your money is on the way to you in 15 minutes after your shipment reaches us. We do the biggest hide and fur business in the Southwest. Deal with the house that stands back of every promise.

Write At Once For Price List—see what we are paying for No. 1 Large Horse Hides and Salt Cured Cattle Hides.

E. W. BIGGS & CO. 1233 Biggs Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$29

Buy the New Butterfly No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skinning, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skins 95 cents per hour. Made also in five sizes up to No. 5 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Express the own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)
2151 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO 100,000 new in stock

"I am sure Bonnie Bell, with the right kind of feed and care, will make a better record this year than last on account of being 'prepared'."

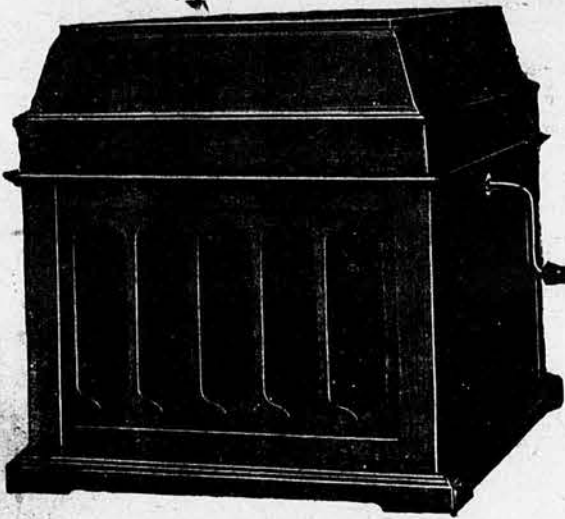
"In closing, I am glad to say that I was one out of the many boys and girls of Kansas to be in the first Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, and I am sure it was a great help to all of us. Even if some of us do not win one of the prizes given by different individuals and companies, we do win one prize—that is our cow and calf—so we should all feel satisfied, trying harder through the coming year."

During these times of high-priced feeds and high-priced live stock, a little figuring may mean a good many dollars saved on the feed bill this winter. One of our county agricultural agents was talking to a cattle feeder the other day and the question was brought up as to the relative costs of cottonseed meal and corn for wintering 700-pound calves as stockers. After looking up a few figures on the comparative nutritive value of corn and cottonseed meal for wintering calves, the feeder said that he considered the information worth many dollars to him. Are you feeding the most economical feeds for the class of animals in your lot? Are you furnishing material for maximum growth or are you fattening your animals at the expense of maximum growth?

Seed corn, acclimated to this locality, will sell at a premium next spring.

EDISON'S LIFE-LIKE PHONOGRAPH

THE NEW DIAMOND AMBEROLA



Model 50, Edison Diamond Amberola

Music You Can Have with the Amberola

Here are a few selections taken at random from the Edison Blue Amberol Record Catalog. They will give you an idea of what a treasure-house of music you will have to draw on when you get your Amberola.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ACCORDION
Amoureuse Waltz
Carnival of Venice—Variations
Italian Army March
My Sweetheart Waltz | OLD TIME SONGS
Carry Me Back to Old Virginia
Just Before the Battle Mother
Killarney Lost Chord
Love's Old Sweet Song |
| BAND
American Eagle March
Aida March
Coronation March—Prophete
Father of Victory March
Gems of Scotland
Invitation to the Waltz
Jolly Fellows' Waltz
Loin du Bal
March Religioso
Medley of War Songs
Messenger Boy March
Sextet—Lucia di Lammermoor | ORCHESTRA
Destiny Waltz
Every Little Movement—Madame
Sherry
In the Shadows Last Waltz |
| CONCERTINA
The Butterfly
Catch Me If You Can, Dance
Merry Widow Waltz | OVERTURES
Morning, Noon and Night in
Vienna Overture
Orpheus Overture
Ruy Blas Overture
Beautiful Galatea Overture
Light Cavalry Overture
Overture Oberon
Poet and Peasant Overture
Rienzi Overture |
| CORNET
Bride of the Waves
Come Sing to Me
A Dream
Nightingale Song
The Rosary | PATRIOTIC
Battle Cry of Freedom
Star Spangled Banner
Where Do We Go From Here?
It's a Long Way to Berlin, but
We'll Get There
We're Going Over
Over There Laddie Boy
Send Me Away With a Smile
Good-Bye Broadway, Hello
France
I May Be Gone For a Long,
Long Time
U. S. Army Bugle Calls—No. 2
Good-Bye, Good Luck, God Bless
You Medley—Waltz
U. S. Army Bugle Calls—Part 1 |
| FLUTE
Hear Me, Norma—Norma
Long, Long Ago | PICCOLO
Nightingale
Through the Air
Will o' The Wisp—Polka |
| HARRY LAUDER
I Love a Lassie
Just a Wee Deoch and Doris
Roamin' in the Gloamin'
She's My Daisy | VOCAL QUARTETS
Bridal Chorus—Lohengrin
Down on the Mississippi
Moonlight Bay
Little Cotton Dolly
In the Golden Afterwhile
Moonlight on the Lake |
| MARIMBA BAND
Blue Danube Waltz
Garden Dance
Messenger Boy March
Sari Waltz | VOCAL DUETS
Dancing Down in Dixie Land
Ever of Thee I'm Fondly Dreaming
Grandfather's Clock
Juanita (Old Spanish Melody)
Love's Melody
Me and Mandy Lee |
| INSTRUMENTAL MEDLEYS
Hawaiian Hula Medley
Medley of Southern Plantation
Songs
Money Musk Medley—Virginia
Reel
Selections from Red Mill
When it's Apple Blossom Time
in Normandy Medley—Turkey
Trot | |
| INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETS
Dream of the Tyrolienne (Herd
Girl's Dream)
Flower Song
Hearts and Flowers
Serenade | |

Don't miss this opportunity! We have made special arrangements with the Edison Laboratories, and have secured the personal consent of Thomas A. Edison, the master inventor, to offer you the use of one of Mr. Edison's 1918 Model New Diamond Amberolas and any twelve of the famous Edison Records in your home ON FREE TRIAL for a period of three days. The reproducer of the New Diamond Amberola is the genuine Edison Diamond-Point reproducer. The records we offer are the famous Edison Blue Amberol Records that are almost unwearable and unbreakable.

Don't hesitate one moment to mail the coupon at the bottom of this page and find out all about the

ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL OFFER

which permits you to have Thomas A. Edison's marvelous invention, the New Diamond Amberola, on trial in your home without costing you one cent or obligating you in any way.

Once you have Mr. Edison's wonderful Diamond Amberola in your home you will never let it go out again, so real, so life-like are its reproductions. It is hard to believe that an invention can be so nearly human. When you come in from the fields or home from town all tuckered out, and when the evening meal has been cleared away, you go into the sitting room and put a record on the Amberola. At the first note of Anna Case singing "Annie Laurie," Albert Spalding playing "My Old Kentucky Home," or any other favorite melody, you settle down in your favorite chair for an evening of the keenest enjoyment. No need to go outside for entertainment—you can have your fill right under your own roof and it won't make any difference to you whether it is as cold as Greenland or whether there is a blizzard raging outside. You run the whole show to suit yourself. Why longer deny yourself this delightful, inexpensive entertainment and recreation?

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Look over the list of dealers below, and pick out the name of the one nearest you. Fill out the coupon and mail it to him. He will send you the beautiful Amberola booklet, "A Master Product of a Master Mind," and the Blue Amberol Record Catalog, from which you may select the instrument you prefer and any twelve records for FREE TRIAL. If, after you have tried them, you feel that the enjoyment the Amberola gives you is worth more than the small amount you would have to part with to keep it, you may remit in cash or arrange convenient terms with the dealer. If, for any reason whatever, you do not care to keep the Amberola and records, simply notify the dealer, who will cheerfully take them back. You risk nothing, you do not obligate yourself in any way. RESOLVE NOW that you will not turn this page before you have filled out the coupon.

You'll want the beautiful booklet, "A Master Product of a Master Mind," anyhow. It is FREE. Just ask for it.

If you will write the nearest Edison dealer *at once*, it may not be too late to have an Amberola in your home for Christmas. As a Christmas gift that will be appreciated by the entire family, the New Edison Diamond Amberola is ideal because there is hardly a person who does not like some kind of music.

