

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 55, Number 40.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 6, 1917.

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

WAR DEMANDS ON LIVE STOCK

Better Credit Facilities Needed by Live Stock Producers

A FEW weeks ago the United States Live Stock Industry Committee met with Secretary D. F. Houston and Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover in Washington, to consider certain problems of live stock production vital to the national welfare. Both Secretary Houston and Mr. Hoover requested specific suggestions from the representative live stock men on this committee relative to the growing and marketing of live stock products. Following the conference this group of live stock men prepared and submitted a statement from which we quote as follows:

"We are impressed with the seriousness of the war situation and of the obligation which rests upon all citizens to serve the common good. And for ourselves and for the sincerely patriotic live stock producers whom we represent we hereby pledge to the President of the United States and to his administrative officers our loyal co-operation in carrying out such measures as they may consider necessary to the successful prosecution of this great war for world-wide democracy.

"We approve the efforts which have been made under the leadership of the Department of Agriculture to encourage live stock production, and we believe that in this work the department should have the liberal support of federal and state authorities.

"The live stock business is no different from all other business, in that it is governed by economic laws. Production in a large way increases or decreases as the cost of production and the price of the finished product rise and fall. When the margin of profit is replaced by a positive loss the length of time the live stock producer can continue in business is measured solely by his financial condition.

"If there has been a reduction in live stock in proportion to the needs of the country, the cause must be sought in the unremunerative prices which the live stock produced has received in recent years. A continuation of prices which are below the cost of production will intensify the shortage.

"The live stock producers will loyally acquiesce in whatever measures the Government may find necessary to adopt and will cheerfully and as speedily as possible adjust their business to the conditions brought about by such measures. We suggest to those who must bear the heavy burden of responsibility that while liquidation of live stock can take place very rapidly, as shown by the experience of the past year, the re-establishment of the herds and flocks is a matter of years. If, therefore, it seems desirable to hasten an increase in our live stock production, definite policies looking to that end should be adopted and made known at the earliest possible date. Even with normal conditions the production and feeding of live stock is carried on under uncertainties which do not prevail with other kinds of business. The cost of the raw material is determined largely by the sunshine and the rain and cannot be known in advance. The price of the finished product is subject to the most violent fluctuations, caused not only by rapidly changing business conditions but by a system of marketing in which the seller has no voice as to

the prices which shall be paid for his finished product. Under war conditions live stock market uncertainties are intensified and the cost of production is very greatly increased. Therefore, in the absence of reasonable assurance of prices which will cover the cost of production, a decrease in live stock seems inevitable.

"If in the present emergency the paramount consideration is an increase in production, we feel the Government should announce and adhere to the policy that in the huge purchases of meats and other live stock products which are to be made through a common purchasing agency of our nation and its allies, such prices will be paid as shall assure the producer a reasonable margin over the cost of production, and we believe that the Government should take effective measures through the licensing power granted in the Food Bill to see that the large packing concerns do not by their present control of the central markets deprive the producer of a just profit, and that every agency of the Government should be employed to eliminate all manipulative and speculative efforts in the handling of live stock and its products; that all waste in distribution should be ascertained and stopped, to the end that the consumer secures his meat supply at the lowest possible price consistent with sound economic principles. We believe that careful consideration should be given to the establishment of a definite relation between the values of hogs and corn.

"We thoroughly endorse Mr. Hoover's efforts to prevent reprehensible speculation in food products of all kinds.

"The work of the Department of Agriculture, based upon its study of marketing conditions, is most valuable and we urge its continuance, to the end that market abuses may be done away with

and that all unnecessary expense between the producer and the consumer be eliminated.

"We feel that it is most necessary that whatever methods are adopted as war measures in connection with the live stock industry should be based on such sound economic principles as to adjust themselves readily after the war to the needs of our steadily growing population, which should be maintained as a meat-eating nation.

"We urge upon the Food Administration and the War Department the need of conserving both the garbage and manure produced at the various cantonments. A wise use of the garbage for hog feeding will result in the production of some millions of pounds of pork from food which would otherwise go to waste. The distribution of the manure upon lands near such cantonments will produce additional food values equivalent to from \$2 to \$5 per ton for all the manure so distributed.

"We recommend that central retail markets under effective government control and regulation be established in the larger cities of the country where meat and meat products may be sold to the consumer at cost from the packing house plus a reasonable percentage of profit.

"We earnestly recommend the saving as far as practicable of heifer calves, ewes and sows suitable for breeding purposes.

"We urge that every possible effort should be made by the Government to stabilize conditions on the range and encourage by liberal regulations increased stock production within the national forests, the Indian reservations and on the unappropriated public lands."

In addition to these general statements, recommendations were made relative to beef cattle, dairying, sheep production, and hog raising.

If the Washington authorities will consult freely with such men as constituted this committee, and listen intelligently to what they have to say, action should follow tending to stabilize this great industry and render the position of the live stock producer less hazardous. The mistake has too frequently been made of assuming that the packing interests and the producing interests are identical and can be approached from the same angle. This committee will have accomplished an important purpose if it succeeds in bringing the Food Administration to a full realization of the position occupied by the live stock producer.

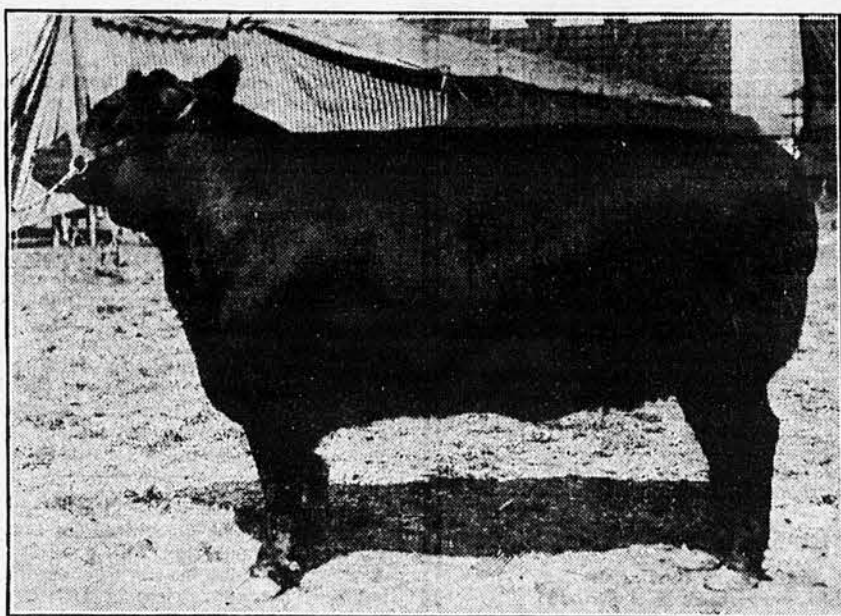
Seed for Next Year

We have just received the following statement from W. A. Boys, district agricultural agent with headquarters at Hays: "Due to the prolonged dry spell this summer, there will be a shortage of seed both of sorghums and corn. The recent rains have greatly improved the condition of these crops but it is yet a question whether seed will be produced or not. I think the majority of farmers in this part of the state now realize the value of acclimated seed. It is very important to gather and save in the best manner possible seed that is produced this year. I do not know of any work on the farm that will pay better returns than hand selection of seed for next year's planting."

Wheat at the Hays Station

The Hays Experiment Station finished its wheat threshing during the first week of September, the total yield being about 3,000 bushels and the average about six and one-half bushels to the acre. The best field averaged 15.6 bushels to the acre. A thousand bushels of this wheat was sold at once at \$2.20. The damaged wheat from the tops and bottoms of the stacks was kept separate and this was also sold at once at a considerably lower price. The balance, which tested fifty-seven pounds to the bushel, has been stored in the station elevator.

Many practical wheat growers in that section of the state have in the past refused to take the station seriously, but it is becoming more evident each year that there is something to improved methods of growing wheat under Western Kansas conditions. Within the past week a man who thought he knew remarked to the writer that there was no wheat raised in Ellis County this year. He had made a trip over Ellis County in July and had apparently overlooked the fact that even in this year when so much wheat failed, the station had succeeded in producing a fair crop. Farmers in the west end of the state have a valuable asset in the investigations being conducted at the Hays farm and cannot afford to ignore what is being accomplished. This year the station wheat land was practically all plowed in July and early August. It required some driving work and perhaps there would have been less damaged wheat if the threshing had been done earlier, but this early work in the wheat fields will probably mean enough more wheat next year to make up many times over for the loss due to late threshing this year.



MYRA OF TOPEKA, GRAND CHAMPION ANGUS FEMALE AT TOPEKA AND JUNIOR CHAMPION AT HUTCHINSON.—OWNED BY G. F. COWDEN & SON, MIDLAND, TEXAS

Editorial, Advertising and Business
Offices, Topeka, Kansas

Entered at Topeka Post Office
as Second Class Matter

Published Weekly by The Kansas
Farmer Company, at Topeka

KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

T. A. BORMAN, President and Editor
S. E. COBB, Vice President

CHICAGO OFFICE:
T. D. Costello, Storer Building

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE:
R. R. Ring, Palace Building

W. J. CODY, Secretary and Treasurer
G. C. WHEELER, Associate Editor

NEW YORK OFFICE:
S. E. Leith, Fifth Avenue Building

ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
C. A. Cour, Globe Building

Established by First State Board
of Agriculture, 1863

Member Audit Bureau of
Circulations

Member Associated Farm Papers

DUTY HONESTLY PERFORMED

We wonder if the farmers of Kansas realize how insistently and with what effect President H. J. Waters of our Agricultural College has contended in high places for the agricultural interests of the state. The tender of a place on the wheat price fixing committee came not as an honor or preferment, but as a stern call to duty, the honest performance of which was certain to bring harsh criticism and much fault finding. We happen to know that President Waters stood out with a few others on this committee against the insistent demand of the consuming interests for cheap bread. But for the effectual fight made, the price would probably have been as low as \$1.84 a bushel.

On sober second thought no one can deny that the representatives of the producers' interests performed honestly and fearlessly a most disagreeable duty in helping to establish the price to be paid for the 1917 wheat crop.

"Since we are at war, it is necessary for us all to make sacrifices, and the smallest sacrifice anyone can make is the sacrifice of money," said President Waters recently in addressing a farmers and laborers' convention. "Price fixing is a new business to a democracy like ours and it necessarily causes some confusion and some dissatisfaction at first, particularly since it has had to come in a year when the available wheat supply was the lowest in many years and when the demand was perhaps the highest in history.

"The farmer cannot help feeling that his product under unrestricted sale would bring a much higher price than the government dares to fix. It is to be remembered, however, that the fixed price of \$2.20 in Chicago is for the entire 1917 crop and continues in effect until July next, when the guaranty of not less than \$2, fixed by Congress, becomes operative. Moreover, while the world is short of available wheat, there actually exists a surplus of this crop."

Australia has a reserve of 180,000,000 bushels, which is being offered at \$1 a bushel, and there is the prospect of an additional surplus of 100,000,000 bushels at the coming harvest in that country, pointed out President Waters. In India there is in sight a surplus of nearly 100,000,000 bushels, and in Argentina of approximately 70,000,000 bushels. If active fighting should cease and peace negotiations begin, these supplies, added to what is obtainable in Canada and the United States, would be thrown immediately on the market, depressing the price here, as well as elsewhere, to probably \$1 a bushel. This does not take into account the vast stores of wheat in Russia which cannot be reached in time to affect the sale of the 1917 crop.

"The government price recently fixed protects the American farmer against any decline in the wheat market," explained President Waters. "While the present guaranty is based on a small crop and will furnish no subsidy to the farmer but will rather call for a sacrifice on his part, we are likely to have under normal crop conditions a billion and a quarter bushels next year. Under the government guaranty this will be sold for at least \$2 a bushel."

DOCKAGE OF WHEAT

From reports coming in it appears that in many instances wheat is not bringing locally what it should on the basis of the prices at central markets. In many cases country grain dealers have assessed a discount against all wheat purchased, contending that such assessment was mandatory by reason of the official grain standards of the United States under the Grain Standards Act. This contention is evidently based on the fact that official standards provide for "dockage," and the assessment is made to cover this point. The indications are, however, that instead of being a legitimate dockage based on actual tests it has become an arbitrary assessment in the interests of the buyer, and

in no way a carrying out of the purpose of the regulations prescribed in the Grain Standards Act.

The primary purpose in the establishment of the official grain standards of the United States was to provide a basis whereby parties to transactions involving the purchase and sale of grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce might, through being able to obtain a correct application of such standards, arrive at the actual value and make settlement accordingly. The standards for wheat do not provide for any arbitrary assessment for dockage. They do provide for the determination of the amount of sand, dirt, weed seeds, weed stems and certain other matter, called dockage, which actually may be present in a lot of wheat, the amount of which, if in excess of one-half of one per cent by weight is to be stated in terms of the actual percentage as a part of the grade designation of the wheat. This is called the dockage system of grading and has been in use for many years in the northwestern states prior to the adoption of the official standards.

Ignorance of the details of the Grain Standards Act is probably to some extent responsible for the arbitrary manner in which it has been handled. It has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction among those who have been marketing wheat. The transactions in question have largely been local and have not involved interstate commerce and in a way may not be within the prohibitions of the act. We are glad to learn, however, that the Department of Agriculture is investigating the matter, and will be glad at any time to have facts which may be of value in securing the rights of the seller. If any misrepresentations based on the act are being made, the officials of the department will do everything in their power to bring about a discontinuance of such practices.

ENGINEERS IN PEACE AND WAR

In addressing the student assembly at the Kansas Agricultural College recently, Dean A. A. Potter emphasized the fact that American engineers will of necessity have a large share in the reconstruction of the civilized world following this great war. Never in the history of the world has there been a greater drain on the men trained in working out the technical engineering problems of our great industries.

"After this war is over the field of the engineer will be greater than ever before," said Dean Potter. "The engineer, in times of peace, is concerned with material and human problems in connection with the advancement of commerce, industry and transportation. In war these same forces are used by engineers as aids toward a certain goal which, rightly or wrongly, seems to be, for the present at least, the only method of settling differences between nations in their struggles for supremacy.

"In the present crisis engineers are playing a prominent part in connection with the social, industrial and military preparedness problems. Experience in this war has shown that for every man in the field there must be at least six men on the farms and in the industries to take care of the soldiers' necessities."

A display at the Kansas State Fair deserving far more than passing mention was the apiary exhibit, which occupied a prominent place in the new agricultural building. There were not very many exhibitors in this section, but by the number and decorative effect of their exhibits the possibilities of this industry were demonstrated in the most striking manner. Professors Dean and Merrill, of the Agricultural College, who judged the apiary exhibit, said that there was nothing in the United States that equaled this display. They made a similar statement last year regarding the showing in this department, and it was even better this year. The principal exhibitors were

J. A. Ninninger and F. E. Clark, of Nickerson; Charles D. Mize, Mount Hope; Doctor Raffington, Hutchinson, and G. E. Capewell, Cottonwood Falls. This last named exhibitor was the only one from outside of Reno County that showed in this department. Reno County does not possess any pronounced advantages over many other sections of the state for bee culture. If a group of local exhibitors can put on such a display, what would happen if the whole state got into the game? There is food for thought in this suggestion. One of our wasted resources is the honey, which is Nature's free gift.

Kansas stood first in cereals at the International Soil Products Exposition, recently held at Peoria, Illinois, in connection with the International Farm Congress. The exhibits were prepared and shown by the agronomy department of our Agricultural College. The prize was a beautiful loving cup, and was won in competition with exhibits from Canada, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and many other of the cereal growing states. The state exhibit as a whole, which was easily the best ever prepared, was awarded the second prize loving cup, although it ranked first in educational value and first in artistic design and arrangement. A very valuable program was carried out in connection with the Farm Congress meeting. Eighteen states were represented at the state roll call. There were fully two hundred thousand people at the exposition Sunday, and the attendance for the week days averaged close to ten thousand daily.

A worthy project known as the Overseas Acre Fund is under way, the plan calling for putting aside the product of one acre in crops or cash for helping the suffering farmers of France. American farmers are being asked to pledge themselves to this fund in the manner indicated. The fund is under the management of honest, sincere men who have seen the serious need of the stricken farmers in France. The funds will be handled through the American Red Cross. All the administrative expenses of the fund are provided for by outside contributions so every cent of the proceeds from the acre pledged will go direct to the French farmers. Those interested should write to the Overseas Acre Fund, 219 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CREDIT FOR LIVE STOCK FARMER

The inability to obtain sufficient capital on the right kind of terms is a serious drawback to increased live stock production. The live stock farmer needs money on entirely different terms than the steer feeder or the wheat farmer. We are glad to note that the Food Administration has given the matter of credit for the live stock farmer some attention. A letter was sent to the chairmen of the various state bankers' associations, pointing out the important place of live stock production in our nation's business. The communication closed with an appeal to these banking organizations to exercise the large power and influence they possess in making live stock credits both more abundant and less expensive. In this connection Mr. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, has gone on record in a letter to the Food Administration, in which he says: "The Board will through the Federal Reserve Banks call the attention of member banks to the opportunity that is now afforded them to render very effective help in the present food crisis by reducing their interest charges upon cattle paper to as low a rate as possible." It will be reasonable to expect from the above that the re-discount privilege of live stock paper will be accorded the consideration its importance deserves.

Boost for a school fair in your community. Several districts should cooperate. Eighteen such fairs will be held in McPherson County this fall.

DEMANDS ON DAIRYING

Dairy farmers of this country have felt seriously the pinch of high feed prices and there have been numerous reports that herds were being cut down because of this condition. The shortage of dairy labor is also further complicating the problem. In view of the conditions which seem to be making the continuance of dairy work more difficult, the figures showing the extent of our dairy exports are of unusual interest at this time. The volume of these exports since the beginning of the war are such as to make pre-war records seem insignificant. The facts given are based on compilations made by the United States Food Administration.

Exports of condensed milk which for a three-year period before the war averaged 17,792,579 pounds annually have increased to 259,102,213 pounds. This figure is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. The European Allies received 2.27 per cent of the condensed milk exported from this country in the three pre-war years. In 1917 they received 57.2 per cent, or considerably over half of the total.

Cheese exports for the three pre-war years averaged 3,788,065 pounds. For the year ending June 30, 1917, they reached 66,087,213 pounds, a seventeen-fold increase.

Exports of butter which for the three years previous to the war were 4,457,144 pounds, increased in 1917 to 26,835,092, which is more than a six-fold increase.

It is noteworthy that Holland took 84.9 per cent of all the condensed milk shipped by the United States to European neutrals. However, a large proportion of the amount—15,134,084 pounds in all—consigned to neutral countries during the past fiscal year unquestionably reached Germany through indirect channels.

With such an enormous increase in our dairy exports, dairymen in this country might well reflect on some of the conditions affecting our production. Two years are required to raise a dairy cow and five years to bring her to maximum yield. Under normal conditions the country was prepared to go on producing milk in proportion to the demand. The number of dairy cows in proportion to the population has varied but little in the past six years. In 1911 the ratio was 22.3 cows per hundred people; this year the ratio is 22.1.

But the ravages of war now call for a prompt increase of dairy cattle in those countries able to raise them. The world's total number of cattle has already decreased more than 28,000,000. In England, France and Germany, the herds are being deliberately sacrificed to supply the immediate necessity for meat. The embargo is keeping fodder from Holland to a degree that will lead to a considerable decrease in her herds.

Judging from all indications, the sacrifice of dairy animals will be even greater as the war continues. And the responsibility of supplying Europe with dairy supplies will rest with increasing gravity on dairymen of this country.

Sometimes when we ask a reader of KANSAS FARMER to write and tell us of some special success he has made, we get as an answer the statement that he does not know how to fix it up for the paper. Now, we have no rules whatever to which our readers must conform when they write and tell us about something they have done that will be of value to others. If you have a real message on any farm project, it matters not in what form it reaches us. It is part of our job to put into shape for publication the many ideas that come to us in various ways. Do not hesitate to write for fear you will break some rule of punctuation, spelling, or grammar. Write out the facts in your own way, and if you have an idea that is of real value, we will see that it appears in a form that will do you credit.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A LEAVENWORTH County reader asks for information about harvesting ordinary navy beans. This correspondent has out about twenty acres and would like to know if they have to stay in the field until hit by frost and how long they should be left in the field after being pulled. Also whether they should be put in a building where there is no ventilation, or whether they should be pulled and left in small piles in the field until dry.

There were a good many patches of beans put out last year, and as this is a crop not commonly grown, we are none too familiar with the best methods of handling them. We quote the following instructions from Alvin Keser, of the Colorado Agricultural College:

"Great care must be exercised with navy beans in harvesting, because of their tendency to discolor. Navies should be allowed to get fairly ripe. This can be determined when the seed is plump and hard and the pods will usually be yellow but not yet dry and brittle. At this stage the vines should be cut and piled in small shocks to cure or dry out. Navies are likely to be discolored by rains, light snows or other moisture. Consequently it is the policy, with beans at a high price, to stack navies, making the bottom of the stack of straw, and topping out with straw, stacking always if threshing is not feasible as soon as the beans are cured.

"With pintos the danger of discoloration is much less, but they run the same danger of loss from shattering if allowed to get too ripe. Consequently, pintos should be harvested when the pods are yellow and the beans are plump and hard. This can be determined by breaking open and examining the pods. If the pods are allowed to get hard and dry, a great many beans will be lost by shattering in handling.

"When harvested as directed, the beans will ripen up and cure properly in the shock. When cured they may be threshed or stacked, although in our dry climate many beans are left in the field for some weeks waiting for the thresher so as to thresh out of the shock. The risk with pintos in this practice is not so great as with navies, but there is always some risk when the beans are allowed to stay in the field. With beans at a high price, it is usually profitable to stack, except in those cases when the thresher may be obtained as soon as the beans are mature."

Top-Dressing with Straw

Many Kansas farmers have found that spreading straw on wheat is a most valuable practice. On the wheat farm there is probably no better way to use the surplus straw than to spread it as a top dressing on the wheat. The Missouri Experiment Station has been making a study of the results of top dressing wheat with straw, having had twenty-one plots under observation with various treatments the past year.

In early spring when most wheat looked dead and dried up, those plots which had been top dressed with manure and straw started off vigorously, showing that they were not badly dried out although all the rest had been badly injured. When threshing time came the highest yield—39.4 bushels per acre—was on a plot that had been top dressed with straw manure and all of the top dressed plots yielded well. Missouri does not often experience so dry a winter as the last one, but spreading straw on wheat in early winter not only protects it from drying out, but also tends to prevent smothering by ice sheets. It keeps the snow from blowing off, and helps materially in returning fertility to the soil.

Any source of fertility is well worth considering at the present high prices of crops and fertilizers. A ton of straw contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 1½ pounds of phosphorus and 18 pounds of potassium. At the present high cost of nitrogen and potassium in commercial fertilizers the nitrogen in a ton of straw is worth \$2.50 and the potassium is worth \$5, making the straw worth \$7.50 a ton for fertilizer in addition to the small amount of phosphorus it contains. Of course straw has additional value in that it adds vegetable matter to the soil. Until the last few years straw had to

be spread by hand and the task was somewhat laborious, but recently machines have been put on the market for spreading straw rapidly and easily. The practice is gaining in popularity where the spreaders have been introduced.

Plan for Kafir Next Year

Hundreds of thousands of acres in the Southwest—comprising districts in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado—may be used in 1918 to surely produce a huge supply of grain of the kafirs—nutritious, good tasting human food.

The great empire is designed by Nature for kafir growing. Kafir yields heavy crops in lands where Indian corn and wheat are not sure crops. Economically an acre of kafir is worth one-fifth more than an acre of corn.

The following table, compiled from the official records of the state board of agriculture and printed in Borman's "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," gives the value per acre of the two crops in Kan-

sas for each of the last twelve years, with their totals and averages:

Years	Kafir	Corn
1901 (Very dry year) ..	\$ 10.32	\$ 3.23
1902	12.69	11.20
1903	9.30	8.74
1904	9.72	7.81
1905	9.94	10.11
1906	9.18	9.89
1907	11.13	9.25
1908	10.88	11.70
1909	11.23	10.77
1910	12.02	8.89
1911 (Very dry year) ..	15.72	7.68
1912	13.80	12.12
Totals	\$136.83	\$111.39
Averages	\$11.40	\$9.28

Wheat raising in the dry Southwest has been the ruination of thousands of farmers, has kept as many more poor, and has interfered with the development of one of the finest bits of country the sun shines upon. "Grow wheat and get rich quick" has been the cry that could not be resisted.

Kafir growing requires effort and thought, the same as any other crop; it repays effort and attention better than any other crop.

Now is the time to plan for kafir acreage for 1918. Plan to plant corn only on bottom lands. Put every acre of bottom not used for corn into alfalfa. Put grass on washy soils, hillsides, rough places, alkali land. Put kafir on the smooth, tillable uplands. Give us kafir to replace wheat in 1918.

The Non-Partisan League

We are glad to be able to publish an expression of the view of Past Master A. P. Reardon of the Kansas State Grange on the Non-Partisan League which is striving to gain a foothold in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER took a stand on this question last week and quoted from the

benefited. We are not a political organization with a treasury to supply our needs, and we feel under no obligation whatever to join some political party. There are no slackers in our bunch. We are all patriotic and true to our nation. The Grange brings together practical men and women seeking the greatest good to the greatest number. We as a Grange are not ready to assist in the promotion of a political organization, but wish to push along in the even tenor of our way, being built upon absolute merit. We as an order are not looking so much after the financial welfare of our members. Our aims are directed to higher ends than simply dollars and cents.

"The principal Grange asset at its start was the courage, the devotion and the spirit of its founders. Upon these has been our chief reliance in the successes of the past, and upon these same attributes must our plans for the future always depend. We have organizations enough in Kansas for the welfare of our farmer citizens."

Controlling Corn Ear Worm

This is a fall in which a large amount of fall plowing should be done. Checking insect pests is one of the results of fall plowing not given sufficient consideration. It is about the only practical control measure that can be applied to the corn ear worm.

The corn ear worm does a vast amount of injury each year to valuable garden and field crops. It is practically the only insect which injures the ears of field corn, and it is decidedly the worst insect pest of sweet corn. This worm does considerable damage to tomatoes by boring into the green and ripening fruit and is known to the grower as the tomato fruit worm. It bores into the "bud" or unfolding leaves of tobacco and

is known to the planter as the tobacco bud worm; and it is also one of the serious pests of cotton in the South, where it is called the cotton boll worm, from its habit of boring into the cotton bolls.

The full-grown worms are variable in markings and color, but usually they are a dull greenish or brownish color, with indistinct stripes or spots, and are about one and one-half inches long. Winter is passed in the pupa or resting stage in the soil. When the worm becomes full grown it burrows down in the soil about three inches and constructs a tube or gallery nearly to the surface of the ground for the use of the moth which will come out later. The worm retires to the bottom of the gallery and changes to the pupa or resting stage. It is in this stage and under such surroundings that the insect passes the winter.

According to T. J. Talbert of the Missouri College of Agriculture, one of the best means of control is fall plowing and harrowing or disking in order to break up the opening tubes or exit galleries of the soil. This also brings the resting stage (pupa) of the insect nearer the surface where the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter will have a greater effect in destroying it. Fall plowing and cultivation have been found almost 100 per cent effective for the area covered.

How to Gather Seed Corn

Gathering seed corn should be a special task, preceding and not incidental to husking.

At corn-ripening time the forehanded farmer drops all other farm business and selects twice as much seed corn as he thinks he will need. The job is too important to be conducted incidentally while husking, and demands the entire attention of the farmer while the corn is ripe—likewise the corn.

Get the very best to be sure you preserve it well, because it will return more profit than any other work that can be done on the farm. The one and only proper way to select seed corn is from the stalks standing where they grow, as soon as ripe and before the first hard freeze.

As soon as the crop ripens the man who fully appreciates the value of such work will go through the field with seed-picking bags, and husk the ears from the stalks that have produced the most corn without having any special advantages such as space, moisture, or fertility. He will pass by the large ears on stalks standing alone with an unusual amount of space around them. Strains that do well in competition for light, and moisture, and soil fertility are likely to repeat under the same conditions. The most important consideration is to select seed from those plants which have the ingrained ability to furnish the largest quantity of dry shelled corn.

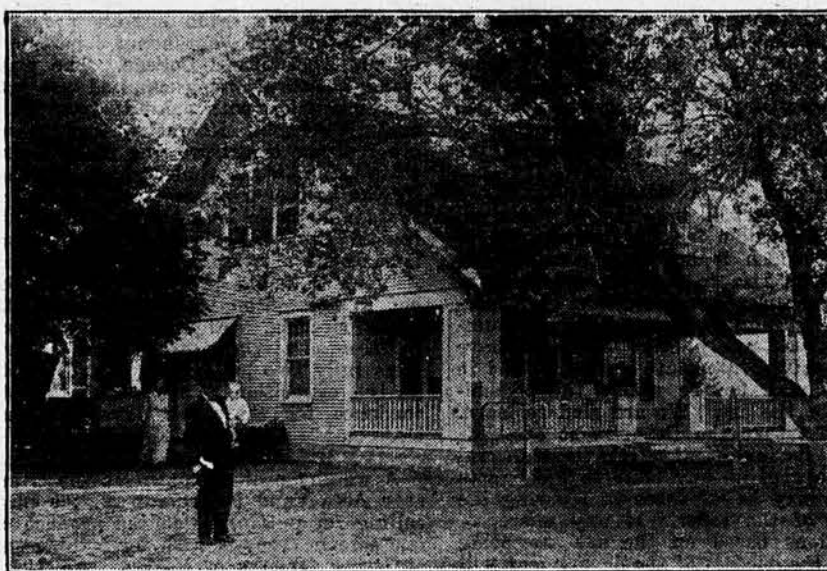
Early maturity is a desirable quality, and so are short, thick, wind-firm stalks; top-heavy ones with ears borne too high are likely to mean losses. Breeding experiments have proved that the tendency to produce suckers is hereditary in corn. Other things being equal, take the seed from suckerless stalks.

Feterita—a Dry-Year Friend

Wherever we see late-planted feterita this year, it is showing good results.

While this crop really does well in years of abundant moisture, the seed is so tender that under conditions which usually prevail in April and May it is hard to get a stand of feterita when the seed of kafir and milo may give good results. But when seeding conditions are so extremely unfavorable that all grain sorghums fail, except those planted after June 1, we often find feterita heading the list of late-planted crops. Some of the best crops of feterita we have seen were planted after July 1. We have not seen any immense yields of feterita, but when it has a chance to make a quick growth in summer, it makes a grain crop which is cheaply produced, and which is dependable.

By many, the feeding value of feterita is thought to be very low, but I have seen it used profitably for fattening hogs.—J. E. PAYNE, Oklahoma.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM NEWLIN, PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.—ONE OF THE MANY MODERN FARMHOUSES OF RENO COUNTY.—"GRANDPA" NEWLIN IN FOREGROUND

Raise Calves From Best Cows

W. J. Fraser, Professor of Dairy Farming, Illinois University

ECONOMY, conservation and efficiency have no worse foe than the inefficient farm animal. Animals are expensive producers of human food for the reason that they consume more digestible nutrients in their food than they return in animal products. Even the very best animals return only a small percentage of the food value of the grain consumed in the form of food for man. For this reason, in these times of high grain prices, only the most efficient animals should be raised if we are to maintain the proper balance between different needed food products and prices paid for them.

Some go so far as to say we should eliminate our animals almost entirely to secure the most efficient results. But those who make this statement fail to realize that from the crops raised in the ordinary rotation necessary for the best production of grain, less than one-half of the total digestible nutrients contained in all of these crops is available for the food of man. Therefore, the by-products from our different agricultural crops must be at least partially utilized in the feeding of farm animals if we are to conserve to the best advantage and keep a proper balance of the food supply from our farms. To obtain the best results, then, animals must be considered in our farming methods, or a large amount of the food value of our agricultural crops will be wasted. But, as the demand for human food becomes greater, it is increasingly important to feed these products to such animals as are capable of returning the largest possible percentage of the energy which these foods contain.

Since a certain amount of animal food is essential to the well-being and health of the people; as babies and invalids can not be properly nourished on grain and vegetable food alone, and as the good dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food of any of our domestic animals, she is to be considered in the production of animal products at the present time, and is a vital part of the country's food supply.

efficiency of the cow that is even greater importance under conditions than in times past, there ever was a time since the world began when the production of every individual cow should be determined and not only the inefficient ones, but their offspring as well, go to the shambles, it is now. To substantiate this statement, let us look at some of the conditions actually existing in the dairy herds.

This department has tested a large number of dairy cows in the dairy herds in different parts of the state. The poorest one-third of these cows produced an average of 3,654 pounds of milk and 134 pounds of butterfat annually, each cow lacking about \$7 annually of paying for her keep. Like begets like, so wherein lies the wisdom of saving heifer calves from such cows as these, where a portion of the feed consumed only helps to augment the manure pile?

While grains have increased in price, the price of dairy products has not kept pace with them in the same ratio, and why sell grain at \$20 per ton to the dairy cow when the price at the elevator or the feed store is two or three times this amount? This is only a monetary consideration and takes no account of the actual loss of grain consumed. Why should anyone want to expend his time, energy and money in raising heifers from such poor cows, or even continue keeping cows which not only fail to pay for their keep, but lose money for their owner, besides wasting grain so much needed in these trying times? Yet it has been advocated recently that all heifers should be raised.

The essential thing in farming operation is balance. The man who keeps such cows as these and raises the heifer calves from them fails to balance his output with his income. In other words, he fails to compare the cost of grain, labor, time, etc., consumed in keeping an inefficient cow with the income received from her dairy products.

As there are about twenty-two million dairy cows in the United States, the poorest one-third would comprise over seven million of that number. This means that the poorest one-third of the dairy cows is losing about fifty million dollars a year to the dairymen of the nation. The country would actually be

better off were these cows all slaughtered. No thinking man is going to raise heifer calves from cows of this sort and spell failure for himself, besides being labeled a waster of needed food.