The Phonograph Company, 1305 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.
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ELLIS—A. Muhlbach & Sons
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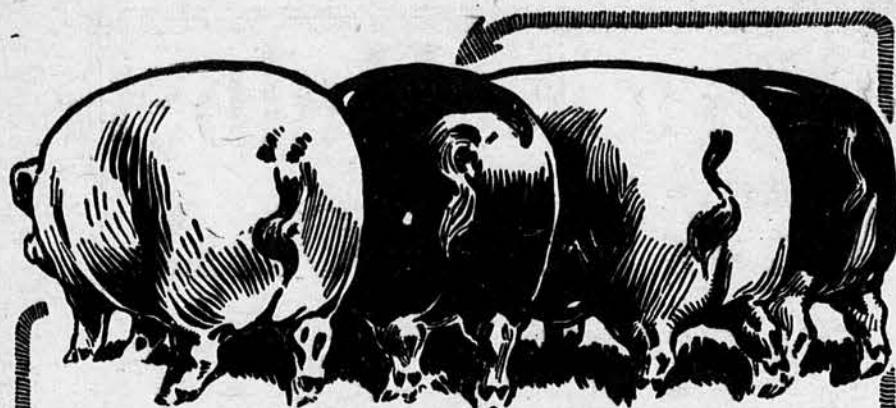
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Please send me the Amberola Book and particulars about your FREE TRIAL
offer on Edison Amberolas

FARMERS SOLVING PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page Four)



You Can Have Hogs Like These



The right medicine always at the right time

Your hogs are in constant danger from worms, cholera, pneumonia, digestive troubles; germs in the air, in the dust, in the grass; danger in new corn, change of seasons, contact with other hogs, etc. Take no chances with your hogs this year. They're too valuable. A few cents per hog invested in Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick may save you hundreds of dollars.

CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC BRICK

Is composed of powdered gentian root, sulphate of iron, bi-carbonate of soda, sulphur, carbonized peat, charcoal, quassia and pure dairy salt—all properly proportioned to insure a complete health prescription. Solid brick form makes it easy and economical—preserves its full medicinal strength to the last ounce.

Keep it before your hogs all the time. Let them doctor themselves. Watch them thrive and finish for market better and in less time at less feed cost.

Equally good for hogs, cattle, sheep and horses. Supplies needed medicine, and salts animals at the same time.

Positively Guaranteed to Satisfy You

We know Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick to be and do all we claim for it, and take all the chances of a 30-day trial by you in your own feed lot. We guarantee you will be satisfied with the result or refund all your money.

Order a dozen bricks from your dealer. If he does not handle it, write us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

Don't delay. Fill out and mail us the coupon today for valuable booklet on "Making Live Stock Pay," and full information on Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick.

CAREY SALT COMPANY

Dept. 256, Hutchinson, Kansas

Carey Salt Co.

Dept. 256 Hutchinson, Kansas

Please send me full information on Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick; also Free Book "Making Live Stock Pay."

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My Name.....

P. O. State.....

the local loan agent. The present plan is to negotiate these loans through the various county secretaries—and had not the war intervened the plan would unquestionably be in operation at this moment. This gives the Farm Club member who doesn't care to avail himself of the Federal Farm Loan Act a chance to get money for five, ten or more years at 5 per cent net—and had this plan been in operation in the corn belt during the last twenty-five years it would have saved our farmers millions of dollars in bonuses and commissions.

As soon as the State Association gets in good running order it is also intended to fatten and condition horses and mules in the various counties, and then, placing experienced horse and mule men in charge, ship and sell them direct to the southern planters and to other markets, thus saving to the farmer the margin of from \$30 to \$50 per head which from time out of mind has gone to the local buyer and to the big horse and mule dealers, some of whom have made millions of dollars out of this traffic.

To show that the directors of the State Association also are not unmindful of politics, at their last meeting it was decided to employ the biggest lawyer in Missouri to represent the Farm Clubs before a special session of the legislature which will convene during the coming winter to consider certain phases of the tax laws. And whoever heard of the farmers of a state going at things in this way—not with some little two-by-four lawyer, but with the ablest one available? Truly, it smacks of the methods of Wall Street! And mind you, these plans and things proceed from an organization not over eighteen months old!

THE ANNUAL DUES

And now the reader will naturally ask, what is all this going to cost the farmer, and the answer is, \$1.50 per year. Of this sum 50 cents goes to the schoolhouse Farm Club, 50 cents to the County Association, and 50 cents to the State Association; about all the local club expense is confined to stationery, etc., the heaviest burden falling upon the County Association—and in order that the latter may not lack for funds, an assessment of 10 per cent is levied on the profits of the individual clubs, for in this way the heaviest expense falls on the members who have saved the most money; thus a cattle feeder who has saved \$100 on cottonseed meal or cake will have to contribute \$10 to the County Association, whereas the small farmer who has saved \$25 will only have to pay \$2.50. But mind you, these contributions are from profits, while the actual annual dues are only \$1.50.

When the State Association has 100,000 members—and this time is not far off—the 50 cents per member will give it an annual fund of \$50,000, and this the directors consider ample for the employment of a \$5,000 secretary and a corps of able assistants, stenographers, office rent, etc. In fact they expect to have some "sinews of war" left over every year and it can therefore be seen that the idea that farmers should pay dues of from \$5 to \$8 per year is nonsense—unless they expect to feather the nests of a lot of "leaders" and paid organizers, and such gentry have no place in the Missouri Farm Club plan.

This, "in the rough," is the story of the Farm Club movement in Missouri, which, in my humble judgment, merits the serious consideration of every thinking farmer in the United States. Should the reader be impressed with the plan and desire to call a school house meeting in his district, he can get full details through the editor of KANSAS FARMER, so that the work of organization may begin at once; also, the wholesale prices of the various concerns which are supplying our Farm Clubs will be extended without charge to such new clubs in the states surrounding Missouri, or wherever freight rates make it practicable. In offering this temporary aid, it is not the intention of the Missouri Farmers' Association to extend the scope of its activities. On the contrary, we intend it only as a "first aid" measure—and once having made the start, through the assistance of the high class farm paper in your state you will no doubt soon be in position to build a working machine of your own. What the Missouri Farmers' Association is after is the co-operation of the farmers of other states—for only in this way will it be able to carry out the larger things it has in view.

In conclusion, let me impress upon the reader that along with the nation the American farmer is confronted by the gravest hour in his history. On the one hand the time has come when we can no longer submit to conditions which, like a malignant cancer, are eating into the very vitals of American farm life—things due to years of neglect—a neglect which has reduced the farmer to a station where he cuts little or no figure in the economic life of the nation and wherefore it was not a matter of much surprise when some months ago Congress compelled us to accept a maximum price on wheat without giving us any protection on the things we buy and for which the seller is at liberty to "get all he can while the getting is good."

On the other hand stand organized labor and organized wealth—deadlocked in a grapple which is more and more losing sight of the general welfare of the republic—a stranglehold which the nearly seven million farmers scattered far and wide alone have the power to break and thus not only save these forces from each other but the nation from both of them.

And then what of that hour when the bloody tragedy across the seas shall have ended—when the battle flags are furled and the soldier boys come marching home again—when a lot of bankrupt nations will begin a struggle in the world markets no less pitiless than is the present struggle in the trenches? In that hour, will be still be divided like so many sheep, or will we be found standing shoulder to shoulder for the just rights of the American farm home and exemplars of a humanity which henceforward shall remember that nations as well as individuals are their "brother's keeper"? Upon our answer hangs not merely the fate of American agriculture and the republic, but in no small degree the civilization of the future. And there is little time to doze beside the kitchen stove pondering our answer.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This concludes the series of articles by Mr. Hirth telling of the Farm Club movement in our neighboring state. We welcome correspondence from those of our readers who have been thinking along these lines.

Cane or Kafir Poisoning

There have been a good many reports of losses of cattle running in fields of cane, kafir or cornstalks. Deaths at this time of the year may result from one of several causes, says Dr. R. R. Dykstra of the veterinary department, Kansas Agricultural College.