The middle third of cows averaged 5,000 pounds of milk and 198 pounds of fat. It will take practically all of the profit made on this middle third to make up for the loss on the poorest one-third. On the other hand, in contrast with the poorest one-third, the best one-third of the cows averaged 6,765 pounds of milk and 278 pounds of butterfat, each cow making an annual profit of about \$27, besides paying market price for her feed and all items included in her keep. The production and profit from the best third of the cows tested shows that we have

an enormous number of high-producing, profitable cows from which the dairy herds should be replenished.

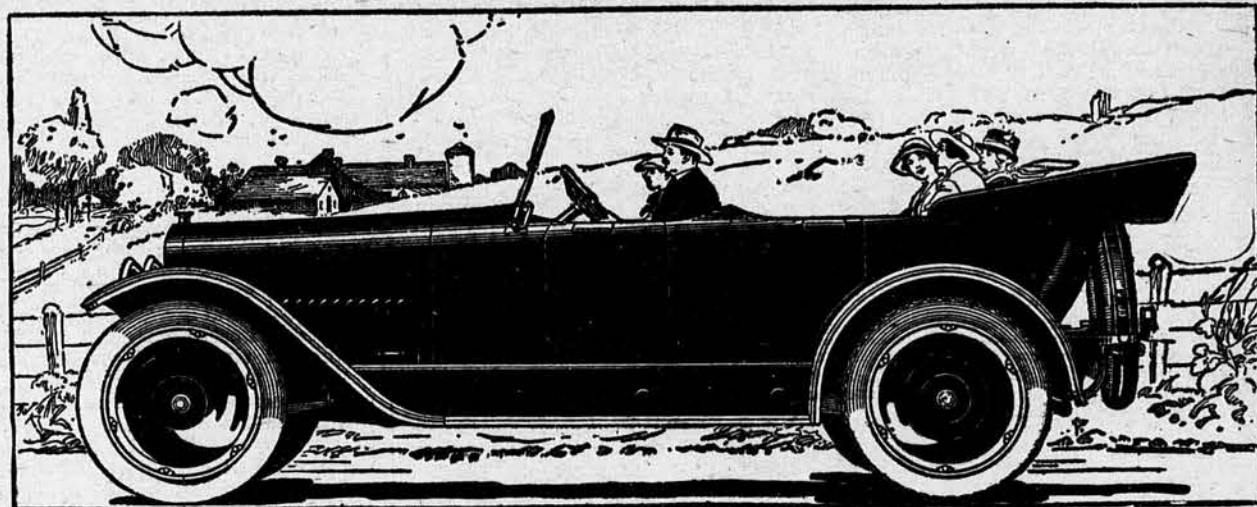
Under past conditions there has been a tremendous waste of energy caused by keeping poor cows, and if there was ever a time when this great waste should be stopped it is now. It would be the worst possible economy to raise the heifer calves from poor cows in these times of high grain prices, and the dairymen who did so would simply be intensifying their chances for failure. Under ordinary conditions, it is certainly not wise to save the heifer calves from the losing half of the cows and under present conditions it is criminal to consider raising the heifer calves from anything but cows whose production is on the credit side of the balance sheet and which will pay present market prices for food, housing and labor and leave a profit besides.

Life is not always smooth, easy sailing, and it is for our best development that it is so. Many of our troubles come

from attempting to do what should not be done. A good part of our study in agriculture is an attempt to learn how to adapt our efforts to nature. The dairy farmer has one of these lessons strongly pointed out to him at present.

To keep the dairy herds replenished with future cows, it is necessary to save the heifer calves from only the best third of the cows, and these are the ones, if of good parentage on the sire's side, that will play their part in making a living for the milk producer and a better food supply for the world.

One Kansas county agricultural agent has been offered the management of a farm of 3,000 acres on a profit-sharing basis, in the county in which he is now serving. The owner of the land, in speaking of the county agent, said: "Our farm bureau is doing good work and is worth many times its cost to the county."



More Than You Ask

In a Car—But You Need It

It is evident that Mitchells offer more than buyers ask. Were it not so, all fine cars would need to have these extras.

The usual margin of safety is 50 per cent over-strength. Mitchells are built to the standard of 100 per cent over-strength. That is, each part is twice as strong as need be.

That means costly steels. It means oversize parts. It means toughened steel in more than 440 parts.

It means \$100,000 yearly for radical tests and inspections. Gears are tested for 50,000 pounds per tooth. Springs are so tested that in two years not one rear spring has broken.

But it means to you a lifetime car. Two Mitchells that we know of have already been run over 200,000 miles each. And it means repair cost reduced by at least 75 per cent.

Other Wanted Extras

There are 31 features in Mitchells which nearly all cars omit. Things like a power tire pump, reversible headlights, shock-absorbing springs, etc. They are more than you ask, but every feature is something that you need.

There is beauty and luxury in costly extreme. We build our own bodies, and

thus save a vast amount. All of that saving goes into added luxury. In the Mitchell you find every known attraction.

Yet a Lower Price

Yet the Mitchell prices are far below other cars of like size and class. Note that \$1250 buys a 40-horsepower Six, with a 120-inch wheelbase.

The reason lies in a model factory, built under John W. Bate. By efficiency methods he has cut our labor cost in two. Every machine is designed to build this one type at the lowest factory cost.

With our mammoth output, this saving is enormous. Part of it goes into extra values—into over-strength, extra features, added beauty. And part of it shows in the lower price.

Here is the greatest value to be found in the fine-car field. You can see that at a glance. But the years will show you more than you can see.


Our latest models will amaze you by their beauty and completeness. For your own sake, go and see them. If you do not know our nearest dealer, ask us for his name.

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

\$1525
Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, \$1490.
Club Roadster, \$1560
Sedan, \$2275—Cabriolet, \$1960
Coupe, \$2135—Club Sedan, \$2185
Also Town Car and Limousine.

TWO SIZES
Mitchell
Sixes

\$1250
Mitchell Junior—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. ¼-inch smaller bore.
Club Roadster, \$1280
Sedan, \$1950—Coupe, \$1850
All Prices f. o. b. Racine.



\$1.00 A LB. BUTTER
will pay for a new
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR
Every Three Months

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES predict that butter will go to \$1.00 a pound before the winter is over.

Even at present butter prices no cream producer can afford to be without a separator or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine another week.

It is not only our solemn duty to eliminate every waste of food products, time and labor, but the individual dollars-and-cents interest of every cow owner is too great to delay so important a consideration.

A De Laval Separator bought now will more than save its cost by spring. It can be bought for cash, or if preferred, on such liberal terms that it will easily pay for itself in its actual savings over any other separator or creaming system.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once! See a new 1917 De Laval machine for yourself. Try it to prove every claim made for it. If you don't know a De Laval agent write direct to one of the addresses below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York

29 E. Madison St., Chicago

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Buy GOOD Paint

Why save money on the can and lose dollars on your house? Be honest with yourself. Get good paint—paint that lasts—paint that will protect your property and save you yearly repainting.

HARRISONS
TOWN & COUNTRY
PAINT

is quality paint. 124 years of paint specialization stand back of it. You know that well balanced rations mean better live stock. We know that a well balanced formula means better paint. And because Town & Country Paint is balanced properly it requires fewer gallons to spread further, cover completely and last longer. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct.

Get Our Free Farmer's Paint Book No. H 57

Don't invest a penny in paint until you know the truth. It will save you money in the end. Write today.

HARRISONS, INC.
Established 1793
Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, Minneapolis

DU PONT

FARMER FORD OWNERS

We want one in each locality to demonstrate the CAR TRACTOR ATTACHMENT. Makes a practical Light Tractor out of any Ford. Quick detachable. Does not mar the car, motor does not overheat. The right man who has a Ford, the time, and the inclination, will profit largely by asking for full information. It's a bona fide proposition that is in line with the times and you are dealing direct with the manufacturers. Address

THE JOHNSON GARTER CO., COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Keeping Feed Record

BEGINNING with October 1 every member of the Dairy Club should be keeping an accurate account of the feed eaten by his cow. October 1 is the last date for beginning a year's record, and whether your cow is fresh or not, you must begin charging her with feed. As soon as she freshens, start the milk record. Blanks for keeping these records have been furnished to all members.

A sample feed record is given on this page to show you how it should be kept. The grain is to be weighed at each feeding. You have accurate scales for weighing the milk and can use these same scales for the feed. If you are feeding several different kinds of grain and mix it before feeding, you can weigh the mixed ration and then on the record separate it in the different columns. If you settle on some certain mixture as the most common and satisfactory and expect to feed it for some time, it saves trouble in feeding to prepare a quantity and store it in some safe place such as a barrel or box, being careful to cover it as to keep out mice and rats. If you do this you can record the weight of the mixture fed in one of the unheaded columns and make a note of what the mixture is in the blank at the top of the column or at the bottom of the record. For example, you might note something like this: "October 1 to October 10 fed a grain mixture four parts corn chop, two parts bran, and one part cottonseed meal by weight. Remainder of month linseed oil meal in place of cottonseed meal." When you total the grain fed for the month and figure its cost, separate this mixture. For example, if you fed during the first ten days of October one hundred pounds of the mixture mentioned above, four-sevenths, or fifty-seven and one-seventh pounds, of it would be corn chop; two-sevenths, or twenty-eight and four-sevenths pounds of it would be bran, and one-seventh, or fourteen and two-sevenths pounds, cottonseed meal. Keeping the records will furnish you some very practical problems in arithmetic. It will not be necessary to note the prices you pay for feeds, as is done on the sample record, although that is a good place to make this sort of a notation.

In figuring your feed costs for the club records, you are to use the prices furnished on the uniform price slips which all members now have. These prices may not agree with what you have to pay, but it is necessary for all to figure alike so that no one will have any

advantage because able to buy feed cheaper than some other member.

You cannot weigh the rough feed your cow eats every day, or at least we are not requiring you to do this. You must learn, however, to estimate the amount as accurately as possible. This does not mean that you are simply to make a guess. If you feed hay to your cow in the barn, you can weigh for a few times the amount she eats. By doing this you will soon learn about how much a certain sized forkful weighs and can estimate the amount in feeding her in the future. It is easier to keep account of silage. If you feed it in a bushel basket, weigh a basketful a few times. Some of the boys and girls last year weighed the silage at every feeding and perhaps a good many can do that in the present club.

Be sure to put down on the record blank everything your cow eats. If she runs out in the yard with other cows and can eat hay and fodder from a rack, make notation of that fact on the blank and try to figure out some way to estimate how much she eats. If the whole herd is fed some sort of fodder in bundles, weigh a few bundles. By counting the total number of bundles fed, you can figure out about how much each cow eats. To be fair to other members in the club, each must do his best to keep his records absolutely right. If you should carelessly neglect to charge your cow with all the feed she eats, it would be most unfair to other members who do keep accurate records. Nothing is gained by keeping a record that is not complete or accurate. We weigh feed and milk because we want to know whether the cow is profitable or not. That is far more important than having the credit of a good record. If you keep records carelessly, you may fool yourself into believing you have a profitable cow when as a matter of fact she is not.

At the end of each month total all feeds and figure the exact cost of each, completing the record as shown in the sample. Then make a copy in ink and send it with your completed milk record to the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, care of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. Perhaps your banker will want a copy of the records. Ask him about it and if he does, make a copy for him also. Remember, the rules require you to report to the bank not later than the tenth of the month, and we also expect copies of your completed records before that date.

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Name of Contestant Alice Austin Name of Cow Beauty

Postoffice Goodland Ks R. F. D. 3

For Month Ending June 30, 1916

Feed Record

Date	Corn Chop	Kafir Meal	Milo Meal	Oats	Kaffir Meal	Bran	Cottonseed Meal	Linseed Oil Meal	Corn and Cob Meal	Other	Hay	Alfalfa	Silage		
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1															
2															
3	9					5	2.5					15	30		
4	9.5					5	2.5					15	30		
5	10					5	2.5					15	30		
6	11.5					5	2.5					15	30		
7															
8															
9	10.5					5	2.5					15	30		
10	9.5					5	2.5					15	30		
11															
Total Pounds	224					113	55					330	660		
Total Value	\$2.20					\$1.18	\$1.10					\$1.32	\$1.16		

Notes: Chop figured @ \$1.25
Bran " " 1.05
Cottonseed meal 2.00
Silage 3.50
Alfalfa 8.00

Total grain for month, lbs. 392 Value \$5.08

Total roughage for mo., lbs. 990 Value \$2.48

Pasture, No. of days Value \$

Total value of feed \$7.56

SAMPLE FEED RECORD

What to Feed

We have the following letter from Claude Carter at Meriden:

"I am very proud to report that my cow has a nice big heifer calf, mostly white. It has a few black spots on its head. I wish you could see it. I will try to send you a picture of my cow and calf. I will need the milk scales. Will you please order them for me? I will begin keeping my record October 1. My cow will get a good start by that time. She is giving from six and a half to seven gallons of milk a day and has been increasing during the past week. Will you send me a good ration? I will begin feeding silage later. I am now feeding alfalfa hay, oats, and some brown shorts. She seems to like this very well."

Claude has the cow Glen Romig milked last year and the calf is sired by a pure-bred bull with exceptionally good production records back of him. Glen wanted to get started in pure-breds and so sold this grade Holstein to Claude, who will milk her in the Dairy Club this year. This cow has large capacity for milk production, and that means she will consume a lot of feed. It takes feed to make milk, and the best milk cows nearly always have big appetites. To feed a cow economically, she should have all the good palatable rough feed she will eat. Alfalfa is especially valuable because cows like it so well and it contains a large amount of digestible protein, and protein is very necessary to milk production. Silage is another valuable feed for milk production. A cow giving seven gallons of milk a day cannot eat enough alfalfa and silage, however, to make that amount of milk, and some more concentrated feed is necessary. Oats contain a little more digestible nutrients than bran and cost little if any more a pound at the present time. Oats and shorts make a good combination for milk production. It will probably pay to feed this cow twelve or fourteen pounds a day of the oats and shorts mixed. Linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal both contain large amounts of digestible protein and nearly always it pays to feed high producing cows a little of one or the other of these rich feeds. Glen found last year that Daisy

did not like cottonseed meal or oil meal. He tried getting her to eat a little more, but she simply balked and would not eat her grain without mincing over it. She fell off in milk while he was making this experiment. Cows have their likes and dislikes just like people and we have to humor them a little, especially the big milkers that need a lot of feed to keep up their milk flow.

It is necessary to be a little careful in feeding shorts to cows. The fine shorts gets sticky and gummy in their mouths and is not so good for that reason. To feed shorts successfully it is sometimes necessary to mix enough bran with it to overcome this sticky tendency.

A good rule to follow in feeding grain to a high-producing cow is to first be sure she gets all the hay, silage, and fodder she will eat, and then give her in addition each day about a pound of a good grain mixture for each four pounds of milk she gives. If good dairy cows are underfed you may fail to realize it for a time because they will keep on giving about the same amount of milk. If the underfeeding continues, they will finally begin to run down in flesh and will begin to fall off in milk. It will take good feeding for some little time to get them back again.

Father Helps Buy Cow

The fathers and mothers of the boys and girls of the club are largely responsible for the kind of work that is done. There are so many ways in which they can encourage and direct you with your work. This is especially true of the younger members. In the club work of the past year we have found that the parents took a great deal of interest and helped in many ways. The following letter from the father of Gary Cook, of Easton, Leavenworth County, illustrates the interest parents are taking. Gary is barely old enough to get into the club. Mr. Cook says:

"Gary has today bought his cow and wants to start his record at once. He has the most promising heifer I ever saw and is just ready to begin the record, as the calf is two weeks old. Please send the required record blanks at once and he will fill them out and send them in. I never saw a boy so anxious to

get a cow and get into the work. He has asked every day when we were going to get his cow. We certainly had a time finding a good cow for him."

Why Milk Tests Vary

A knowledge of how milk tests vary and why is of value to dairymen. The test refers to the percentage of butter fat found in milk and, as butter fat is the part necessary in the making of butter, it is the most valuable portion of the product. All dairymen like to have high testing cows, but it must never be forgotten that a high test alone does not necessarily make a cow valuable. She must give a large quantity of milk in order to produce a large quantity of butter fat.

If you have never had milk from any of your cows tested regularly, you will learn in your year's work that there are variations in test which are hard to explain. Some weeks ago we explained in the Dairy Club department some of the variations which are likely to occur and what causes them. The Missouri Experiment Station has been investigating for a number of years the causes of variations in the composition of milk. This is a subject of considerable importance not only to the manufacturer of dairy products but to the producer, and has special significance in connection with the use of milk as food for infants.

It is often observed that milk is poorer in fat in summer and becomes richer again in the fall and the farmers have generally assumed this to be due to the watery condition of grass as compared with the dry feed received during the winter. Tests have shown that the cause of this is not grass feeding but the temperature. For some reason there is a tendency for the milk to be richer in fat during cold weather and to become poorer when the weather becomes very warm, regardless of the feed consumed.

A second factor of importance as influencing the richness of milk is the fatness of the cow at time of freshening. A cow high in flesh at calving time gives very much richer milk for some time than would be the case were she thin.

This knowledge is now made use of by every breeder of dairy cattle who

desires to make the largest possible record for milk and butter fat production. Another interesting discovery is that when a cow is underfed she temporarily gives richer milk rather than thinner as might be expected. This is of great importance in connection with making tests of cows and a failure to understand this effect has resulted in wrong conclusions from many experiments conducted with cows in the past.

Breed Comparisons

Holstein cows were found to eat less feed for a given amount of milk produced than Jerseys in co-operative dairy work conducted among farmers through the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, but in economy of butterfat production the Jerseys led.

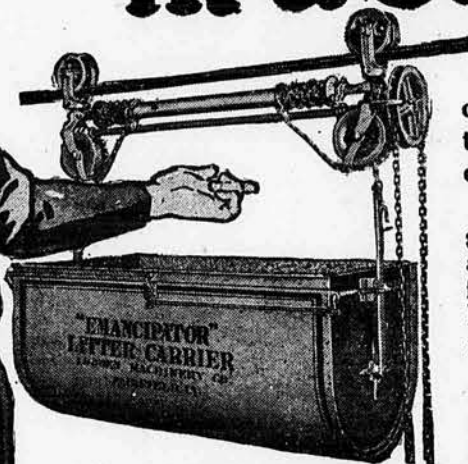
More than 150 cows of each breed owned by farmers who sent records to the experiment station were included in this study. The Jerseys ate 106 pounds of digestible nutrients for each hundred pounds of milk produced, while the Holsteins consumed but 91 pounds. For each pound of butterfat produced the Holsteins consumed 26½ pounds of digestible nutrients and the Jerseys only 19½ pounds.

The Jerseys ate 18½ per cent more digestible nutrients and produced 1½ per cent more milk and 59½ per cent more butterfat than the Holsteins on the basis of a thousand pounds live weight for each animal. The Holsteins were assumed to average 1,200 pounds in weight and the Jerseys 850 pounds.

The value of the National Dairy Show from an instructive standpoint can hardly be overestimated, and the future influence which it will exert over this industry is destined to be of the greatest. To see the well groomed dairy cattle, to meet the intelligent breeder, to watch the discriminating judge, to investigate the latest dairy machinery, and to advertise the real worth of dairy products, affords an inspiration with which one can not return home without becoming a more progressive dairymen, a more constructive farmer, and a more valuable citizen in his community. This show will be held in Columbus, Ohio, October 18-27.



"I can clean the Barn in a Jiffy now"



Barn cleaning and stock feeding is an especially hard and disagreeable job in winter time, when days are short and the weather cold and slushy, and cows are kept up longer.

Relieve yourself of worry about the present great labor shortage; cut the time and labor of barn cleaning and stock feeding in half, and make what's left of the work more agreeable for yourself or the boy.

LOUDEN LITTER AND FEED CARRIERS

roll along the overhead track from stall to stall—connect your feed alley direct with granary or silo, and your manure alley direct with pit or spreader. Box carries a big load every trip, but powerful hoisting gear and roller bearing trolleys enable a twelve-year-old boy to handle it easily.

Louden Carriers are built in various styles and sizes to suit any kind or size of barn. They are simple, strong, durable. You can install them yourself with very little trouble and make your daily barn work easy instead of a hardship.

Here Are Four Louden Propositions Which You Ought to Consider Now:

1—Our Big New Illustrated Catalog—sent postpaid—no charge. It shows exactly the carrier outfit you want for your barn. Also scores of other Louden Labor Saving Barn Equipment—including Stalls and Stanchions, Animal Pens, Horse Barn Equipment, Mangers, Hay Tools, Ventilators, Cupolas, Automatic Watering Bowls, Barn and Garage Door Hangers—"Everything for the Barn."

2—Are You Going to Build a Barn? Louden Barn Plans Book will save you money and trouble—112 pages showing 74 practical plans of barns with full descriptions and estimated cost of each. Mailed postpaid on request.

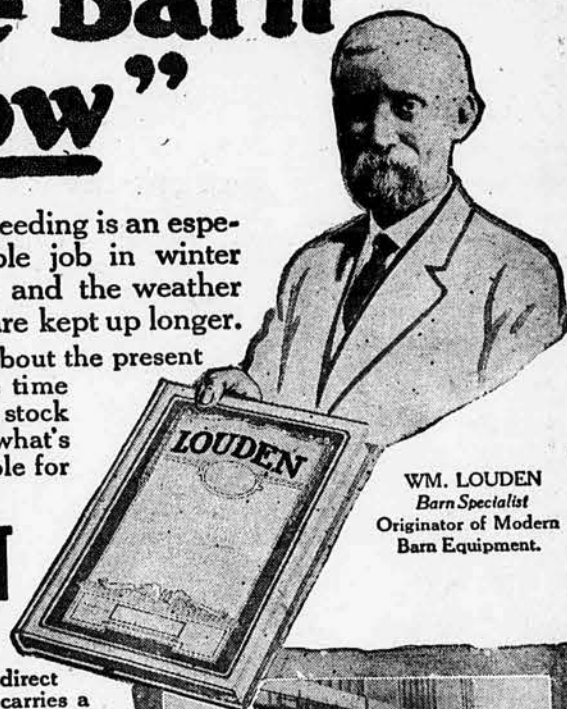
Fill out and mail us the coupon today and take advantage of Louden valuable up-to-date service.

The Louden Machinery Company

1520 Court Street

(50 Years in Business)

Fairfield, Iowa



WM. LOUDEN
Barn Specialist
Originator of Modern
Barn Equipment.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
1520 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa.

Please send, postpaid, the books checked below.

☐ LOUDEN BARN PLANS

☐ YOUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

I expect to build (remodel) a barn about
(date).....for.....cows
.....horses.

Name.....

Post Office..... State.....

Straight Answers to Timely Questions

What is Pratt's Poultry Regulator?

A positive tonic and conditioner for poultry of all kinds and ages. A health-builder and health-preserver. Not a food.

What does it contain?

Roots, herbs, spices, mineral substances, etc. Each ingredient performs a certain duty. The combination spells "health insurance."

What does it do?

Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes and keeps poultry healthy, vigorous and productive. It sharpens the appetite, improves digestion and circulation, hastens growth and increases egg-production. It saves feed by preventing waste due to poor digestion. It prevents disease by keeping the birds in condition to resist the common ailments.

Has it been fully tested?

Yes! In general use for nearly fifty years. The original poultry conditioner. Imitated, but unequalled.

Does it give general satisfaction?

Positively! Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Test it at our risk. Increased egg-production will prove that "Pratt's makes hens lay."

How is it best used?

Daily, in small quantities. For adults, a tablespoonful daily for 10 birds. Younger stock in proportion. Mix with dry or moist mash.

What does it cost?

Nothing, because it pays big profits. One cent a month per hen is the investment required.

Where can I get it?

From 60,000 Pratt dealers. There is one near you. Direct from the manufacturer, prepaid, if your dealer can't supply you.

How can I learn more about it?

Ask the Pratt Food Co., Philadelphia, for valuable FREE BOOKS on poultry keeping. Write today!

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

pratt's



Saving Manure Waste

KANSAS farmers lose millions of dollars annually through the improper handling of barnyard manure. This statement was recently made by R. I. Throckmorton, of the Kansas Experiment Station. According to Mr. Throckmorton's figures, barnyard manure is worth \$4.76 a ton. A product having such a high value is well worth storing in such a way as to prevent the leaching away of its valuable constituents. This value placed on manure has been determined by experiments conducted on the station farm where alfalfa has been grown continuously since 1910, having an application of five tons of manure each year. The above value has been returned on the basis of the increase in yield of hay last year at only \$8 a ton.

Manure is one of the perishable farm products, and under ordinary conditions it is impossible to return all of this material to the land. In fact, the average farmer returns only about half the fertility contained in manure, and many men fall far short of this. The decrease in the value of manure in the farmyard is due to several causes, but the leaching away of the soluble material during rains is one of the most common sources of loss. Experiments carried on at various experiment stations show that where manure is exposed to the weather for a period of five or six months no less than 50 per cent of the fertility is lost. The average farm animal uses only a small portion of the mineral elements consumed in the feed and on the average about 80 per cent of the nitrogen, 70 per cent of the phosphorus and 75 per cent of the potassium is avoided in the manure. These elements, especially the potassium and nitrogen, are in very soluble form and are readily leached away by rain water. The phosphorus is slightly more stable and a smaller percentage of it is lost, however its loss is not so important because it is present in much smaller quantities and its selling price per pound is far below either of the other two elements.

The greatest loss from leaching will occur where animals are fed in open lots. Here a very large percentage of the manure is directly exposed to the rainfall and the loss may be even greater if the lots are located on hillside where much of the material may be carried away by erosion. This greatly impoverishes the manure and lessens its ability to produce crops. A three years' test at the New Jersey station showed that fresh manure gave 40 per cent greater increase in the yield of crops than did leached manure.

The common practice on many farms is to leave the manure heap exposed to the rain, which washes out very large portions of its most valuable constituents. It has been estimated that the value of manure produced on the farms in Kansas each year from the various classes of live stock is \$91,587,370. Professor Throckmorton estimates that fully one-third of this value is lost through improper handling.

The best and most practical means of avoiding this loss is to spread all manure as it is produced. If it is necessary to permit manure to accumulate, a good way to avoid loss is to construct a water-tight concrete bin which will be large enough to hold that produced during the summer season. On some farms sheds are built and as much of the manure as possible is accumulated under these sheds. In view of the great need of our farms for fertilizer, it would be well worth while to plan to cut out as much of this manure waste as possible.

per cent is already cut for silage and fodder, and the portion to be cut is 40 per cent. Averaging the hundreds of reports from 114 counties, corn is expected to sell at \$1.02 per bushel at gathering time.

The 1917 corn total is 280,000,000 bushels on eight million acres—thirty-five bushels per acre, a big gain over 27.6 the seventeen-year average. The 1902 acre yield was forty bushels. At \$1.02 the 1917 acre return on corn will be \$35.70.

Shocked Corn Silage

If your silo is not ready when the crop is ready, the corn can be put in the shock and later run into the silo. Nearly every fall there are some who did not get the silos finished in time and find it necessary to handle the crop in this way in order to use it as silage. In this year of high priced feeds many will be interested in refilling silos after they have been emptied. Shocked corn can be used for this second filling and considerable more good be obtained from the fodder than by feeding it in the ordinary way. During the fall and winter of 1913 and 1914 the Missouri Experiment Station filled three small silos with corn fodder at different dates, using varying amounts of water. Visits were also made to ten or twelve farmers who had successfully used silage made of shocked corn and samples were taken from their silos for analysis.

The opinions of the men who had used silage made of shock corn may be summarized as follows: It is a satisfactory feed and animals find it more palatable and appear to do better on it than when fed shock corn. Silage made in this way is not equal to that made by putting corn into the silo at the proper stage. Refilling a silo in the middle of the winter with corn fodder prevents the loss in feeding value which occurs, especially toward spring, when fodder is left in the shock. It is more convenient to feed from the silo than from the shock. Cattle eat more of the stalk when it is in the form of silage, thus conserving a large amount of feed which, as shock corn, would be wasted.

It is doubtful if putting dry corn fodder into the silo will ever become a general practice on account of the large amount of water which is required to put it in proper condition. On most farms it is entirely out of the question to consider putting the dry corn into the silo because of not having an abundant and convenient water supply. The studies made at the Missouri College of Agriculture with different amounts of water show that corn which has stood in the field until it has thoroughly dried requires about a ton of water for each ton of corn fodder. This amount of water gives the silage about the normal composition found when corn is put into the silo at the right stage. If, on account of wet weather, the fodder is damp at the time of filling the silo, the amount of water may be reduced a little, but if this amount is much less than equal parts with the fodder used, more or less mould will develop in the silage. Failure to add enough water was the most common fault found with the silage made from corn fodder in the ten or twelve silos visited.

Country Marketing of Grain

The business of marketing grain and handling a country elevator involves more factors than appear on a cursory examination of the subject. The business is attended by many hazards which should be carefully weighed in advance by those contemplating engaging in it.

This advice is contained in a recent publication of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 558, "Marketing Grain at Country Points." The bulletin, which contains much information of interest to producers, shippers, dealers, and consumers of grain and grain products throughout the United States, reports the results of a survey of grain-handling methods in the states of the middle west.

Pointing out a common fallacy of buying, the Government investigators declare that the producer of high-quality

Straw Spreading Pays

You can increase your next crops 5 to 7 bushels per acre. Last year, thousands of farmers did that, in all the corn belt states, and at current prices, made \$10 to \$12 per acre, extra money. This extra gain is made by spreading straw on fields, the easy and quick way, using

Perfection Straw Spreader

Straw spreading pays big. Every ton of straw has over \$3.00 worth of fertilizer elements—more than manure. Makes ground hold more water. Absolutely prevents soil blowing. With the Perfection, you spread 20 to 25 acres a day—spread thick or thin, in wind or calm, as you wish.

Satisfaction Guaranteed You can use one of these spreaders 30 days on trial—spread new or old straw, manure or corn stalks—to give the machine a thorough test at my risk.

Free Book My new free book proves the profit in straw spreading, and explains how I ship spreaders on trial and on easy payment terms. Write me today.
C. E. WARNER, Pres., WARNER MFG. CO.
510 Union St., Ottawa, Kansas



30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Have Your Own Weights Correct

The sure way to know exactly what your profits will be is to have an American

Pitless Scale. No guessing then—no taking another's word. Complies with all State laws. U. S. Standard. Durable built.

Long wearing. Smallest number of parts. Bearings carefully protected.

Easily moved. Write today for Catalog and 30 Days' Trial Offer.

AMERICAN SCALE CO. Department 130 Kansas City, Mo.

Make Money

You can make good money weighing for your neighbors. The American Pitless Scale is easily moved from one farm to another. Pays for itself in a season.

Interest in sheep is spreading in Kansas. A county sheep breeders' association has been organized in Marshall County and the county agricultural agent reports that a membership of fifty is expected. Sheep clubs for the boys are being started in Kingman

County as a result of the interest in these animals in the county. Several farmers have called on the emergency demonstration agent to discuss the possibilities in sheep, and several inquiries for good grade ewes have been received by him.

YEAR TO PAY No Money In Advance



Hartman's great offer brings you the famous "Hercules" Brand of **ROOFING**

Not a cent in advance—30 days' free trial and a year to pay. Most durable, most economical. Roofing and easiest to put on. No outside help required. You can put it on yourself. Only a hammer and pair of shears required. We furnish all necessary nails and binding cement and give full directions. Your choice of felt, flint surfaced, mica surfaced, composite. A protection against fire. Every roll backed by the guarantee of a \$12,000,000 house. Get full descriptions and prices of the famous "Hercules" Roofing before you pay out a penny. Free samples sent also.

PAY NOTHING FOR 60 DAYS

If you keep the Roofing make first payment in 60 days. Balance in equal payments every 60 days.

Samples and Catalog

Send today for Free Roofing and Paint Catalog, also for Roofing Samples and Paint Color Cards. Tells all about "Hercules" Roofing and gives the most reasonable prices.

and easiest terms on all kinds of Roofing and Paints. Send name and address today on Post Card. Remember we ask no money in advance.

The Hartman Co.

4025 LaSalle St. Dept. 975 Chicago

SPREAD STRAW!

PROTECT YOUR WAR CROP WITH A MULCH

Use Simplex Spreader—Spread a "top dressing" 30 ft. wide! Spread any kind of straw or manure—bright straw—rotten straw. Pulverized—mashed—chopped and then spread. Or any old straw, manure, clover stems, corn stalks.

SIMPLEX DOUBLE DUTY Straw & Manure Spreader

Only machine that handles both straw and manure perfectly. Fits any wheel. Easily attached. Has double drive! Lays a thick bed of straw or manure. Find out about our 30 day Free Trial—my amazing long time credit—my low price. Write today. Simplex Spreader Mfg. Co., 870 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE YOUR WHEAT FROM WINTER KILL!

grain often receives less than it is worth in order that the buyer may pay an equal price to a grower of grain of inferior quality. If grain could be cleaned it not only would demand top prices, but screenings worth \$10 to \$25 a ton for feed would be saved on the farm. The specialists believe that farmers who deliver grain of inferior quality should not expect to receive a price equal to that paid for high-quality grain.

In some sections of the country many elevators are open only during the harvest season. The Government investigators believe that, prices and other factors being equal, farmers should encourage elevators which remain open and provide a local market throughout the year.

The middleman, the experts say, may serve a double purpose. Under the present methods of distribution he may find the most favorable outlet for the producer and secure for the buyer grain of the quality he desires. But it is also pointed out that in its course from the producer to the consumer grain may be passed through the hands of so many persons who may be called middlemen that their efforts may become a burden and add needlessly to the cost of marketing.

Speaking of the storage of grain on the farm, the specialists have found that to determine whether such practice would be profitable, it is necessary to consider the interest on the investment, interest on the grain in store, natural shrinkage and loss by rodents, convenience of marketing, condition of roads at time of delivery, price at harvest time, and the probable price at some future date. In the past the natural shrinkage in corn has been so great as to show little profit from storage, while if a long-time average is taken into consideration, oats and wheat have been stored at a profit.