It has been demonstrated conclusively that these fodders, especially when frosted or stunted, or when a second growth has taken place, contain the elements that form prussic acid in the stomach of the animal. If they are consumed by an animal, death is almost instantaneous and therefore treatment is seldom of avail.

The internal administration of large doses of ordinary molasses has been recommended to neutralize some of the elements that form the prussic acid. This treatment is of value only before absorption of the poison has taken place. As a precautionary measure, only one or two animals usually are turned into a suspected field. If no ill results follow, the chances are that the field will be safe for the remainder of the herd. A chemical analysis is not practical, because only a few stalks in a field may be poisonous.

A common cause of death of animals in stalk fields is an infectious disease known as hemorrhagic septicemia. In its acute form death takes place quickly, so that in many cases the owner observes no symptoms. This disease may be prevented by the use of a hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine injected under the skin. Such vaccines are for sale by all veterinary supply houses.

Thirty-five pure-bred Holstein calves have been shipped into Morris County through the efforts of A. L. Clapp, county agricultural agent, and the bank at Burdick. These calves range in value from \$50 to \$125 and were distributed to boys in the vicinity of Burdick at cost. At the time of distribution of these calves Prof. O. E. Reed talked to the boys on the selection and care of pure-bred dairy cattle.

In times of stress, freedom from disease is our country's most efficient defense.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15. to \$30. per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2. wheat—it's easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation. Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

FREE Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2. a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming and cattle raising. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. COOK
2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

5A Storm King Horse Blanket

The old reliable and most popular medium-priced square Horse Blanket. Exceedingly warm and strong. Wears years and years. Very large and heavy—84 inches by 90 inches. Beware of imitations. Sold by the factory direct to your dealer.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of a Superior Line of 5A Motor Robes

The slaughter of dairy cows in war-ridden Europe places upon the people of America an obligation not only to provide themselves and the American boys in the trenches with this indispensable article of food, but to provide also for their allies, that the war may be won for democracy. And, also, that when the

war is over, and peaceful pursuits resumed, they may be able to restock the old world with dairy cattle. These obligations make imperative a greater interest than ever before in the business of dairy farming—make imperative a continued effort towards the stimulation of this important industry.—W. E. SKINNER.

Kansas Farmer Christmas Helps

FREE Every Article on This Page **FREE**
Will Make a Suitable

Christmas Gift -- Given With Your Subscription

Let us help solve your Christmas Problems. Renew your subscription now and get one of the presents for friend, relative, mother, father or the children. All articles have been picked with great care and will make Most Suitable Christmas Gifts.

Every Subscriber to Kansas Farmer is Entitled to one of the Gifts Described Below. All that is necessary is to Renew Your Subscription to Kansas Farmer.

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DOLLS

This great big unbreakable doll will make an excellent present for the little girl or the baby. The doll is nine inches in height with mohair wig. Has well shaped body in natural flesh tints. It is a beautiful doll and will please the little one. Send 25 cents extra with your subscription to Kansas Farmer for this excellent Christmas present.

TWELVE GRAFTED APPLE TREES FREE GIVEN WITH KANSAS FARMER

This collection of TWELVE GRAFTED APPLE TREES which we want to send you, consists of TWELVE TREES EACH, of four varieties of proven merit. They are hardy, will thrive anywhere, and provide a nice succession of quality fruit, including

THREE GENUINE DELICIOUS
THREE STAYMAN WINESAP
THREE JONATHAN
THREE WEALTHY

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

SPECIAL OFFER

If you will send us \$1.00, we will enter or renew your subscription to Kansas Farmer for one year and send you the twelve Apple Trees postpaid. As the demand for these trees is enormous, you should take advantage of this offer at once. We reserve the right to refund money after the supply is exhausted.



KNIVES

This knife is a fine present for a boy or a man. It is a two-bladed knife of best tempered steel and stag handles. Size of knife closed, 3 1/4 inches. The knife will make a creditable present for anyone, or it is a handy, useful article for any time. FREE with your subscription to Kansas Farmer.



GAMES

This game of letters and anagrams is a popular and instructive game for children. The anagrams or letters are on wooden blocks three-fourths of an inch square. There are about 240 of the blocks in each set. Given complete, FREE, with your subscription to Kansas Farmer.

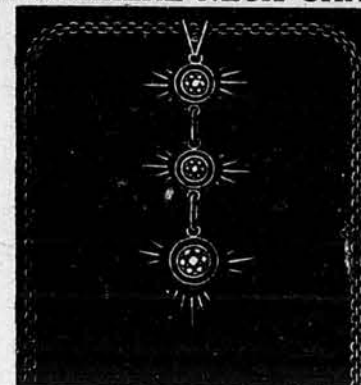
OTHER GAMES FOR GROWN-UPS
We also offer the following games FREE with your subscription to Kansas Farmer:

PIT—The Board of Trade Card Game. Each player tries to get a corner on wheat, corn, oats, etc. Great fun for old and young.

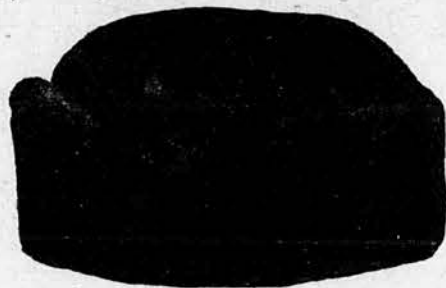
FLINCH—A popular game played with 150 cards. From two to eight persons can play at a time.

DOMINOES—Made of black ebonized hard maple. Double-six set consisting of 28 pieces.

LAVALIERE NECK CHAINS



This gold filled cable link Neck Chain and Lavalier will please any girl or woman. The chain is fifteen inches long, with spring ring clasp, fancy filigree design pendant, English finish with pink cameo setting. A very rich appearance. Given free with your subscription to Kansas Farmer.



CAPS

We have white ones for ladies.
We have black ones for men.

This fine Cap is made of imitation fur cloth. Looks like a fur cap. Just as warm and durable as many made of fur. Just the thing for any man or boy. Flaps pull down over ears. Send 15 cents extra with your subscription to Kansas Farmer.

Our New Three-Piece Butchering Set FREE



CONTAINS ONE EACH

Skinning Knife

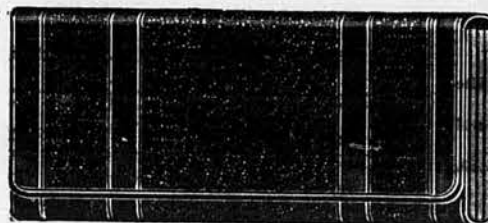
Sticking Knife
(Double Edge)

Butcher Knife

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

Special Offer.

This fine set will make an excellent Christmas present for anyone. Send 15 cents extra with your subscription for this gift.



SEVEN-IN-ONE POCKETBOOK

Inside there are two cases for money, tickets, cards, or anything you want to carry, also a blank identification card or pass case, and one compartment just the right size for bills.

SPECIAL RENEWAL BLANK SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, \$1.00; Two Years, \$1.50; Three Years, \$2.00

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay my subscription..... years in advance from date of expiration. Send me as a premium

Name

Town

R. F. D..... State.....



COST OF EGG PRODUCTION

FEED to produce one dozen eggs cost 10 cents with pullets, 14 cents with two-year-old hens, and 19 cents with three-year-old hens in a three-year feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture. These were the cost figures of feed at the time of the experiment, which began in 1912, and must be corrected to present prices. Tables of rations and costs presented in the report enable poultrymen to make these corrections when compared to 1917 prices. In Bulletin 561, "Feed Cost of Egg Production," is described in detail this test, which was undertaken to compare the costs of various rations fed under general farm conditions. Much information relating to feeding under the various conditions also was learned in the experiment.

Starting with six pens of thirty pullets each, the test was enlarged to include sixteen pens containing 366 fowls. Most of the pens were made up of thirty standard-bred pullets, bred and reared under the same conditions and selected for vigor, standard shape, and color. Some flocks consisted of fowls of one breed while others contained more than one kind of pure-bred fowls of the general-purpose type. Pens of cross-bred pullets also were used.