Wichita Wheat Show

The Wichita Wheat Show is now on in full swing. While this has come to be known as the wheat show, wheat is not displayed to the exclusion of other farm products. It is an all-round farm products show and all held under cover,

a space 300 feet long by 800 feet wide being occupied by the various exhibits. A new feature introduced this year is an exhibit by the Federal Farm Loan Board. This consists of a model farm loan bank, experts from the United States Treasury Department being sent from Washington to conduct it. This is especially interesting because the lecturers are able to explain in detail how borrowers may obtain loans. Demonstrations are being given in domestic science, food preservation, lectures to women on household subjects, in Red Cross and Boy Scout activities, and along many other interesting and instructive lines.

Co-operation Through Agent

One of the advantages of having an agricultural agent in the county is that in going about his work he learns where animals, seeds, or feed can be bought and sold and many times in one such transaction he can save the buying farmer enough expense to pay his farm bureau dues for a number of years, and because of this demand for his products the selling farmer, too, receives a valuable service.

F. J. Robbins, agricultural agent of Franklin County, in one week brought farmers of his county together on two bull calves. The probabilities are that without his help the purchases would have been made outside the county and likewise the animals would have been shipped out of the county at a sacrifice because of their unknown value.

War Duty of Boys

"Should I go back to school this fall? Shouldn't I be doing something for my country in the war?" These questions undoubtedly are in the minds of thousands of American boys. Upon the authority of the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, other government officials, war leaders and college presidents, The American Boy gives the answer in its September issue.

This answer is: "Do both—go back to school; that will be a service to your country—the greatest you can give."

Such counsel, given on such authority, will help to solve a problem that naturally has vexed not only boys but parents.

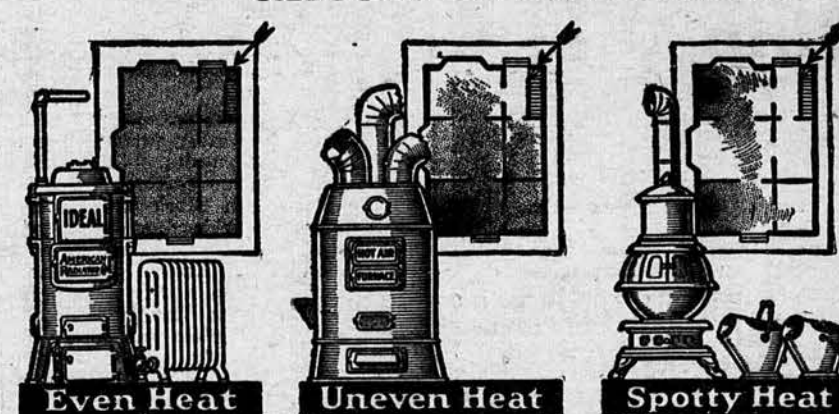
"You want to know reasons; you want to be shown," says the magazine in an article based on the letters of a score of eminent men. "Think of the war first. This isn't a war merely of numbers of soldiers and their sheer brute force. It's a war of trained men—a war that is fought largely by mathematicians, skilled mechanics, electricians, aeronauts, seamen, chemists, sanitation experts, surgeons, business men. Thousands and thousands of these educated leaders in the war have been killed or lost to the service through wounds; other thousands may be destroyed. Who will take their places if the war continues long? Certainly it will not be the boys who have dropped out of school.

"There's another reason—a big one. The work of the world will go on after this war has ended. War or no war there must be skilled mechanics, electricians, aeronauts, seamen, chemists, sanitation experts, surgeons, business men. There will be fewer such after the war. That means there will be an unusually good opportunity for you to gain success and distinction in your chosen line of work. But you can't succeed, you can't gain distinction, if you have been a 'slacker' in school.

"The best reason for your staying in school we haven't given yet. It is not only that you can earn more money, when you are a man, if you stay in school; it is not only that you will have a better chance to succeed, as an educated man, because so many educated men will have been lost. It is that, after this terrible war with its tragic destruction, the world will have to be rebuilt. That will be your job; that is, you must do a part of the job. Which part will it be? Will it be an important part because you are fitted by education to do an important part, or will you just drift along, doing what others tell you to do, a follower, if not a bungler? Going to school now, this year, and sticking through, are the first essentials. Don't drop out. Don't be a slacker. Don't be a quitter. 'Carry on!' Do it for your country's sake."

The call of the young man under 21 is not to the colors but to the colleges. —JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

RADIATOR HEATING ahead of all others—



The outline plan of the house shows heat distribution when winter wind is blowing, as shown by arrow. Notice that heat is even in all rooms with IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators.

The above diagrams give a clear idea how your home should be heated. The "spotty" heating of stoves is disagreeable, dirty, and uncertain. Furnace heat is somewhat satisfactory, but not always to be depended upon and is wasteful of fuel. Radiator heating is cleanly, sure, safe, and the outfit lasts a lifetime.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

The slight difference in first cost of Radiator heating is very soon repaid to you in the great fuel savings over other kinds of heating, the greater comfort of your whole house and the increased satisfaction and better health of yourself and family.

Buy this heat that saves the most

IDEAL Boilers will get the most heat from the fuels of any localities. Scientifically constructed and the most wonderful heat producers known—never need repair or overhauling, not necessary to have water pressure or a basement—place the boiler in side room or lean-to. One fire heats the whole house and one charge of fuel will last from eight to twenty hours, depending upon the severity of the weather. IDEAL Heating outfits are made in units or sections to fit any size building and are the best investment you can make for the success of your farm. Write us or go to your dealer today and talk with him about it.



A No. 1-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 422 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators were used to heat this farm house.

Heating book (free)

Write today for copy of our book "Ideal Heating" which is the best one published on the subject. Full of illustrations and valuable information which you should read whether your house is new or old, or large or small.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents. **AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY** Write to Department F-14 Chicago

Feed the Fighters! Win the War! Harvest the Crops! Save the Yields!

On the battlefields of France and Flanders the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

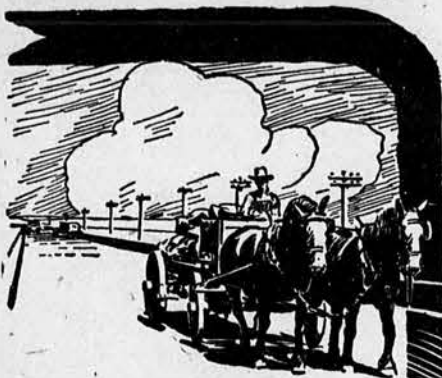
THE COMBINED FIGHTERS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS AND THE COMBINED HARVESTERS IN AMERICA WILL BRING THE ALLIED VICTORY NEARER

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED Canada wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to take care of its 13 Million Acre Wheat Field

One cent a mile railway fare from the International Boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary. High wages, good board, comfortable lodgings. An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States. AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbor in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War."

For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to **GEO. A. COOK, Canadian Government Agent, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.**



The Evidence

Concrete Roads Reduce
Tractive Effort

THIS means that substantial savings in hauling, in wear and tear on vehicles, in gasoline and tire expenditure, are effected on concrete roads.

Here's the Proof

The Good Roads Bureau of the California Automobile Association in co-operation with the Agricultural Engineering Division of the University of California, has just completed an exhaustive series of tests on all kinds of road surfaces.

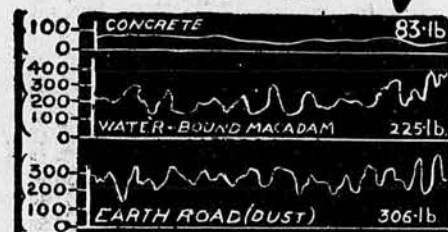
Concrete showed the lowest tractive resistance. The table below shows how concrete compares with two well known road surfaces—water-bound macadam and the ordinary dirt road. Concrete offered about *one-third* the resistance of water-bound macadam and the earth road required nearly *four times* more hauling effort than concrete.

DEWEY

Portland Cement

for road improvements insures a lasting job. Reasonable in initial cost—the upkeep is remarkably low. Smooth surfaces. No mud. No dust. Good 365 days a year. See the Dewey Dealer and ask him for Bulletin on Concrete Roads.

Look for the Dewey Sign



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 211 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!
\$29 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 5 shown here. **30 Days' Free Trial** Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC.)** 8181 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

Lights With a Match
The Coleman "Quick-Lite" Lantern makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline. Gives brilliant light of 300 Candles Power. Just use a match to light. No torch required. No wick. No dirt. Storm and wind-proof. Absolutely Safe. Can't explode—no danger even if tipped over. Guaranteed Five Years. See your dealer or write THE COLEMAN LAMP CO., Wichita, St. Paul, Toledo, Dallas, Chicago.

30 POUND NEW FEATHER BED AND PAIR GLB. PILLOWS \$9.50
All New, Live, Clean, Sanitary Feathers, Best grade feather proof ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. **CAROLINA BEDDING CO., Dept 130 Greensboro, N. C.**



Profit in Fattening Hogs

EVEN at present prices of feeds, hogs can be profitably fattened, according to the results obtained in the hog feeding demonstrations carried on at the St. Joseph Stock Yards. These demonstrations in feeding hogs, cattle, and sheep are being conducted under the supervision of the Kansas and Missouri experiment stations and in co-operation with the Buchanan County Farm Bureau. A very complete and finely illustrated report of the second series of demonstrations which closed last spring has recently been published by the Stock Yards Company.

In figuring the actual average cost of producing a hundred pounds of pork, the following prices for feeds were used: Corn, \$2 a bushel; tankage, \$4.50 a hundred; linseed meal, \$3 a hundred, and shorts, \$2.50 a hundred. The results of four successive ninety-day feeding periods show that in the lot where the hogs were fed shelled corn and tankage it required 389 pounds of shelled corn and twenty-eight pounds of tankage to the hundred pounds of gain. The cost of this gain was \$15.15. In the lots fed shelled corn and linseed meal it required 415 pounds of shelled corn and twenty-seven pounds of linseed meal to make a hundred pounds of gain, the cost being \$15.63. Both of these demonstrations are the result of averaging four ninety-day periods. In one period of feeding, shelled corn, tankage, and shorts showed approximately the same cost of gain as the shelled corn and tankage.

It will be noted that even at the present high feed prices the gains on these hogs were made at about three dollars a hundred less than the present market value of pork. This is a very satisfactory margin of profit, and it would seem that corn could be fully as profitably marketed in the form of pork as if sold on the open market. In all probability corn will not be as high as was figured in these feeding demonstrations. It appears to be the unanimous opinion of the best authorities that the present high prices of hogs will continue for some time owing to the great demand for pork and its products. This is of course brought about to some extent by the large use made of pork products in provisioning armies.

Crude Oil for Hogs

Crude oil or residuum oil should be used on every farm where hogs are handled. Parasites are a great drain in the business of making pork. The use of the oil is a standard treatment for lice, mange, and other skin troubles, points out John M. Evvard, of the Iowa Experiment Station, in the Iowa Agriculturist. He also mentions the fact that oil applied to dusty quarters settles the dust and thus indirectly prevents a great deal of the coughing caused by dust. Ordinary dips may be used strong enough to kill lice, but they will not destroy the nits, therefore a second dipping is necessary in from eight to fourteen days following the first.

In the winter time the use of oil minimizes the "chill," inasmuch as it does not evaporate. Ordinary dips, composed of 95 per cent or more of water, chill the animals considerably, this being especially true in the "dead of winter," because water evaporating from the skin surface abstracts much heat in so doing.

Crude oil "sticks" to the animal's hair and skin in good shape, oftentimes remaining for a week or two in suitable weather. Too, when the hogs go into their nests with this crude oil covering, they help to disinfect and cleanse their sleeping quarters. With the ordinary dips this benefit is not so noticeable. Of course, it is true that crude oil "rub" marks on nicely painted buildings are not desirable, and that is an objection.

Crude oil can be purchased from practically any of the oil companies, it costing from \$5 to \$8 a barrel ordinarily. A barrel of crude oil, however, will keep an ordinary herd of swine free from lice for a year or two unless it happens that the infestation is especially bad.

The method of applying this oil is simply to herd the hogs up in one corner by means of hurdles, then when they are closely packed together sprinkle

them with crude oil, using an ordinary sprinkling can. A broom may be pressed into service for this purpose, dipping the same in the crude oil and shaking the oil out of it over the pigs. The broom is also useful in supplementing the "can" method in that the crude oil may be rubbed onto the backs and sides and bellies and legs and heads of the hogs.

If the lice get into the ears, take an oil can full of the crude oil and simply squirt a little of the black lice killing stuff around the inner rim of the ear; or take a cob, dip it in the crude oil and give the ears a good "cob" oiling. The lice find the ear cavity a "snug haven of safety" in emergencies, this being especially true when the hogs have access to a mud wallow. The ear is seemingly a most welcome avenue of escape from the deadly lice eradicating mud bath, but the crude oil will get to them.

For blistered pigs crude oil of the milder sorts is of much value. Simply apply the oil to the blistered portions in as gentle a manner as is consistent with a good job. When the pigs get their skins sore from running in wet and dewy forage such as rape and tall alfalfa, we find the crude oil treatment facilitates and encourages healing in that it softens the wounds, prevents the water from adhering and thus indirectly prevents further blisters and discourages the flies.

Crude oil is used quite extensively in automatic hog oilers. This is good practice. Care must be taken, however, to purchase a reliable and satisfactory oiler. Some of the "self oiler" concerns put out a refined oil or grease for use and these are, so far as we know, good and of merit; but the especially prepared oils and greases are oftentimes quite expensive. Most of the hog oiler manufacturers are anxious to put their machines out on trial, thus insuring that the prospective customer be satisfied before he pays his money. The successful hog oilers are worthy of consideration.

The dipping tank may be used to apply crude oil. The usual method is to place an inch or two of crude oil on top of a tank full of water, running the hogs through the same. They take on a layer of oil as they go down and as they come up, this method being practically as effective as if crude oil only is used. In the winter, to prevent undue chilling after dipping, the tank is preferably filled with oil. The disadvantage of this, however, is the expense. With the layer of oil on top of water method, the hogs get practically an all oil covering without any adhering water. The pigs carry very little more oil away with them when the tank is filled solid with oil than where a one or two-inch layer only is present on top of the water, but considerably more oil is necessary to fill the tank completely than where the layer scheme is practiced.

A large dripping platform upon which the hogs may stand from five to fifteen minutes after dipping is a great saver, the surplus drippings being returned to the original dipping tank. The dipping tank is, however, quite a nuisance in some respects, and the swine soon learn to fight shy of it, much to the discomfort of the herdsman, who must laboriously immerse the herd, one by one.

To try a good grade of crude oil is to be convinced of its louse-killing, mange-destroying, coat-smoothing, dust-allaying, odor-eliminating and general healing properties.

Starting with Ewe Lambs

Good breeding ewes are selling high. Lower prices are unlikely, as the demand is strong and the available supply is small. With probable high prices for mutton and wool in the future the farmer who understands sheep and will properly care for them from the start has good prospects of success.

For those inexperienced in sheep raising, particularly, there are several important advantages in purchasing ewe lambs instead of mature breeding ewes. In the first place, the ewes of breeding age that are offered for sale are mostly western ewes with a long wool cross while the ewe lambs coming from the West are mostly black-faced lambs, thus



KENDALL'S
SPAVIN TREATMENT
Known for 40 Years as
Kendall's Spavin Cure

A New Name But the Same Old Reliable Remedy

FARMERS and horsemen everywhere will be glad to know that this change is in the name only—that there is no change whatever in the famous old-time formula that has rendered such remarkable service in horse ailments—Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sprains and Lameness—by the counter-irritant method.

Whether you get Kendall's under the old label or the new, the quality and efficiency is the same old reliable—with a 40-year-old reputation.

Get it of your druggist—\$1.00 per bottle—ask for \$5.00—and ask for book "Treatise on the Horse"—or write

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Let'er Rain



FISH BRAND SLICKERS
will keep
you dry as
nothing
else will

FISH BRAND POMMEL, the best Saddle Coat in the world.
DEALERS EVERYWHERE
A. J. TOWER CO. — BOSTON.

Good Land At LOW COST

More Acres to grow high-priced grain crops—that is the need today.

Here's your opportunity! You can buy, on easy terms, in the

HIGHLANDS OF LOUISIANA

gently rolling, well drained land, capable of producing corn and other grain and hay crops equal to the production of much of the land costing more than five times as much in older, Northern, farming districts. The Highlands winters are mild and sunny, there is abundant open pastureage 9 months in the year, the rainfall is ample, and two and three crops can be grown on the same land annually.

Homesekers excursions to the Highlands first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Get the Facts. Send for the big book, "Where Soil and Climate Are Never Idle," profusely illustrated with photographs. Sent Free if you write Now.

Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation
425 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TILE SILOS AND CLIMAX

ENSILAGE CUTTERS
In Stock. Immediate Delivery. WRITE **AMERICAN SILO SUPPLY CO.** 210 Traders Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. **Electric Wheel Co., 34 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.**

INVENT SOMETHING. It May Bring Wealth. Our free book tells what to invent and How to Obtain a Patent through Our Credit System. Send sketch. Free opinion as to patentability. Talbert & Parker, Pat. Lawyers, 4517 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The amount of brains you put into your work determines the amount of pleasure and profit you will get out of it.

showing a cross of some of the down breeds which is the kind of blood most farmers wish to have in their flocks. By buying such ewe lambs one gets the advantage of starting with the first cross of the type to be used in grading up a flock to the mutton type.

While breeding stock is selling high, the ewe lambs can be bought at about \$5 per head less than breeding ewes. This is an important point in starting a flock, although until the lambs come to a breeding age no returns from the flock will be forthcoming except the wool clip. However, for the beginner in sheep husbandry, no better plan of obtaining experience could be adopted than in caring for a flock of ewe lambs for a year. The experience gained in wintering ewe lambs and managing the flock throughout the summer season would be invaluable.

Investment in a flock of ewe lambs will give the advantage of the first cross of blood of the down breeds, lower price, and necessary experience. The wool clip, which will at least offset the first year's keep, and the yearling ewes will be a benefit to weedy pastures next spring if moved frequently and not stocked so heavily as to eat the grass into the ground.

Fat Steers at Hutchinson

In the fat stock show at the Kansas State Fair the judges, W. J. Brown, L. McWhorter, and George Pettit, shook things up and changed awards considerably from the rating at Topeka, although Victor Hessler, the Hereford calf shown by the Agricultural College, was again awarded the place of best steer, any age or breed. In the two-year-old class the college was given first on a two-year-old Hereford, the Herkelmann Shorthorn winning first at Topeka being moved down to fourth place. Kershaw, with his pure-bred Angus steer which was placed fourth at Topeka, was moved up to second. The college got third on an Angus.

In the yearling class the Shorthorn, Barmpton Prince, standing at the top in Topeka, was moved to fourth place, and the college Angus yearling placed first with Kershaw's Angus second and a Hereford steer shown by Halff of Texas, third. In the calf class the college Hereford, Victor Hessler, was first; Cowden, of Texas, second with an Angus, and the college third with the pure-bred Shorthorn, Golden Dale 2d. The steers shown were all animals of special merit and it was not an easy task for the judges to place the awards.

Worm Remedies

If hogs are to make the greatest profit, they must be kept free from worms. Hogs become infested with worms by taking them up with food or drink. Hence, well-drained, clean lots reduce the chances for them to become infested. It is best to keep a good worm preventive before them at all times. Any tested commercial remedy may be used, but the following preparation is very successful: Air-slaked lime, two parts; salt, two parts; charcoal, two parts; and pulverized copperas, one part.

Where the herd is badly infested, use for each hundred pounds of shoat, eight grains santonin and six grains calomel thoroughly mixed with a thin slop. Let the shoats miss a feed in the evening, and give them a treatment in place of the regular feed the following morning. If necessary, repeat in one week.

Advertising Pure-Bred Stock

All of us who have observed closely have noted how few of the men who start in the business of breeding pure-bred live stock stay at it for any great length of time. Anyone who has been familiar with a given territory for twenty-five or more years has seen many go in and out of pure-bred live stock during this period. Too many of the men who fail in pure-bred live stock went in when prices were exceptionally high, for at such times this business always makes its strongest appeal. The beginner sees and hears of the high prices being paid for pure-bred animals and begins to figure immediately on having such animals to sell himself in the course of a short time. It is not the fault of the business, however, that such a considerable number of those who have tried it have failed to make it go.

Perhaps one of the common causes of failure is the inability to appreciate the value of the right kind of advertising. A great many men can become successful breeders of pure-bred stock who cannot sell them at profitable prices unless

it is during a time when a special boom is on. It requires considerable ability to market pure-bred stock at a profit under ordinary circumstances. The man who would succeed must persistently keep his business before the public and be able to back it up with animals of real merit. We do not recall many instances where breeders able to produce animals of merit have failed, providing they used judgment in letting the public know that they had such stock for sale. Those who invest in pure-bred stock must learn this lesson in advertising at the start, and consider advertising of some sort as a part of their investment. By this we do not mean that they should be plungers, but it is a part of the business to systematically advertise, and it is only by doing this that the fullest possible success can come from breeding pure-bred stock.

Co-operation in Buying Bulls

Nothing will so quickly and so cheaply improve the cattle of a community as the use of high-class bulls. Too often on the farms where only a small number of cattle are kept the difficulty is in being able to own a high-class sire. Farmers having small herds have long felt the need for better cattle because of the discrimination against their stock at the various markets. The desire for better live stock has received a strong stimulus due to the high prices which have prevailed for feed of various kinds during the past year or two. It cer-

tainly does not pay to feed expensive feed to scrub animals.

Farmers in Ripley County, Missouri, have recently made a move toward securing better breeding sires co-operatively. Even after they had decided that live stock improvement was necessary, they did not know what breed was best adapted to their condition or where to obtain the animals after they had decided what breeds to purchase. They were assisted in their co-operative efforts by a banking firm which called together a committee of farmers and offered to lend them money with which to purchase pure-bred bulls. This offer of the bank to co-operate with the farmers was accepted, and a committee of two was selected to represent the purchasers. This committee together with D. C. Welty of the Iron Mountain Railway and S. T. Simpson of the Missouri College of Agriculture made a trip through several states in search of the right kind of bulls. As a result, two carloads of Hereford and Red Polled bulls were purchased. A few registered cows were included, and these will be used to form the foundation stock for future herds of pure-bred cattle.

Through continued co-operation in the purchase and exchange of breeding sires, the men of this community can do much to improve the type of cattle grown.

Loud talking, swearing, and rough handling are not permitted in a well-managed dairy. Dairy cows will in-

crease their milk flow if always quietly and gently handled.

Before Deciding On Your Engine

Look up the question of construction, first cost, quality, power, speed regulation and fuel used. Learn what produces good compression, powerful ignition, easy starting, durability and long life. Read about the advantages of vertical valves, high-tension magnetos, kerosene as a fuel, preheating fuel, etc. These subjects and many others vital to the engine user are fully explained by word and illustration in Ed. H. Witte's new (copyrighted) book, "How to Judge Engines."

Any subscriber who is interested in an engine for any purpose, should read this book. It's the original "How-to-Judge-an-Engine" book—written from an experience of over 31 years in the business. Ed. H. Witte is the most successful individual gas engine manufacturer in the U. S. today, owning and operating the largest exclusive, direct-selling engine factory in the world. You get the inside story of engine making by a practical engine man and inventor of engines. He tells you what to do with an engine and "How to Make Money" with one.

If you want to know the "Why" of high-grade gas engine construction, send your name and address, today, to the Witte Engine Works, Dept. 1600, Kansas City, Mo., or 1600 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.—(Adv.)

All Farm Animals Need And Crave CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic Brick



Your hogs, cows, sheep and horses "take their medicine" voluntarily, eagerly, regularly, when you place it before them in the form of Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick. You do not have to force it down their throats, or starve them to make them take it in their feed. They will absolutely take care of their own health with no bother to you whatever.

Just place Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick in the feed lot or troughs where animals can have access to it all the time—they do the rest.

Eight Different Health Promoting Medicines Which Animals Need All the Time

Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick is made up according to a formula scientifically worked out by chemists of highest standing. It is more than a specific for some particular ill. Its purpose is To Prevent All Disease—to keep the animal system in such vigorous health that it repels all attacks of disease germs of every description.

Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick is a combination of powdered gentian root, sulphate of iron, bi-carbonate of soda, sulphur, carbonized peat, quassia, charcoal and pure dairy salt. Contains absolutely no harmful substance—animals can't eat too much of it.

These ingredients, properly proportioned, constitute an unfailing worm destroyer and conditioner, keep stomach and bowels in order, aid digestion, promote healthy activity of kidneys and liver, purify and invigorate the blood.

Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick has stood the severest feeding tests by leading stock raisers, and has the unqualified endorsement of high veterinary authorities. Let us give you the names of enthusiastic stock feeders whose hogs and other animals have been saved from disease and death by this great health medicine.

Solid Brick Form makes it economical to feed—preserves its medicinal value till the last particle is eaten. Animals eat only when they need it and as much as they need—there's no waste. Supplies them regularly with salt, as well as other needed medicines.

Our 30-Day Trial Offer the Most Liberal Ever Made

We positively guarantee Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick to be and do all we claim for it and we want you to verify our guarantee by your own experience and entirely at our risk. Order a dozen or more Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick from your dealer; let your live stock have free access to it for 30 days. If you are not satisfied with the result, return what you have left and get all your money—no charge for what you have used. We stand behind our dealers with our guarantee.

If your dealer does not handle Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick write us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

Fill out and mail us the coupon or write us a postal, and we'll send you full information and valuable booklet "Making Live Stock Pay."

CAREY SALT COMPANY

Department 256
Hutchinson, Kansas



Animals given Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick thrive better on less feed—saves feed money. It aids digestion.

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."

My dealer's name.....

P.O. State

My Name.....

P.O. State



**Where did he
keep your Coffee
last night?**

Dirt and dust are never
found in

**Golden Sun
Coffee**

In our sunlit factories we keep it clean—pack it clean—and deliver it clean in air-tight packages through your grocer. We even take out the chaff that makes ordinary coffee muddy and bitter. Try Golden Sun. Sold only by grocers.



The
Woolson
Spice Co.
Toledo, Ohio



ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

Put It Anywhere In The House
The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container. Empty once a month. No more trouble to empty than ashes. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Guarantee on file in the office of this publication. Ask for catalog and price. ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO., 6910 6th St., DETROIT, MICH.
Ask about the Ro-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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.

Time is infinitely long, and each day is a vessel into which a great deal may be poured—if one will actually fill it up.—GOETHE.

Refinishing Furniture

Miss Nellie M. Killgore, of the Colorado Agricultural College, says that the appearance of worn articles of furniture may be greatly improved by a small amount of labor. Most varnished furniture in the course of time needs serious attention, and most furniture is varnished. Sometimes the varnish can be rubbed down with boiled linseed oil and pumice stone, giving a duller polish, but more often the varnish should be removed. To do this, get a prepared varnish remover. Apply to surface with a brush, let stand about thirty minutes. Apply the second time, let stand fifteen or twenty minutes, scrape off with putty or case knife, or steel scraper. Another application of remover which can be wiped off with a cloth may be necessary. Then sandpaper surface, using medium to fine paper. Then rub down with oil and pumice stone, wiping off all oil and polish, using a woolen cloth. The piece can then be waxed, using a mixture of turpentine and beeswax or floor wax. It is better to rub down with oil several times before applying wax.

This gives a beautiful finish to old mahogany or walnut and brings out the beauty of the wood. Many an old piece could be made a thing of beauty by this treatment.

So much furniture is finished in golden oak and is unpleasantly shiny. Try refinishing a piece and see how it improves the looks. It may need a coating of stain to even up the color where it has been scraped.

Any furniture finished in a wax or fumed surface should be rubbed down with oil a few times a year to preserve the finish. Be sure and wipe off all superfluous oil. Some of the most beautiful old English furniture never had any other finish but frequent treatments of linseed oil.

Canning Inquiry

Mrs. C. B. M., Crawford County, asks: "Has any reader had experience in putting up squash for winter use? We are very fond of the white squash fried in egg batter, and we like the crook-necked ones baked, but we do not like them stewed. Can I fry the white ones and can without water, and can the crook-necked ones be baked before canning? Can anyone tell me whether or not turnip tops and mustard cooked together will keep in the old-fashioned tin cans?"

Having had no experience in the canning of squash fried in egg batter, we submitted this inquiry to Otis E. Hall, state club leader, who probably has had more experience in canning than has any woman in the state. Mr. Hall's reply is as follows:

"We have never tried canning squash in egg batter, but believe that it would not be practical. In fact there is no reason for canning it this way, for the squash can be canned in the shell or in the usual way and then fried in the egg batter when opened. This recipe has been used with success:

"Wash clean while whole, then cut into quarters or eighths—it is not necessary to pare or peel. Scrape out seeds and fibers. Steam until pulp can be scraped from shell with spoon, which will take possibly 90 minutes over false bottom in a hot-water bath outfit, or 30 minutes under five to ten pounds of steam. Remove and let cool or plunge quickly into cold water, but never allow the products to stand or soak in the cold water. With spoon scrape pulp from rind or shell, work out the water thoroughly, mash with potato masher if lumps are present. Place rubber in position on can, then pack squash in jars. Add one level teaspoonful of both salt and sugar, but no water. Place tops in position. Partially seal. Sterilize one hour—provided the squash was steamed—if using hot-water bath outfit, or 35

minutes if steam-pressure outfit under 5 to 10 pounds steam. If squash was not steamed, sterilize 2½ hours in hot-water bath outfit or 60 minutes under 5 to 10 pounds of steam. Do not let cool air strike the jars while hot.

"Baked summer squash can be canned. Cut the squash in thin slices. Bake in a hot oven until almost ready for the table. Then pack into the jar while hot. Do not add any water. Make sure that the jar is filled. Put on rubber and lid and sterilize in hot-water bath one hour. Most people like to sweeten the baked squash, as this seems to give a better flavor to the canned product.

"Turnip tops and mustard should not be canned in tin cans, unless the cans are enamel-lined or lacquered. It is not safe to can greens of any kind in tin, as the acid from the greens will attack the tin, but greens can be canned successfully and safely in glass or enamel-lined cans."

Valuable Bulletin

"Home Storage of Vegetables" is the subject of Farmers' Bulletin 879 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is an especially valuable pamphlet, and we would suggest that those who will have vegetables to store write for a copy at once, addressing Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The storing of late vegetables is an economy for those who grow them in sufficient quantity for the needs of the family.

To care for the surplus vegetables in many cases requires nothing more than the use of existing facilities in or near the home.

Often the late vegetables from a small garden may be stored with no outlay of money.

When considerable quantities of vegetables are grown it is frequently advisable to construct permanent storage facilities in the form of a storage room in the basement of the dwelling or under an outbuilding or to build an outdoor cellar of wood or masonry.

If permanent facilities are not available, late root crops can be kept in outdoor pits or banks, requiring no cash outlay except for labor.

Jelly Making

At this time of the year many of our readers are busy with jelly making, and some of them may have found more or less difficulty in getting some kinds of fruit juice to jelly. Two requirements for the process of jelly making are the presence of acid and pectin in the fruit juice. Some fruits naturally have too little acid, but, if they contain pectin, jelly can be made by adding some other acid fruit juice. Fruits for jelly making should be gathered while a little under-ripe.

Pectin is naturally abundant in some fruits and lacking in others. It is a good plan to test the fruit juice to determine its amount of pectin. This may be done by adding to one tablespoonful of the juice extracted by cooking, one tablespoonful of grain alcohol. Mix in a glass, let it stand a few minutes, and note the amount of jelly-like material which settles at the bottom. By performing this test along with a test of a juice which is known to yield good jelly and comparing the relative amounts of pectin, it is possible to determine the jelly-making quality of any fruit juice. The white inner skin of lemon and orange peel contains considerable pectin which may be extracted and added to fruit juices which the test shows to be deficient in it.

To extract pectin from oranges and lemons, cut or scrape the yellow outer peel from the white inner skin, remove the white portion, and pass it through a food grinder. Soak in sufficient water to cover. Let it stand for two hours or longer, then cook slowly for about two hours and strain through a jelly bag. This may be made in quantities and kept on hand for use with any fruit



They wear like iron—

Mayer
HONORBIT
SCHOOL SHOES

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

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

F.C. Taylor
FUR CO. ST. LOUIS

**HELPS YOU
TRAP**

FUR ANIMALS

Trappers will make big money this year. Furs are in demand at high prices. Coon, Mink, Opossum, Skunk, Muskrat and other kinds are plentiful. Many animals are good food. U. S. approved recipes free.

Help Book Free

Tells how to trap, traps and baits to use, how to prepare skins so as to get highest prices, and describes latest trapping devices, including the new SMOKE TORPEDO. Shows pictures of all animals in colors, and supply catalog. ALL FREE—WRITE TODAY.
F.C. Taylor Fur Co., 175 Fur Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**MAKE
EASY
MONEY**

Herbert Wassenberg made \$60.65 in 60 days, trapping in spare time and shipping the furs to Biggs at Kansas City. You can do as well. Advance information on fur market now ready. Write.

TRAPS, GUNS, Baits, everything a trapper needs at rock-bottom prices. Send for Catalog of Trappers' Supplies FREE.

FREE—Send your name for Free Subscription to The Trappers' Exchange, the greatest trappers' magazine published. Nearly a million subscribers. Read trapping secrets used by thousands of other trappers.
E.W. BIGGS & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**BE
WISE**

TRAPPERS
Get more cash for your furs by shipping to Hill Bros. Fur Co.—"Fastest Growing Fur House in America". We Charge No Commission. Try us—let us prove our claims to you. Send for FREE fur price list, Trapper's Guide, Game Laws, Supply Catalogue and portions of our \$250.00 Cash Prizes FREE to trappers only. Write TODAY.
HILL BROS. FUR CO. 248 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TRAPPERS **WE BUY FOR CASH**

Highest prices paid for Coon, Opossum, Skunk, Muskrat, Mink and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. No Commission. Send for our prices and Free valuable information before shipping elsewhere.
ROGERS FUR COMPANY
Dept. 1214 St. Louis, Mo.

which lacks pectin. The amount to be used will depend on the kind of fruit, and the alcohol test may be used to determine when enough has been added.