With the exception of three flocks which were confined to good-sized yards, all the fowls were allowed free range over several acres of rough land. Detailed records were kept of the feed used, the weight of the eggs, and careful observations were made of the conditions which affect egg production, such as molting and broodiness. The test was conducted on the experiment farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Beltsville, Maryland. Summarizing the results of the tests, the specialists draw these conclusions:

The average egg yield for the first laying year in all pens was 131 eggs, and the highest pen average yield was 169.5 eggs. In the second year the average egg yield of all pens was 92.7 eggs, which decreased to 78.2 eggs in the third laying year.

The average value of eggs over feed cost the first laying year was \$2.56 per hen, falling to \$1.41 the second year, and to 79 cents the third year. The highest average value in any pen was \$3.41.

The general-purpose fowls consumed annually seventy-two pounds of feed, which cost \$1.13, while the Leghorns ate fifty-five pounds, which cost 87 cents.

Good results were obtained with rations both with and without oats. The use of this grain added variety to the ration without increasing the cost.

Fowls not fed any beef scrap or other animal protein laid only ninety eggs during their pullet year, compared with 137 eggs from the beef-scrap pens, and eighty-four compared with eighty-three in their second year. The eggs of the no-beef-scrap pens cost about 2.2 cents per dozen more to produce the first laying year, but these costs were about equal during the second year. The fowls not fed beef scrap laid very poorly in winter, thus materially reducing the value of their eggs.

Cottonseed meal used in place of beef scrap as a high protein feed in the ration produced brown or greenish spots on the yolks of the eggs, especially in warm weather, making a considerable proportion of them unfit for market. Eggs were produced more cheaply and at a considerably greater profit on the beef-scrap ration.

Fish meal at \$7 a ton less than beef scrap proved to be a good high-protein feed, which can be used to advantage to replace beef scrap. The fish meal did not in any way affect the flavor or quality of the eggs.

General-purpose fowls allowed to select their own mash constituents ate a dry mash containing about 63 per cent corn meal, 19 per cent beef scrap, 9 per cent bran, and 9 per cent middlings. Leghorns ate a mash of about 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap, and 4 per cent each of bran and middlings. No better results were obtained by this method of feeding than where the ground grains were mixed together in a mash.

Good mashes, as indicated by these ex-

periments, may be made of 66 per cent corn meal, 26 per cent beef scrap, and 4 per cent each of bran and middlings, or two pounds of corn meal and one pound each of bran, middlings, and beef scrap, with a scratch feed in each ration of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, wheat, and oats, which is fed so that the hens receive about equal parts of scratch feed and of mash.

The Leghorns on free range gave a considerably greater egg yield than those confined to a fair-sized yard. This difference was no less marked in the general-purpose hens.

Sprouted oats fed as green feed to hens confined to yards cost about 10 cents per hen a year and 1 cent per dozen eggs, not including any charges for labor and equipment. The hens ate on an average in one year about 1.3 pounds of oyster shell and .7 of a pound of grit, which together cost about 1 cent per hen.

The Leghorns did not lay as well in the winter as the general-purpose breeds, especially during their second year, but the Leghorns produced eggs about 3 cents per dozen cheaper during their first year, 6.4 cents cheaper in their second year, and 9.8 cents cheaper in their third year than the general-purpose breeds. One pen of Leghorn pullets produced eggs in their first year at a feed cost of 6.7 cents per dozen, while the value of the eggs per hen for the year was \$3.41 over cost of feed.

The average weight of a dozen eggs from the general-purpose fowls during their pullet year was 1.53 pounds, 1.60 during their second year, and 1.63 during their third laying year. The eggs from the Leghorns averaged 1.45 pounds during their pullet year, and 1.49 during their second and third years.

The egg production of the general-purpose fowls decreased 32 per cent in their second laying year. The decrease was considerably less in the Leghorns, their two-year average egg production exceeding that of the general-purpose breeds by nineteen eggs. The decrease in production from the second to the third year was only 4 per cent with the Leghorns, compared with 13 per cent in the general-purpose breeds.

The cheapest eggs are produced in the spring, during April, May, and June, while the greatest costs occur in October, November, and December. The lowest monthly feed cost of a dozen eggs in any of these experiments was 4 cents, while in some cases no eggs at all were produced during the month.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4639 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—(Adv.)

Breed from Winter Layers

If winter egg production is desired, only winter layers should be bred. It is not difficult to select the laying hen. Her comb is bright and red and her pin bones will be well spread apart. By close observations during the winter the poultry keeper will know which of his hens are good layers. These should be marked so that they may be used for mating next spring.

It is folly to breed from the entire flock. By selecting a few of the best layers, the most progress will be made.

The Royal

AMERICAN PLAN

150 ROOMS FIRE PROOF

MINERAL BATHS

A HOTEL OF COURTESY

& COMFORT

RATES UPON REQUEST

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

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F.E. CRANDALL, MGR.

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PROPRIETOR

Women Wanted Liberal Pay

NO CANVASSING.

PLEASANT WORK.

SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME.

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

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Why Spend Months In Making Sales

Of your pure-bred stock and poultry when a little advertising space in **KANSAS FARMER** will close out your offering quickly?

Hundreds of **KANSAS FARMER** readers are in the market for just what you have for sale. Get in touch with them by using a little space in **KANSAS FARMER** advertising columns. You will find it is the quick way and the cheap way to sell your offering. It will bring you customers from all over Kansas and from neighboring states.

Write for our Special Advertising Rate for Live Stock and Poultry.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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

KANSAS FARMER.....year.....

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

Name

Post Office

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

Are you already taking **KANSAS FARMER**?

Where no selection is made the poor producer will be used for breeding, because even the loafers will lay in spring. It is also a mistake to breed from the immature and under-sized stock. Over-fat, coarse-boned hens or those which crop behind should never be put in the breeding pen. The best place for them is on the table. Pick out the good breeders and note the improvement. They should be placed by themselves with a good vigorous male when breeding time

comes. By using a smaller number of males the poultryman can afford better stock.

One of the cardinal principles of feeding hens during the winter season is to make them dig their grain feed out of a clean straw litter six to eight inches deep. There is no more important factor in keeping fowls healthy than keeping them busy working for a portion of their feed.

Registered Men

You owe it to yourself and your country to ENTER THE ARMY A TRAINED MAN.

You have time—by enrolling now—to complete our course in Telegraphy. Certificates of Proficiency insure placement in the Signal Corps. Men entering this department are certain of rapid promotion.

High class men are desired, as this work is confidential.

Special half rates to all registered men.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
GOVERNMENT RADIO AND MORSE SCHOOL SALINA, KANSAS



Classified Advertising

HELP WANTED.

GENTLEMEN: MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and Auto-Washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.25 each. Square deal. Write Rusler Co., Johnstown, Ohio.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—MEN-WOMEN, 18 or over. U. S. Government positions. Hundreds clerical positions obtainable. \$90 month. Quick increase. Easy work. Write for list positions. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, 15 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES IN oil fields, not leased, productive wells. Several oil and gas leases in proven territory. Write or come and see me. W. C. Bryant, Elk City, Kansas.

DON'T PAY RENT. \$10,000 BUYS FINE 160, house, barn, silo, sheds, wind pump, cistern, collar. A snap, fine 80 a., good improvements. Only \$6,000. School lease only \$3,000. Get list. O. K. Realty Co., Newkirk, Okla.

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

SULPHUR FERTILIZER

SULPHUR PHOSPHATE ROCK GROUND proves wonderful new, cheap, rich fertilizer. Experiments prove an increase acreage yield almost one-third. Is cheap and easily applied. Company has large mine. Send for literature and experimental fertilizer reports. Scott Co., Houston, Texas.

CATTLE.

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

JERSEY BULLS—THREE CHOICE REGISTERED Jersey bulls, \$50 each for quick sale. Address R. F. Dirst, Lafontaine, Kansas.

"THE WILLOWS" OFFERS CARLOAD of springing grade Holstein cows, \$115 head. S. D. Shambaugh, Scandinavia, Wis.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORT-horn bull 10 months old, white, out of Lord's Dale 395709. Two roan grade Short-horn bulls. Fred Von Deylen, Byron, Neb.

FOR SALE—MY HERD BULL, SIR Slemke Korndyke No. 148726, born January 31, 1914, and two registered Percheron mares five and ten years old, black. J. M. Beach, Maple Hill, Kansas.

BABY CALVES, HOLSTEIN, PURE-bred, either sex, priced right. Also a few choice grade heifer calves, practically pure-bred. Crated and express prepaid to you at \$25 each. Sunnyside Farm, Route 1, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

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

DOUBLE STANDARD YOUNG POLLED Durham bulls, \$100 to \$150. Heifers, \$100 to \$125. Good grade bulls, \$75. Crown Prince at head of herd. Also good coming yearling jack and one extra good coming three-year-old, at reasonable price. W. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, Kansas.

DOGS.

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

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

HOGS.

PEDIGREED BIG DUROC JERSEY gilts, bred to Valley King for April farrow, \$35 to \$40. Registered Shropshire ram lambs, \$20. Little Valley Stock Farm, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

TANNING.

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

AUTO TIRES.

TIRES—FORD, \$6.50. LARGER SIZES equally low. "Wear like iron." Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY AN UNBREAKABLE MIRROR FOR the boys in the trenches. Made of steel, highly polished. Size, 2 1/4 x 4 1/4, in khaki case to fit in pocket. Price, postpaid, 40 cents. Money returned if not entirely satisfied. Leclair Novelty Company, 5655 Warwick Avenue, Chicago.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHEPHERD PONIES. CHARLES CLEMMONS, Coffeyville, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY R. J. BOYER, OF Meade, Kansas, on the 29th of October, 1917, two 2-year-old steers, red, cross on left sides, value \$65. W. W. Pressly, County Clerk.

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

TAKEN UP—BY E. D. BIRD, OF Montezuma, Gray Co., Kansas, on the first day of September, 1917, one 2-year-old red white-face heifer, H T connected on left hip, also one 1-year-old black white-face steer, no brands, value \$75. W. W. Pressly, County Clerk.

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

The Corn Song

The sun shone hot upon our head,
The people mourned that we were dead,
And then it rained! No one complained.
The moisture filled each gaping crack,
And we resolved we would "come back."

We did our best—man does not more—
The rain was due two weeks before.
Our life was run—or nearly run—
Our heads were whitened by the sun
And burnt our feet by deepening crack.
Yet we resolved we would "come back."

In every joint we sprung a "shoot"
And tasseled out again to boot.
We said we'd pull the farmer through,
Therefore a lot of suckers grew!

Some people's faith in us was lost,
They said we would not beat the frost.
But overtime we worked each night
And didn't loaf and wait for light.

Wheat got her inning in the spring
And so the queen began to sing;
But we were king some years ago
And set a record new to grow.
We did our best—man does not more—
His cribs will now be bulging o'er.

We did our best; our state we prize;
In all U. S. there's none her size!
King Corn are we of Kansas state;
We're planted early, planted late,
And, given care in seed and field,
We never fail a handsome yield.
—John E. Hinshaw, Emporia.

I said, "Let my body dwell in poverty,
and my hands be as the hands of the
toiler, but let my soul be as the temple
of remembrance where the treasures of
knowledge enter and the inner sanctuary
is hope."—GEORGE GLIOT: Daniel De-
ronda.



We desire to make this department just as helpful as possible, and believing that an exchange of experiences will add to its value, we hereby extend an invitation to our readers to use it in passing on to others experiences or suggestions by which you have profited. Any questions submitted will receive our careful attention and if we are unable to make satisfactory answer, we will endeavor to direct inquirer to reliable source of help. Address Editor of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

"Tis not the weight of jewel or plate,
Or the fondle of silk or fur;
'Tis the spirit in which the gift is rich,
As the gifts of the wise ones were;
And we are not told whose gift was gold,
Or whose was the gift of myrrh."

Disease germs in the house are more to be dreaded than alien spies.

Liberty Candies

What about Christmas candies? Must candy be omitted from the Christmas box for the boy at camp and the girl at school or from the little ones' stockings? Does the shortage of sugar mean no Christmas candy? Not if you are clever in combining fruits and nuts. Such sweets keep fresh a long time and are just the kind for Christmas boxes. They are delicious for desserts, are wholesome and liked by everyone. One cupful of white sugar is enough for five pounds of these Liberty candies.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.—Use your own peach, pear, apple, quince, or watermelon rind preserves. Drain from the fruit all syrup possible, cut any size desired, sprinkle with sugar, and dry in the warmer or a very slow oven. It may be necessary to sprinkle the fruit again with sugar during the drying. When dry enough not to be at all sticky, sprinkle with sugar and pack in layers with waxed paper between. This fruit may be dipped in bitter chocolate for bitter-sweets.

BITTER-SWEETS.—An attractive variety of candies may be made by dipping sweet fruits in bitter chocolate. Use for this purpose dates, citron, candied orange peel or crystallized fruit. Melt unsweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Keep the chocolate just warm enough to prevent solidifying. With a silver fork drop pieces of fruit in chocolate. See that each piece is completely coated, then remove to waxed paper to harden.

STUFFED DATES.—Use the best dates. Remove the stones. Fill with peanuts, walnuts, hickory nuts or any nuts available. Peanut butter makes a good filling that it different. Press dates into shape and roll in granulated sugar, chopped nuts, or a mixture of cocoa and powdered cinnamon.

FRUIT PASTE.—Put through the meat chopper enough cherry, peach, or quince preserves to make a half pint with the juice. Heat fruit and add two table-spoonfuls of gelatine, previously softened in a very little cold water. Stir well, and continue stirring until it begins to cool and thicken, then pour into oiled dish to make the layer one inch thick. Let dry slowly, sprinkle with sugar and place in box with waxed paper between the layers. A mixture of dried apricots and dates may be used for this paste. Wash apricots and soak over night in enough water to cover. Pour off water, bring it to a boil, pour over apricots, and let stand until cool. Put apricots and dates through meat chopper, and proceed with the proportions as given.

CHOCOLATE DAINTIES.—Put through the meat chopper one-half cupful each of dates, figs, and nut meats. Add one table-spoonful orange juice, a little grated orange peel, and one square of melted unsweetened chocolate. Mold into balls and roll in chopped nuts or granulated sugar. This mixture may be packed in an oiled tin, put under a weight until firm, then cut in any shape desired.

MAPLE CREAMS.—Boil one cupful maple sugar with one cupful water until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire and stir rapidly until it becomes creamy. Form into balls the size of marbles and put nut meats on either side. Lay on wax paper to cool.

POPCORN CANDY.—This is a good time to revive the old custom of making popcorn balls, using honey, maple syrup, molasses, white cane syrup, or corn syrup. To one cupful of syrup allow one table-spoonful of vinegar. Boil together until syrup hardens when dropped into cold water. Pour over freshly-popped corn and mold into balls or fancy shapes for the Christmas tree. Little

popcorn men will please the children. Mark in the features and outlines with melted chocolate.

Food Conservation at College

The Kansas Agricultural College is practicing what it preaches in the matter of food conservation. At the cafeteria conducted by the home economics department of the college, where 900 students and faculty members eat each day—an average of 300 for each meal—Tuesday is observed as wheatless day. On this day no white flour is used even as thickening for soup. No crackers are eaten with soup, and there is no pie and no white flour cake. Corn bread and graham gems are used largely as substitutes, and a great many left-overs are disguised as dark war cakes and brown breads. Friday is meatless day, fish and other meat substitutes being served.

Brown sugar and graham flour are used in many of the cakes, and fillings and fruits take the place of icings. Left-over crusts, biscuits, muffins and bread crumbs are used as flour substitutes.

Peace on Earth

We cannot afford to sacrifice the Christmas spirit to the God of War. Many of us are lonely as we think of absent loved ones, but neither they nor our country will gain anything by our being morbid and sad. When so many hearts are heavy and when the future is so uncertain, expressions of friendship and sympathy are especially needed. The children, too, must be thought of. They must not be deprived of their Christmas, and we should not allow our selfish sorrow to shadow their merry hearts.

We must not let the disturbed conditions of the present moment make us lose sight of the ideal toward which we are striving. The angels' song of "Peace on earth" is not less sweet because it comes to us above the rumble of the cannons of war. On this birthday of the Prince of Peace when the realization of the angels' prophecy seems so far away, the world may really be nearer to its fulfillment than ever before; nearer to a peace that shall make war impossible on the earth; nearer to the time when the nations of the earth shall not learn war any more, but the lion and the lamb among them—the strongest and the most defenseless—shall lie down in safety together and the spirit typified by a little child shall lead them.

"This is our Father's world,
Oh let us ne'er forget
That though the wrong
Seems oft so strong,
God is the ruler yet."

Sugar-Saving Desserts

PEACH SOUFFLE
1 quart canned peaches
1/2 cupful honey or syrup
4 eggs

Drain and mash through colander one quart of canned peaches. Add one-half cup of honey or syrup and well beaten yolks. Beat thoroughly, then beat whites stiff and fold carefully into the peach mixture. Turn the whole into a greased baking dish and bake in a quick oven six minutes.

Apples and Dates

Steam until tender in a covered pan one and one-half quarts of sliced apples, with one-half cup of water, and the grated peel of one lemon. Add one-half cupful of chopped dates. Simmer the fruits together for six minutes. Serve cold.

Sausage and Mush

Mush and sausage mixed make a very palatable combination. The mush should be cooked in the usual way, with water, then allowed to cool. Slice the mush as you would do for frying. Put a piece of meat in the sausage grinder, then a piece of mush, and grind the meat and mush alternately until the required amount has been mixed. The mixture can then be patted into cakes or packed

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

BROWN LEGHORNS, BOTH COMBS.—Breeding cockerels. Bred to lay strain. \$2.50, \$5.00. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels, fine birds. \$2.00 each. Mrs. H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS (Young's strain). Elsie Thompson, Manhattan, Kansas.

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CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kansas.

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PAYING FOR NO. 1 TURKEYS. 25c; hens, 18c pound; guineas, 40c each. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

in a crock and sliced for frying. Season the mixture when grinding as you would season the meat alone.

Stuffed Potatoes

Now that potatoes are once more plentiful and cheap, they may well be given a prominent place on the dinner table. Then, too, one should not overlook the fact that, since both potatoes and wheat are very palatable sources of starch, by eating more potatoes one can diminish the amount of bread eaten and thus help to save wheat, which is such an important matter at the present time.

A good way to secure variety is to cut a slice from the top of each baked potato, or cut them in halves, and scrape out the inside with a spoon. Mash, season with salt, pepper, chopped parsley or chopped celery leaf, or onion juice if liked, and butter, or savory fat, and heat in a little hot milk; add two well-beaten whites of eggs. Refill the skins, sprinkle with grated cheese or bread crumbs, and bake in a hot oven about six minutes.

Every cellar of vegetables is a trench of food preparedness.

Twilight Animal Stories

Bumper The White Rabbit

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

STORY VI.—BUMPER AND CARLO.
THE little white rabbit found a home already waiting for him in the prettiest corner of the garden, but before that the red-haired girl harnessed him to a ribbon, and let him eat grass and vegetables to his heart's content wherever he took a fancy to go. Edith lost her appetite apparently in watching her pet eat, for she wouldn't go into breakfast even after the nurse had called her several times; but finally, when her mother came out, and took her by the hand, she obeyed.

"Can't I take the rabbit in with me?" she asked.

"No, dear, put him in the pen over there. He'll be quite content alone."

So Bumper found himself alone in the garden, or rather in a pen shut off from the rest of the garden by stout chicken wire. There was a box in back of the pen, filled with soft grass and straw, and a tin pan filled with fresh water. There was such a variety of things to eat that he kept nibbling first a carrot, then a cabbage, then a blade of grass, then some corn, then a piece of bread, then some crackers; then a red beet, then a spear of grass again, and so on through all the long list of good things.

It was such a mixture that he was never sure just what he had in his mouth. It was just as if a boy or girl had crammed the mouth full of gum drops, chocolates, fudge, lollypops, taffy, peppermint, lemon and wintergreen drops, and a few pieces of fruit cake by way of change. How could he or she tell just what the teeth were munching on?

Bumper tasted them all, and thought that each one was sweeter and better than the other; but when he got around to the end of his circle he had to begin all over again to see if they didn't all taste better the second time. My, it was a feast that made his eyes open and his stomach swell like a toad's trying to swallow a gnat.

Edith came out so soon that Bumper knew right away that she hadn't eaten much breakfast, and half of it was in her hands, and apparently the other half was on her face instead of being in her stomach where it should have been.

"Do you like bread and jam?" she asked, poking the bread she had been eating at Bumper.

Like a well-bred rabbit, Bumper stuck his nose up and sniffed at the dainty proffered him; but when he got some of the jam on his nose he hopped away and sneezed. It was gooseberry jam, and Bumper hated gooseberries, although he had never tasted of them before.

"Oh, you funny bunny!" exclaimed the girl. "Why don't you like jam?"

Then she caught a reflection of her face smeared with jam in the pan of water, and she laughed happily. "I don't wonder you don't like it on your face, Bumper," she said. "It does look awful, doesn't it? My, I must have nearly a quart on my face."

Then she began cleaning her lips and chin, using Bumper's pan of water for a wash basin. Bumper didn't object to this, but he did hope she'd remember to change it, and give him clean water to drink. Even gooseberry-jam-water wasn't to his liking.

Early in the morning Edith was carried away by the nurse for her lessons, and then her music teacher appeared, and Bumper could hear her fine, small voice singing in accompaniment to the piano. After that she came into the garden again to play with him.

But she was soon called away to lunch, and then she had to go walking with her mother, and it was nearly sundown when she returned. Her first thought was of the rabbit, and she came running pell-mell across the garden to greet him.

"Have you missed me, Bumper?" she asked, squatting down on the grass in her new white dress. "I've been awfully lonely without you. I do hate music lessons and visiting. I wish I could stay here all the time with you, and maybe eat grass and green things, and grow fat and white like you. I wonder how it feels to be a rabbit. Yes, I believe next to being a little girl, I'd rather be a rabbit than anything else. Rabbits don't have to work or study or sing or do anything. Goodness! what an easy time you have of it."

Bumper thought so, too, and he began to swell up with pride. He was a very young rabbit, and he was easily flattered. He wanted to tell her that he would rather be a white rabbit than a girl with red hair, when the nurse called Edith to dinner, and she had to leave him.

It was a beautiful moonlight night, and

Bumper wasn't a bit sleepy. What rabbit could be in such a wonderful garden with the moon shining down upon it? Bumper danced around in his small pen, and sat upon his hind legs as if praying to the moon; but in reality he was trying to see how high the wire fence was, and wondering if he could jump over it. He had tried all day to nibble through, and dig under it, but the wire had only hurt his teeth without giving way a particle. If he was going to get out so he could run around the garden, he would have to do it by jumping clear over the wire fence.

He tried it once, and fell short by several inches. He got a hard jolt in doing it, and rubbed his head where it hit the earth. But the next time he nearly reached the top.

"I can do it with a few more trials," he said, happy at the thought of his freedom. "I'll surprise the little girl when she hunts for me in the morning."

He hopped back a few feet, and then took a flying leap, and landed plump on the top of the fence. The wire caught him in the middle of the stomach, and there he hung for a moment undecided which way to fall. But he kicked with his hind feet, and that seemed to upset his balance, for he plunged headfirst down, and landed on the other side in a wild somersault.

"Well, that wasn't exactly graceful," he said, "but I'm here, and that's where I wanted to be. Now I'll explore the garden by moonlight."

First he ran to the vegetable garden, and nibbled at whatever he could find; but he was really so full he couldn't eat much more. Then he frisked around on the lawn, playing with his tail, and trying to jump as high up in the air as he could. It was great fun, and Bumper panted with joy.

Then suddenly out of the dark shadows of the garden something large, fierce and frightfully noisy came bounding toward him. Bumper stood stock still until a deep baying sound told him that it was Carlo, the big dog, whose barking under the bedroom window had disturbed his sleep the night before.

With a bound Bumper leaped over a rose bush, and started for his pen in the corner, but Carlo took the bush in a powerful leap and made a grab for his neck with his jaws. Bumper squealed with fright, and turned to the left to find shelter under some prickly gooseberry bushes. Carlo yelped with pain when the thorns of the bushes stuck in his nose, and from that moment Bumper began to like gooseberries.

But the chase was not over. Carlo drove him out of the bushes and chased him across the lawn into the garden. Bumper tried to hide behind a cabbage, but Carlo saw his white head, and pounced upon him. He missed by an inch, and Bumper, now terribly frightened, and panting for breath, made a dive for a big, dark hole that suddenly opened directly in his pathway.

He ran in this as fast as he could. Carlo followed a short distance, and then got stuck. The black hole grew smaller at the other end, and Bumper felt that he was safe for the present.

"My, what a narrow escape!" he said, panting for breath. "Now, how am I ever going to get out again! Carlo will pounce on me if I stick my nose out. I guess the best thing I can do is to sleep in here, and in the morning go out when Edith calls me. She'll keep Carlo away."

And with this remark, he rolled up in a ball, and went to sleep.

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Take away the cow and our banks would close, our graveyards open and the wheels of business cease to turn. We will not try it; but stop a moment to think whether it is not so.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

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Twenty-five Extra Good Yearlings Extra breeding and quality. Priced to sell.
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HEREFORD CATTLE.

Greenwood Hereford Farm

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

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS
Pure-bred Red Polled Bulls, old and young.
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

What Is a Free-Martin?

In the Live Stock Journal of London appears the following most interesting description of the origin of the term, "free-martin," as applied to a heifer born twin with a male:

"Again has that hoary-headed query reached us, 'What is a free-martin?' It is very curious, but still a striking fact, that all our best philological dictionaries give us no assistance whatever in arriving at a satisfactory answer. The New English dictionary says that the term is of unknown origin, and as illustrating its application quotes from Bewick's History of Quadrupeds (1807) as follows: 'When a cow happens to bring forth two calves, one a male, the other a female, the former is a perfect animal, but the latter is incapable of propagation, that is well known to farmers under the denomination of free-martin.' As will be seen, this quotation, though written over a hundred years ago, corresponds exactly with the ideas generally held at the present day with regard to female calves born twin with a male—viz., that they are free-martins and imperfect. But it must be said that all females so born are not imperfect; it is known that a small percentage breed normally on attaining maturity, and the meaning of free-martin must be ascertained before its correct application can be established. What, then, does the term free-martin signify?"

"With regard to the words 'free' and 'martin,' through lack of knowledge of Anglo-Saxon we are unable to establish their derivation, but, nevertheless, equivalent words in the German language enable us to determine their meaning, and therefore the correct application of what has long appeared to many as a mysterious and unmeaning term.

"In German, merzen (for aus-merzen) is a verb meaning to cull, to weed, to separate any poor, unsound or defective beast from the herd or flock. As a noun merzen signifies a cull, a mart-beast; in compound words the inflection 'en' is dropped, and 'merz-vieh,' 'merz-kuh,' etc., are in English mart-beast, mart-cow, etc.—in short, beasts separated from the herd for some specific purpose.

"In English the word 'martin' follows the same course as the word 'merzen' in German, with the exception that it has lost its power of application as a verb. Martin, therefore, simply signifies a cull, a mart-beast; in compound words the inflection represented by 'in' is dropped, and mart-beast, mart-cow, signify cull-beasts—i. e., animals chosen from the herd for fattening purposes with a view to slaughter.

"In olden times it was customary for farmers to kill a fattened beast at the Martinmas term as winter provision for the family. The animal chosen for this purpose was always the least valuable member of the herd—a cow past its bloom it might be, or an animal which on account of some defect or infirmity rendered its retention in the herd no longer desirable. These animals were always grazed throughout the season on the best pasture available, there being no other way of fattening, and while at grass were known as martins or mart-beasts.

"Seeing that 'martin' is only another rendering of 'mart-beast,' it may be now explained why some of them were distinguished as free mart-beasts. In English no shade of meaning of the word 'free' throws any light on the point now under discussion; but the German 'fruh' (a cognate word, and almost identical in pronunciation) puts us at once in possession of the desired information. 'Fruh' denotes something which happens or arrives before its natural time—an untimely frost, a premature fall of snow, a death early in life are all spoken of as 'fruh.' The word 'free,' with the force of 'fruh,' indicates that the term of which we speak could only apply to a young animal—say, four years of age—to all appearance a heifer, but, unable to reproduce its kind, was destined for the family larder. Such animals were always found to have been born twins with a male, and being consumers merely, without giving anything in return, there was no reason for continuing their existence.

"Thus it may be stated that calves born twin with a male cannot be correctly described at birth as free-martins; neither can the term be correctly applied to an animal so born, at any period of its existence, which breeds normally as some do."

The home-garden campaign of last spring and summer, part of the effort to increase the nation's supply of war-time

food, stimulated, it is estimated, the planting of from 200 to 300 per cent more gardens than ever before had produced food in the United States in one season, according to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. This was particularly true in the South, where the work was a logical development of the "safe farming" program which has been advocated for several years. The time to begin planning for next year's garden is now. Spring is too late to start the campaign.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

Address All Communications to
Kansas Farmer, and Not to
Individuals

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

CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percheron Horses.

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

Jacks and Jennets.

March 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kansas.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 6—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 7, 1918—W. H. Charter, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8, 1918—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 9, 1918—Will J. Lockridge, Fayette, Mo.
Jan. 29—Head & Moore, St. Joseph, Mo.
Feb. 18—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas.
Feb. 13—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 19—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kansas.
Feb. 20—B. E. Hodson, Ashland, Kansas; sale at Wichita.

Feb. 21—E. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kansas; sale at Hutchinson.

Feb. 22—F. Olivier & Son, Danville, Kansas.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 23—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

Feb. 28—Clarence Dean. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 2—Arthur Mosse and Henry Murr, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Durocs.

Feb. 14—B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

Feb. 27—R. W. Murphy, Dearborn, Mo.

March 7—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kansas.

B. E. Totten has announced a sale of Holstein cows and heifers to be held at Nortonville, Kansas, December 17. This sale will be under the management of Ben Schneider, of Nortonville, and the offering will consist of fifteen head of pure-bred cows and heifers and fifty head of choice high-grade cows and heifers. Forty head of the offering will be bred to good Holstein bulls and will freshen between now and spring.

J. R. Ely, of Aulne, Kansas, has developed one of the splendid herds of Shorthorns in Central Kansas. The herd comprises forty head of Scotch-topped cows, headed by a pure Scotch bull, Silver Knight, that is a proven sire of the right sort of useful cattle of the easy-feeding type. A feature of the herd at this time is a choice lot of young bulls.

Ed Stegell, of Straight Creek, Kansas, has made a great success in breeding double standard Polled Durham cattle. Few breeders have in such a short time made the show record that Mr. Stegell has made, with True Sultan at the head of the herd, who was made grand champion from Iowa to Oklahoma two years in succession and is today rated as one of the greatest bulls of the breed. True Sultan is now assisted in the herd by one of his sons, Sultan's Challenger, out of a pure Scotch Marr Emma cow. This young bull is a very promising herd bull prospect and will be heard from later in the leading fairs and cattle shows. The herd now numbers about ninety head of polled cattle and a feature at this time is the choice lot of young females either sired by True Sultan or bred to him.

The dispersion sale of Poland Chinas held by U. S. Byrne, of Saxton, Missouri, December 5, was one of the best sales ever held on the Byrne farm. Seventy head of bred sows and open gilts and eighteen spring boars and two herd boars sold for an average of \$89. Long Jumbo 2d sold for \$350, going to head the good herd of Ben Risk, at Weston, Missouri. B. Wonder sold for \$200 and went to head the herd of A. B. Duncan, of St. Joseph, Missouri. The strong competition was made on the bred sows that were showing safe for spring litters.

The E. S. Engle Holstein sale held at Abilene, Kansas, December 8, was one of the good sales of the season. Seven head of registered cows sold for an average of \$327.50, and thirty head of grade cows sold for an average of \$158.90. Ten head of yearlings averaged \$80 per head. A large crowd of interested bidders were present and the bidding was snappy all through the sale. At no time did the sale lack for interest. H. H. Dowds, of Wichita, Kansas, bought ten head for his dairy farm at Clearwater, Kansas. Nothing sold high, but prices were very even and the returns were very satisfactory to Messrs. Engle & Sons.

Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth, Kansas, owner of the famous Kansas herd of prize-winning Chester White hogs, announces a bred sow sale for February 2. A draft of fifty head of select sows and gilts from the herds of Mr. Mosse and Henry Murr will be catalogued for this sale. They will be bred to some of the best boars of the breed and will be a choice offering.

F. G. Houghton, of Dunlap, Kansas, reports his herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle doing well. Mr. Houghton is building up a good herd of ideal type Shorthorns. A

Jerseys for Net Profits



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



solids not fat—highest of all breeds. Buy a Jersey bull. Write the breeders advertised below for prices, pedigrees, etc.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 375 West 23rd Street, New York City

120 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

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

J. W. Berry & Son
JEWELL CITY KANSAS

IDYLVILD STOCK FARM

REGISTERED JERSEYS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kan.

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

(Register of Merit Herd)

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

Longview Farm

LEE'S SUMMIT MISSOURI

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

Registered Jersey Bulls, few old enough for service from Eminent Flying Fox dams, sired by Idalia's Raleigh, a son of the great Queen's Raleigh. Write for prices.

THOS. D. MARSHALL, Sylvia, Kan.

B. C. SETTLES

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF
MANAGING JERSEY SALES.

Write for catalogs.

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BUTTER-BRED, FROM HIGH-PRODUCING COWS.

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A Herd of Producers, Backed by Records. Popular blood lines. Choice individuals. We invite inspection of our herd at all times.

Write us your wants.

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MAYETTA, KANSAS

BREEDERS OF HIGH-CLASS JERSEYS.
STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

WRITE US YOUR WANTS.

B. E. Totten's Holstein Sale At Nortonville, Kansas



Monday,
December 17

Sixty-five head of pure-bred and high-grade cows and heifers.

Fifty head of choice high-grade cows and heifers.

Fifteen pure-bred cows and heifers.

Forty head bred to high-class bulls, to freshen between now and spring.

A choice offering in every way. Sale begins promptly at 1 p. m.

B. E. TOTTEN, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

BEN SCHNEIDER, SALES MANAGER

feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including some fine young bulls.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, of Dighton, Kansas, well known breeders of high-class jacks and jennets, announce March 26 as the date of their annual sale of jacks and jennets. They will catalog the best lot ever sold from their herd for this sale.

F. C. Crocker, of Filley, Nebraska, owner of the famous Maple Lane herd of Duroc hogs, reports his herd doing well. He also reports a heavy demand for high-class Duroc boars. Mr. Crocker has bred a very large number of richly-bred sows and gilts to his famous boars for spring farrow and expects a heavy demand for bred sows and gilts.

Dr. J. T. Axtell, of Newton, Kansas, reports his Holstein herd doing well. Doctor Axtell owns one of the great producing herds in the Southwest. A feature of his herd at this time is the large number of heavy producing cows and the outstanding lot of record-bred young stock.

Smith & Hughes, owners of Lillac Dairy Farm herd of Holsteins, report their herd making a great record again this year. This is one of the heavy-producing herds now assembled and the herd is headed by one of the best bred Holstein bulls ever brought to Kansas. This bull, Sir Rag Apple Superba No. 207682, is a son of Rag Apple Korndyke

8th, No. 73416, and out of Sarah Baker Korndyke De Kol No. 226596, who is a very remarkable cow of quality, sired by Walker Korndyke Emporia De Kol No. 99384 and out of Sarah Baker Summit No. 168023, and having an official butter record of over 20 pounds as a 3-year-old. She will again be tested as a 4 and 5-year-old, and will be expected to make a 30-pound or better aged cow, for she has the breeding back of her. Rag Apple Korndyke 8th is generally referred to as "the greatest bull in the world." He is the first and only bull in the world to have sired a 30-pound junior two-year-old daughter. He is the only bull in the world to have a 7-months-old son sell for \$20,000 and one for \$53,200 at public auction. He is a son of Rag Apple Korndyke No. 48020, who has twenty-eight A. R. O. daughters with records from 25.03 to 37.09 pounds to their credit, and out of Pontiac Lady Korndyke No. 92700, with a butter world record of 38.03 pounds of butter and milk 601.40 in seven days.

A. S. Alexander, of Cedar Row Stock Farm, Burlington, Kansas, owner of one of the best herds of old original Spotted Poland Chinas now assembled, reports his herd doing well and a heavy demand for Spotted Poland China breeding stock. Mr. Alexander has bred a large number of choice tried sows and spring gilts for spring farrow. They are all bred to his great herd boars that are among the great sires of that popular breed.

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OF VALUES"

This Reo Six Is a Light Six But It Is Also a Sturdy Car

THE TERM "LIGHT" as so frequently used in speaking of motor cars, is a relative term only.

IT MAY MEAN MUCH—or nothing. Depending on whether the reader knows all the factors that enter in.

THIS REO SIX IS LIGHT—just as light as sound engineering will permit.

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WE REO FOLK have never talked much about lightness—because that quality in itself is proof of nothing, and yet, as we've said, we make Reos just as light as may be, by the use of the best materials known to the art—as light as may be compatible with the safety factor we desire.

WE LAY MORE STRESS in our advertisements on the staying qualities of the Reo product and the consequent low upkeep.

BECAUSE THAT REALLY COUNTS—those are the qualities the buyer most desires and seeks in the car he buys.

WE DO NOT SACRIFICE endurance for an immediate effect—either in our sales talk or in our designing.

REO ENGINEERING is admittedly sound—it is the standard by which other engineering is compared by those who know.

AND SO WE DESIGN each part of a Reo with an eye single to long time service. Doing that, we automatically obtain low upkeep.

SO, AS WE'VE SAID, this Reo Six is light, using the term relatively—but more important, it is sturdily built.

PUT IT ON THE SCALES—then weigh other cars of similar power and wheel base and size, and you'll agree this is indeed a Light Six.

AND WHILE YOU'RE at it, examine carefully the size of the various parts, especially bearings and the shafts that carry the load and take the driving strains—and you will find other arguments why, at the same price, you should select a Reo Six for yours.

THE SAFETY FACTOR in a Reo is greater than that in any other make of car—save one. And that other is also, in its special class, the world's best car.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, the real proof of "lightness" is not to be found on the scales alone—but in the tire mileage.

SOME CARS are so flimsily made and some others so poorly designed that they are practically dead weight on the tires. Result, excessive tire wear and expense.

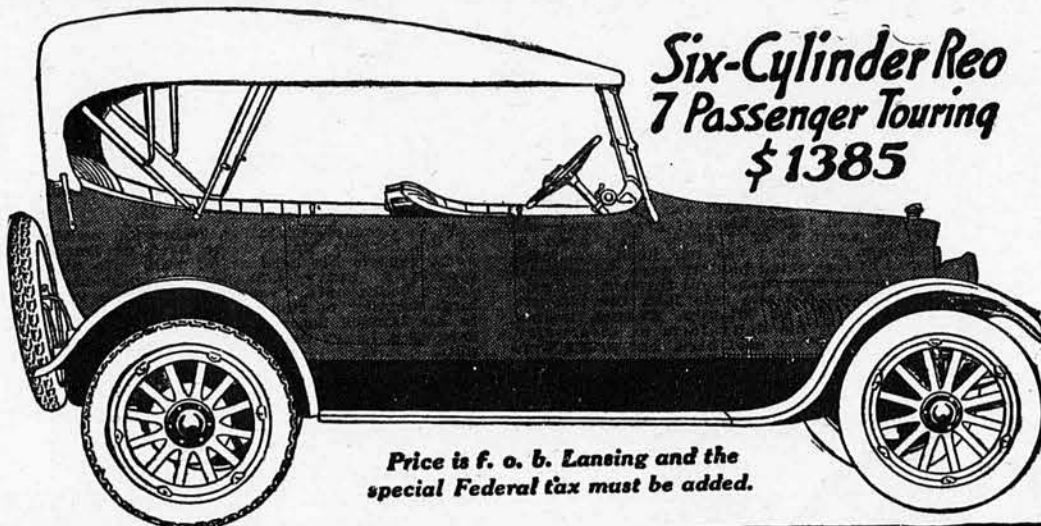
ASK ANY REO OWNER of any Reo model about his tire mileage, and his reply will convince you that the Reo is the "Lightest" Six made.

SUPPLY IS LIMITED—we cannot hope to supply all who will want this Reo Six.

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7 Passenger Touring
\$1385*

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