With many fruit flavors the yellow peel blends well, so that it is not necessary to remove this. One housewife we know simplifies this process by cooking the orange or lemon peel with the fruit juice. When the jelly is finished the orange or lemon peel is removed, run through the food grinder, and used as candied orange peel for flavoring cakes or puddings. The peeling of all oranges and lemons used in this home is dried and saved for use in jelly making.



KEEP POULTRY RECORDS

SAY, does your husband ever growl about the cost of feeding chickens? Does he state in not very mild terms that "Those fool hens eat their heads off; it costs more to keep them than so many hogs," etc.? Well, we'll fix him.

You make a business agreement with him to loan you enough money to buy one year's feed for your chickens and let you have all the profits from the aforesaid fowls. Be sure you have a good laying strain of hens, then get out your little book and keep track. Do you have scrambled eggs for breakfast, roast chicken for dinner, angelfood cake for supper? Mark 'em down at market price. When you trade that big basket of eggs for groceries, mark it down. By the end of the year you can pay him back and have an account to show that will encourage the good man to build you that new chicken house. Here is where you crow.

But you really can't blame him very much for thinking the hens a nuisance. Whenever he goes to feed the hogs and cattle the feed troughs are overflowing with greedy hens. They are everywhere under his feet, and when he leads that skittish little mare into her stall out flies an excited "biddy" from her manger nest, squawking and flapping her wings right under the horse's nose. It is provoking. Perhaps if you fed your flock well morning and night at a considerable distance from the stables they would not be so ravenously hungry, but would "wait patiently in the bread line."

Of course a good rustling hen picks up much of her living in the feed lot, but if she is fed besides she will not be so eager for the pigs' feed. Notice the hog trough at feeding time—hungry chickens fluttering around stealing the grain. Mister Piggy gets mad and bites. Chicken meat tastes good. "Wee-wee," says this little pig, "I want some more," and a chicken-eating hog soon knocks the profit out of the poultry business.—MRS. N. L. HARRIS.

The fall of the year is the time to avoid possible colds and their resulting roup troubles. A very good plan just about now is to visit the roosting quarters at night when the birds are on the roosts and listen to the breathing. If there is any tendency to colds it can be detected in the breathing. Any birds that have a thick or wheezy breathing should be located and removed. It may be that they show no particular signs of cold but it will do no harm to dispose of such birds, as it may save a disastrous outbreak of roup later in the year. In these times of high feed prices it does not pay to run any risks. Cull closely, disposing of all inferior or weak appearing birds, but do not sell the thrifty, well developed pullets. They will more than pay for their keep this winter. In the spring there will be such a shortage of hens for breeding purposes as we have never seen before.

From what I have been able to learn, I believe that from 30 to 50 per cent of the fowls and older stock in this country have been marketed. That accounts for the great amount of poultry in storage and the present low price of poultry meat. It seems to be the opinion of practically all that those who have kept their poultry have done the right thing and will make a greater net profit this coming winter and next spring than ever they have made in any previous year. There will be a scarcity of breeding stock and the man who has stock or hatching eggs is certain to have a great demand at profitable prices. Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana and the other great grain producing states, are going to profit more than some of the other sections, but there is no state in the Union where eggs cannot be produced at a reasonable profit, and in many cases at a handsome profit.—T. E. QUISENBERRY.

Poultry exhibits at the Free Fair occupied all the available space in the poultry building. A show of this kind means far more to the actual business of poultry

production than a fanciers' show. Breeders of poultry have found that it pays to exhibit at a big fair where people from all over the country attend. People of the farms have learned from long experience that poultry is a most profitable side line, and such exhibits of utility stock as were found at the Topeka fair are helping to drive the scrub flocks from the farms of the state. Eggs will probably be worth more this coming season than ever before, and it pays to have well-bred stock. Feed is expensive and there is little profit in maintaining a poor producing flock.

To make profitable returns this winter, hens will require good care and shelter. This means the construction of good buildings or remodeling of many of those now in use. It also means feeding with an eye to egg production. In order to produce the greatest possible number of eggs it is necessary to give highly concentrated feeds in as large quantities as the fowl can digest properly. In our eagerness to make a big showing all the hens are thus treated. Now it is a well known fact that a hen thus fed and worked is in no condition to produce eggs the following spring that contain strong vigorous germs and that will hatch. Or if these eggs do hatch, the chicks will not grow rapidly, if at all.

Poultry buyers everywhere are complaining that the farmers are selling their young pullets. This is a good reason for holding all well developed birds. A good rule to follow is not to follow the crowd. When all the people are selling a commodity is a good time to hold on to that article. A shortage of breeding stock is sure to come next spring. Egg prices will soar this winter and there will be a rush for eggs for setting purposes when the season opens. Will you be in shape to reap your share of the profits?

In many small flocks it is a question of sacrificing either winter eggs or hatchability, and as a rule the hatchability suffers. This in a large degree accounts for the better per cent hatches among farm flocks as against those raised by the fancier or small breeder. From the average farm flock very few eggs are gathered in the winter months. Conditions are not such during the cold snowy days as to induce egg production. Eggs in the spring from hens that have rested part or all winter are those from which to hatch strong vigorous chicks.

You know your flock has plenty of room and chickens and quarters are absolutely free from vermin, you say, but still they die. You will probably find upon investigation that there are worms in the intestines. Burn all dead chickens and feed to the rest a bran mash containing one tablespoonful of Epsom salts to a gallon.

There will be very few cockerels for sale next spring. Better buy what you will need for breeding purposes this fall. The breeder who winters cockerels will have to get a long price for them in the spring in order to pay him for his feed. For this reason he will sell at a reasonable figure this fall.

The price of young spring chicks has taken a slump. This will be a good thing for the egg market next winter. When the price of chickens is high in the fall the temptation is to sell off all that can be spared. This tends to a shortage of layers the coming winter. The present high price for eggs and the correspondingly low prices for hens and springs may tend to keep down the price of eggs this winter.

The hen is an economical transformer of food into a finished product. A hen laying 200 eggs a year is not at all unusual. A four-pound hen laying this number will produce six times her weight in eggs. To do this she will require from seventy to eighty pounds of feed.



Get Your Hens Ready for Strong Winter Laying



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Will Start Your Pullets and Moulded Hens to Laying

The moulting season is on. It's the most trying time of all the year for poultry. You know it takes a good deal of extra strength to grow all those new feathers. Pan-a-ce-a is a great help to your moulting hens because it enriches the blood, gives better appetite, aids the digestion, which gives them the extra strength required to force out the old quills and grow the new feathers.

Then, when the moult is over, you want your hens to start in promptly to laying again. There is a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a for your flock. It's to help your poultry through the moult—it's to start your pullets and moulded hens to laying, otherwise he will refund your money. Packages, 25c, 60c and \$1.25. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$9.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Keeps Hogs Healthy.

Drives Out the Worms.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

10,000 MEN FOR SIGNAL SERVICE

Stenotypists, Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Morse and Radio Operators needed. The immediate urgency is so great that The Kansas Wesleyan Business College offers

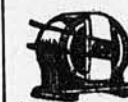
FREE TRANSPORTATION

to all students from out of the state enrolling for any combined course. Prepare yourself now at this Great Government School. Write for catalog.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College, Salina, Kansas

Strickler's
TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE
Banks And Railroads
Demand Our Graduates

Graduates guaranteed positions and furnished employment to defray expenses while attending.
119 East Eighth St., Topeka



FINLAY Engineering College, Kansas City, Mo. Specialties: Electricity, Steam, Gas and Auto work. Wiring, Armature Winding, Operation of Steam, Gas, Electric Machinery. 6 weeks, 3 months, 1 and 2-year courses. New term begins now. Write for Catalog "X."



814 Students from 18 States. College, Academy, Domestic Science, Business, Music, Piano Tuning, Art and Expression. For catalog write Pres. E. E. Philibad. Mention course.

— OTTAWA —
Business College
OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE



LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men and women attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$5 TO \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog. SANTA FE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Desk F, Topeka, Kansas

Learn Auctioneering at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught in five weeks. Write today for free catalog.

JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING
34 N. Sacramento Blvd. Chicago, Illinois
Carey M. Jones, President.

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

E. E. Isaac, emergency agent of Cowley County, reports a growing interest in dairying in that county. The bankers of the county are aroused to the advantages of this industry and are taking hold of the promotion work. Some of the farmers of the county are sowing rye for early pasture and others are sowing wheat for this purpose. Many of the farmers have been given help by Mr. Isaac in locating seed wheat.

Classified Advertising

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

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

HELP WANTED.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS open to farmers—men and women. \$85 to \$150 month. Vacations. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-82, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE.

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

NINE HEAD HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows due to calve in October. They are bred to a registered bull whose nearest two dams average over 900 pounds butter. R. E. Stuewe, Alma, Kansas.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE HIGH-grade Holstein calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, at \$20 per head, crated for shipment. Or if you want dairy cattle of any age, I will buy them at a commission from the best herds in Southern Wisconsin. Albert M. Hanson, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16th pure, from heavy milkers, five to seven weeks old, beautifully marked, \$25, crated and delivered to any station, express charges paid here. Send orders or write, Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

GUERNSEY BULL EIGHT MONTHS OLD, show type and bred for high production. At county fair won sweepstakes as best dairy bull any age or breed in a class of five, two Guernseys, one Jersey and two Holsteins. Mr. Fairchild of the Kansas Agricultural College judging. Dam and both granddams have good production records and he represents blood lines that are now eagerly sought. A registered cow and an imported heifer also for sale. J. W. Marley, Oswego, Kansas.

DOGS.

TRAINED BEAGLES, RABBIT HOUNDS, foxhounds, coon, opossum, skunk dogs, setters, pointers, house, farm dogs. Ferrets. Catalog 18c. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

FULL BLOOD RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND pups, six months old. White with lemon markings. \$15 each. Irish stag pups, \$10 each. Geo. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kansas.

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

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

TREES, SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FULCASTER SEED WHEAT FOR SALE, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Oklahoma.

SWEET CLOVER REASONABLE. SOW on wheat and get two crops. J. Lewis, Route 1, Madison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR PURE TURKEY seed wheat, \$2.25 per bushel. Alfalfa seed, \$8 per bushel, f. o. b. Grantville, Kansas. S. E. Wilson.

TREE PLANT THIS FALL. NEVER A better time. Save money and get our terms. Write today for fruit book and information about growing fruits. Buy direct—it pays. Headquarters for well selected seeds. Box No. 8, Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Wichita, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to any one who has not acquired sufficient money to provide necessities and comforts for self and loved ones. It shows how to become richer quickly and honestly. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal in America. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 431, 28 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,024 YEARS AMERICAN HISTORY, \$8.00 postpaid. Elias Pelton, Hudson, Kansas.

GOOD PAYING BUSINESS PROPERTY now rented. Want to trade for young mules. Jno. O. Evans, Asherville, Kansas.

ONE NEW ALMO FARM ELECTRIC 60-light plant, cheap. Kern & Mead, Great Bend, Kansas.

HOGS.

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

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE PIGS FROM sire and dam, first and fourth prizes, Topeka Fair. Roy Crawford, Topeka, 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.

POULTRY.

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 18TH DAY OF August, 1917, by W. H. Potteriff, in Royal Township, Ford County, Kansas, one yearling bay mare valued at \$25. H. N. Kinkead, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 5TH DAY OF September, 1917, by Mike Paul, of Marienthal, Kansas, one gray mare, weight 1,100 pounds; wire cut on both front feet. Dean Trueblood, County Clerk.

POULTRY WANTED.

PROFITABLE EASY MARKETING. Coops and cages loaned free. Daily remittances. Poultry and eggs wanted. The Copes, Topeka.

PET STOCK.

WANTED—CANARIES, ALL KINDS. State kind, price, etc. Halfin's Pet Shop, 3111 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

EVERBEARING, \$2 PER HUNDRED; common varieties, \$1 per hundred. Choice thrifty stock. State inspected. Pedigreed. J. A. Dowden, North Bend, Neb.

REAL ESTATE.

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

WOULD YOU SELL YOUR FARM IF you got your price? Sell direct; no commissions; particulars free. Chas. Renich, G-46, Woodstock, Ill.

OWNER OFFERS STOCK AND DAIRY ranch in prosperous Southwest Kansas. Land of opportunity. Terms. S. W., care Kansas Farmer.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS, OSBORNE County seed, grain and stock farms, \$20. Best wheat and corn land, \$35 to \$50. "Here is the place." J. F. Baum, Natoma, Kansas.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE. All kinds of soils; rain-belt, dry farming or irrigable. Lands five miles or less from railroad. H. M. Madison, General Farm and Immigration Agent, San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry., San Antonio, Texas.

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.

Real Estate For Sale

10,000 ACRES of good grazing land, well watered, for \$3.50. All crops good. No drought, no hot winds. Grass for cattle and corn for hogs. Best country in the world to live and make money.

W. W. TRACEY - ANDERSON, MISSOURI BEAUTIFUL SHAWNEE COUNTY KANSAS FARMS NEAR TOPEKA

160 a. farm, \$80; 160 a. farm, \$65; 43 a. farm, \$3,800. Can fit you out in any size farm desired. E. Z. terms.

J. E. THOMPSON (The Farmer-Land Man) Tecumseh, Kansas

BUY PROSPECTIVE OKLAHOMA OIL LAND

SURE INCOME. Rent from Pasture, Farming, Coal, Gas or Oil will pay for land. ONLY CONDITION, Annual Payments. Will buy for you and rent. Information Free. Write immediately.

Joseph Clark, Indian Land Purchasing Agent Tulsa, Oklahoma

202 ACRES BOTTOM FARM

Highly improved, 6 1/2 miles of Lawrence, Kansas; 175 a. under cultivation, 25 a. alfalfa, 25 a. timothy, 50 a. wheat, 75 a. in corn, balance timber; 3/4 mile of school. Priced to sell at \$20,000. For particulars write F. M. Buchheim, Real Estate 521 West Street, Topeka, Kansas.

217 ACRES, 3 mi. city, this county, 1,500. 160 a. strictly first class dry black bottom land in cult; no overflow; bal. pasture; fair improvements. \$30 per acre. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

Crickets and grasshoppers often cause serious trouble by eating the twine used in tying up fodder. This can be prevented by treating the twine as it is used with a mixture of one gallon of kerosene and three cupfuls of creolin or other stock dip.

Brown's Big Bone Type POLAND CHINA HOGS

WILL SELL AT

PERRY, KANSAS
Wednesday, October 17

SALE AT RESIDENCE IN TOWN

This great offering sired by such noted boars as

King Joe
Model Big Bob
Chief Miami
Iowa King
Gerstdale Knight by Gerstdale Jones
Anderson's Big Bone by Long Big Bone

One of the best offerings to be held in Kansas this fall. Breeding and individuality of the best. A variety of breeding seldom equaled in any one sale. An all top offering selected with the utmost care for this sale and presented in just the right breeding condition. Everything immune. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. The only Gerstdale Jones blood to sell in Kansas this fall at public auction. Auctioneers—Col. Chas. Crews, Col. Jas. Tom McCulloch. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

WALTER BROWN, Perry, Kans.

FARM AND HERD.

Charles L. Taylor, of Olean, Missouri, is making a great success with his Duroc Jersey hogs. Mr. Taylor's herd has been a consistent winner of a large portion of the premiums at the Missouri State Fairs for the past five years, and the herd has to its credit more state fair champions than any other herd in Missouri. At the head of the herd is the champion boar, Show Me. This hog was champion of the Missouri State Fair in 1916 and is one of the greatest breeding boars of the breed. A feature of the herd at this time is fifty choice spring boars, mostly sired by Show Me and out of the best herd sows on the farm.

The Deming Ranch showed a well fitted herd of Poland and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, winning the junior championship on Big Bob Jumbo; fourth on senior boar pig, Futurity Wonder; first and second on junior pig, Designer's Wonder and D. S. King; third on junior sow pigs, D's Queen; and on aged sow, first, champion and reserve grand champion on Big Maid, a sow that was shown last year and raised a fine spring litter. A notable feature of the Deming show herd is that they have all been bred and raised by Mr. Sheldon on the Deming farms.

G. M. Shepherd, of Lyons, Kansas, showed at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs one of the strong show herds of Durocs, and won a good share of the premiums in all classes shown. A feature of his herd at this time is thirty-five spring boars sired by G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, Crimson Wonder Again Jr., Illustration 2d, Critic D and Great Wonder, and out of some of the best herd sows on the farm.

Bert E. Hodson, of Ashland, Kansas, showed the grand champion Poland boar, McGath's Big Orphan, at both Topeka and Hutchinson fairs. This massive hog, weighing more than eleven hundred pounds in his two-year-old form, is a splendid specimen of the big-type Poland China hog. A feature of the herd at this time is thirty-five spring boars sired by McGath's Big Orphan, that are real herd header prospects.

Howard Palmer, the ten-year-old son of C. B. Palmer, Marion, Kansas, won the \$10 prize offered by the state fair management at the Kansas State Fair of 1917 for the best junior pig shown by boys. This pig was well fitted and was a splendid specimen of the Poland China breed.

R. L. Hurst, of Bolckow, Missouri, has announced November 1 for a Duroc sale. Thirty spring boars and ten spring gilts will be included in this sale. The offering is a splendid lot that are sired by Col. Crimson and Uneeda Wonder, the second prize yearling at the Topeka fair.

B. R. Anderson, of McPherson, Kansas, won first prize at the Kansas State Fair on his junior yearling herd boar, Royal Grand Wonder. Mr. Anderson is contemplating holding a bred sow sale and will sell a draft of good sows bred to this great hog.

W. I. Bowman & Co., of Ness City, Kansas, showed one of the well fitted herds of Hereford cattle at both the Kansas fairs this year. This firm has announced November 19 for a public sale of 110 head of Here-

ford cattle to be held on the state fair grounds at Hutchinson. It is a great source of satisfaction to Bowman & Company to offer only cattle in this sale that have been bred and raised on the Bowman & Company farms in Ness County, which are becoming known as one of the largest breeding establishments of Hereford cattle in the West.

Catalogs are out for Walter B. Brown's Poland China sale to be held at Perry, Kansas, October 17. Fifty head of spring boars and gilts of the best big-type blood lines in existence have been catalogued for this sale. The offering includes grandsons and granddaughters of Gerstdale Jones. It also includes descendants of other noted boars of the breed. A representative of Kansas Farmer visited Mr. Brown's farm recently and found a herd of big-type Poland that is remarkable for choice big-type breeding and also for great size and quality. Inquiries for catalogs indicate unusual interest among Poland China breeders in this sale and the prospects are that it will be one of the Poland China sale events of the season.

Fred G. Laptad, of Lawrence, Kansas, a widely known breeder of high class Poland China and Duroc hogs, has announced a sale of hogs selected from his famous herds. The date if this sale will be October 24. It will be Mr. Laptad's tenth semi-annual sale and fifty head of carefully selected Poland and Durocs of the best blood lines of the respective breeds will be catalogued for this offering.

E. C. Berry, of Harris, Missouri, owner of one of Missouri's great herds of Spotted Poland, reports his herd doing well. This year Mr. Berry saved a choice lot of March and April pigs that have grown out fine. These pigs were sired by Spotted Mike, a great young boar that weighed 600 pounds as a yearling and that is proving a great breeder.

W. T. McBride, of Parker, Kansas, owner of one of the richly bred Duroc herds in Kansas, reports his hogs doing fine. A feature of his herd at this time is a choice lot of Pathfinder and Orion Cherry King boars.

B. A. Shehl, of Westmoreland, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Spotted Poland in Kansas, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Shehl has built up a herd of Spotted Poland that have the size and quality that make profitable feeding hogs and this year he has raised a very fine lot of April and May pigs that have grown out well.

GOING TO COLLEGE?

Our young readers who contemplate attending business college this fall or winter will find it to their advantage to write KANSAS FARMER for information that will be valuable to them.

It will cost you nothing but a postal card or a two-cent stamp to find out what our proposition is. Address

DESK D, KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.

BANNER HERD POLAND CHINA SALE

OCTOBER 23, 1917

AT FARM NEAR BENDENA, KANSAS

Fifty head Poland China boars, March and April farrow, sired by Big Bob 2d, Rexall and Big Wonder. This is the place to buy your boars for fall use. Send for catalog and come to the sale.

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SON, BENDENA, KANSAS



PERCHERON STALLIONS

FOR SALE THIS FALL AT REDUCED PRICES

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

J. C. PARKS

HAMILTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

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

GIROD & ROBISON - TOWANDA, KANSAS

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering anything you might desire in pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins of exceptional merit. They are the RIGHT KIND and at the RIGHT PRICE.

T. R. MAURER & COMPANY

EMPORIA, KANSAS



HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS

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

F. W. WALMER

Way Side Stock Farm - Whitewater, Wis.

DUROC JERSEYS.

15 Duroc Spring Boars

Sired by Illustrator O'Rion 3d and Fancy Victor and out of my best herd sows. They are real herd prospects, selected from 91 pigs raised. Write today if you want a good spring boar.

John W. Petford

Route 1 Saffordville, Kansas

TAYLOR'S DUROCS

For Sale—One Missouri State Fair prize winning boar. Seven yearling boars sired by champion boars that are real herd headers. Fifty spring boars that are fine prospects. Write for prices or come and see my herd.

Chas. L. Taylor - Olean, Mo.

IMMUNED DUROCS

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

WOOD'S DUROCS

Boars, sows and gilts. Best lines of breeding. THE WOOD DUROC FARM

F. F. Wood Wamego, Kansas

DUROC BOARS

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

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

McBRIDE'S DUROCS

I have four Pathfinder Duroc boars for sale, all immuned. Also one Orion Cherry King, four months old, weight from 125 to 140 pounds, and they are extra nice ones. Priced right. W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

FORTY DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

Cholera immuned, of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Sired by Gold Medal 176231, R. L.'s Model Chief 105673, Taylor's Model Chief 126455. Order yours now. Our prices are reasonable.

W. R. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

HARRISON'S DUROCS

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

Royal Grand Wonder Durocs

The first prize junior yearling at Kansas State Fair heads my herd. A few choice March boar pigs for sale. Come and see my herd.

B. R. ANDERSON, R. 7, McPherson, Kansas

Immune Duroc Boars on Approval

Pedigreed Duroc boars with size, length and bone. Immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER, BOX K, FILLEY, NEB.

Homan & Sons, of Doyle Park Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas, and owners of good herds of Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs, report their herds doing fine. They also report a heavy demand for Shropshire breeding stock this year, and their sales have been heavy. They received an average price of \$31.90 per head for fifty head sold in small lots.

Olivier & Sons, of Danville, Kansas, sold to A. D. McCarty, of Modesto, California, the first prize senior yearling Poland China boar pig at the Kansas Free Fair. This pig was sired by their great herd boar, A Wonderful King. The purchase price was \$300.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, of Ness City, Kansas, showed one of the strong herds of big-type Poland Chinas at the big Kansas fairs. They won junior and reserve champion on Long Bob; second and fourth on gilt under six months; first on produce of sow, and second on get of sire on pigs sired by Big Hadley Jr. Erhart & Sons have announced February 21 for a bred sow sale to be held on the state fair grounds at Hutchinson. On this date they will offer fifty head of bred sows at public auction.

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

The world's greatest pork hog are raised exclusively on

HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARMS

The largest registered herd of old, original, big-boned, spotted Polands on EARTH.

Spring Pigs Now Ready to Ship, Pairs and Trios No Kin.

H. L. FAULKNER - BOX D - JAMESPORT, MISSOURI

BERRY'S IMMUNED SPOTTED POLANDS

March pigs, weight 150 to 160 pounds, price \$35; pairs, \$70; April pigs, \$30; May, \$25. Sired by Spotted Mike 81038, a 600-pound yearling. Lots of spots, bone, and good backs. Write me your wants. Can furnish pairs, not related.

E. C. BERRY, ROUTE 3, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Spotted Poland Chinas

Thirty spring boars, thirty spring gilts. Sired by Billie Sunday, Cainville Giant and Perfect Judge. Sows by Brandywine, Budweiser, Old Clipper and Spotted Giant. Priced to sell.

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

DEMING RANCH QUALITY

Big-Type Poland China Hogs.

Fifty March boars for sale. All immuned. Bred sow sale February 18. Send for catalog.

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

TOWNVIEW HERD BOARS

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

CHAS. E. GREENE, Peabody, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

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

CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM

A. S. Alexander, Prop. Burlington, Kansas

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS.

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

P. L. WARE & SON - PAOLA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

April and May farrow. Either sex. Priced right. Papers furnished.

B. A. SHEHI, WESTMORELAND, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

C. B. PALMER

ROUTE 5 MARION, KANSAS

Langford's Spotted Polands.—Last call for early spring boars. Yours for good hogs—

T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Missouri.

POLAND CHINA HOGS 150 HEAD IN

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

V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS

For Sale—Ten fall yearling gilts, bred for September farrow to Dalebanks Hadley and King Jumbo; twenty-five spring boars ready for service; twenty-five spring gilts open. One hundred and fifty head registered hogs in my herd. Write today what you want.

E. L. BARRIER - EUREKA, KANSAS

Henry's Big Type Polands

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

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED Poland Chinas

Two hundred fall pigs in pairs and trios, not related, sired by two state fair winners. Price, \$25 each. Also a few choice spring boars and gilts. All immuned. Write your wants.

E. R. McKEEFER & SON, Ossian, Indiana

POLAND CHINA HOG SALE

At Clifton, Kansas
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD SPRING BOARS AND GILTS THE TOPS FROM MY HERD

Twelve Spring Boars

Thirteen Spring Gilts

These pigs are by Special by Blue Ribbon Quality by Taxpayer 2d and out of my best herd sows. They are not fat, but in good condition. Send for catalog and come to my sale. Farmers and breeders can buy useful breeding stock.

ARTHUR ANDERSON

Clyde - - - - Kansas

White Oak Park Polands

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

Henry Koch, Edina, Missouri

Jones Sells On Approval

Large-type spring boars and gilts of fashionable blood lines at reasonable prices. Herd immuned.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

OLD ORIGINAL SPOTTED POLANDS

March and April pigs for quick sale.

H. A. or Paul H. Mattox, Burlington, Kansas

McGATH'S BIG ORPHAN

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

Bert E. Hodson, Ashland, Kan.

FARM AND HERD.

E. E. Knoche, of Martin City, Missouri, owner of one of the very best producing herds of Jersey cattle in that state, announces a dispersal sale of his herd to be held November 3 under the management of B. C. Settles, of Palmyra, Missouri. Fifty cows averaging 450 pounds of butter in one year, and their descendants, will go in this sale, and inquiries for catalogs at this early date indicate that this will be one of the big Jersey sale events of the season.

P. E. Sperry, of the Fort Hays Normal School, has just purchased from the Sand Spring Holstein herd of Engle & Son, Abilene, Kansas, one pure-bred cow, Inka Parlanea De Kol 124253, and two high-grade cows, one of which has a ten months record of 10,000 pounds of milk and 500 pounds of butter, and a nice heifer calf that sold for \$75 under a year old. The normal school is assembling a fine herd of Holsteins through their students, who find good Holstein cows very profitable.

F. H. Bock, of Bock's Dairy, Wichita, Kansas, reports his big dairy herd doing fine. The Holsteins and Guernseys that make up the Bock dairy herd are a very choice lot. By using care in selecting dairy stock bred for producers, Mr. Bock has succeeded in building up one of the profitable producing dairy herds in Kansas.

Butter Bred Holsteins

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

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS

"Echo Segis Fayne," our great herd sire, for sale to avoid inbreeding. He is a grand individual, only 3 years old, and by King Fayne Segis Clothilde, brother to Segis Fayne Johanna, the world's 50 pounds butter in seven days cow. Price \$700. Also yearlings and bull calves sired by Echo Segis Fayne, for sale. SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, John Montle, Prop., U. S. P. O. Derby Line, Vt.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Holsteins and Guernseys

FOR SALE—High grade Holstein and Guernsey springer cows and heifers. A choice lot. Cows, \$100 to \$150; large heifers, \$90 to \$125; heifer calves, \$20, crated. Don't write, but come and see them.

BOCK'S DAIRY

Route 9 Wichita, Kansas

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

Braeburn Holsteins Always A. R. O. Bull Calves, better than the common run. Just now a few females to make the herd fit the stables.

H. B. COWLES

608 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

SOUTH FARM AYRSHIRES

300 HEAD.

75 Animals Imported from Scotland. 143 cows have qualified for advanced registry.

Males and females for sale.

SOUTH FARM

WILLOUGHBY - - - - OHIO



AYRSHIRE

The UTILITY Cow

The VALUE of a cow depends on her milk production, percent of butter fat and the saleability of her offspring. AYRSHIRE milk is 3.96 percent grade—the yield is large; cost of producing is small and calves are in big demand at good prices. The Association will help you sell them if you wish. YOU should investigate this PROFIT-MAKER. She's a beauty to look at, too. Write for information.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
C. M. WINSLOW, Sec'y. - 33 Park St., Brandon, Vt.

HEREFORD CATTLE SALE - 110 HEAD - AT HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1917



SEVENTY-FIVE HAND-PICKED COWS AND HEIFERS

Big, roomy, prolific cows of the choicest breeding, including about twenty 2 and 3-year-old daughters of Generous 5th, bred to Lawrence Fairfax and imported Shucknall Monarch; thirty of same age sired by Gladwyns, College Count and Beau Donald 33d, bred to Generous 5th, the show bull Sampson, Lawrence Fairfax and Shucknall Monarch. Others range four to seven years old and are safely bred to our herd bulls.

We consider this the most valuable lot of young females we ever offered and, being mated to such good bulls, believe they present the best investments to be offered in any sale.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED SALE CATALOG AND MENTION THIS PAPER.

REPPERT & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS O. W. DEVINE, KANSAS FARMER REPRESENTATIVE

THIRTY-FIVE TOP BULLS

Mostly sired by Generous 5th by Old Generous, out of dams of Rich Anxiety breeding. Others by College Count, Gladwyns, Marion, Beau Donald 33d. Extra heavy-boned well-grown husky fellows. The best bunch we ever raised.

HERD BULLS of great character and substance a plenty, including the show and breeding bull

SAMPSON 437001

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

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

SHEEP.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Shropshire ram lambs and yearlings.

W. T. HAMMOND, PORTIS, KANSAS

OXFORD DOWN RAMS AND EWES
Bred from my \$300 imported ram.

WM. EMPIE - AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HALCYON HERD HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Best breeding, best type. Stock for sale.

GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kansas

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

FOR SALE—A few choice young bulls, sired by Chief, a son of True Sultan. Priced to sell.

D. C. VAN NICE - RICHLAND, KANSAS
(On Mo. Pac. Ry., 17 miles S. E. of Topeka.)

Breeders' Directory

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE.

D. J. White, Clements, Kan.

DORSET HORN SHEEP

H. O. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Man.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES

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

FRED CHANDLER, R. 7, Charleston, Ia. Above Kansas City.

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

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

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

WESTERN HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kansas



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

Clinton County Chesters

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

J. H. McANAW - CAMERON, MISSOURI

SAPPHIRE (BLUE) HOGS

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

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX MULEFOOT HOGS

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

S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

ABBOTSFORD SHORTHORNS

Eighteen young bulls for sale. A few of them about ready for service. Priced to sell. The kind that always please.

D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale.

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

Sunflower Herd of Shorthorns

A few good cows and heifers for sale, also choice bull calves. Come and see my herd.

A. L. HARRIS - OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

SHADY LAWN SHORTHORNS

At head of herd, Kansas Archer 440809 by Mistletoe Archer. For sale, fifteen choice young bulls from spring calves to yearlings. Come and see our herd.

F. H. HULL & SONS - EUREKA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

A few Scotch bulls for sale of breeding age. Red and roans. Write or come and see my herd.

O. A. HOMAN & SON, PEABODY, KANSAS

Doyle Spring Shorthorns

Bulls twelve to fifteen months old, sired by Orange Marshall and Star Goods.

DOYLE SPRING STOCK FARM, Kansas

ALYSDALE HERD OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Prince Valentine 4th and Clipper Brawith in service. Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beautys and Violets. Choice young stock for sale.

H. H. HOLMES, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391-962 in service. Young bulls up to 10 months old for sale. Red and roans. In good thrifty condition and the making of good useful animals. Inspection invited.

Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.

C. W. TAYLOR - ABILENE, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

GALLOWAY BULLS

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

E. E. FRIZELL, Frizell, Pawnee Co., Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Greenwood Hereford Farm

Prince Rupert Herefords

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

W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

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

For Sale—Bull calf dropped March 3, 1917; dam, Pet of Clover Hill F's 2d 237416; sire, Jacoba's Prize Premier 137930. Price, \$50.00.

C. F. Blake, Glasco, Kan.

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

(Register of Merit Herd)

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

Longview Farm
LEE'S SUMMIT - MISSOURI

Registered Jerseys

Cows, Heifers and Calves. Good breeding, good individuals. Must reduce herd. Price reasonable.

C. F. Pfeutze, Rte. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

Catalogs Are Ready

For the following Jersey Sales to be held under my management:

Lochrie & McCoy, Carl Junction, Mo., Sept. 27; Oklahoma Breeders' Sale, Oklahoma, Okla., Sept. 29; Rodman & Sons, Tipton, Mo., Oct. 1; Geo. W. Hagan, Lee's Summit, Mo., Oct. 31. Write today and ask to be placed on my mailing list. Address

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

BUTTER-BRED, FROM HIGH-PRODUCING COWS. Photo furnished.

Maxwell's Jersey Dairy
ROUTE 2 TOPEKA, KANSAS

LOMAX JERSEYS

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

J. B. PORTER & SON

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

GREAT DISPERSAL SALE

Of 100 Head A. J. C. C. Jerseys, Owned by E. E. Knoche, Martin City, Missouri, November 3, 1917.

Fifty cows averaging 450 pounds butter per year, and their female descendants, will go in this sale. Prof. C. H. Eckles of the Missouri University says: "The best producing herd in the state."

Write at once for catalog to

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER, PALMYRA, MO.
Col. Perry, Auctioneer

MODERN HEREFORDS HAZFORD PLACE

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

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

William Condell, Herdsman.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT, EL DORADO, KANSAS

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS