

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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Feeding Cows on Seven-Day Tests

Skill of Feeder Important Factor in Getting Results from Official Testing

KANSAS dairymen who are putting cows on seven-day test will appreciate suggestions on feeding cows under official test. The skill of the feeder oftentimes has a great deal to do with the results. A man must be a good feeder to make the most profit from his cows and he must be a good feeder to make the best record in tests.

In a quarterly bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station J. E. Burnett reminds the feeder that it is the natural tendency of the cow to give the heaviest flow of milk soon after freshening and he should do everything possible to stimulate this tendency with cows that are on official test. In the short time test we look for the largest production that the cow is capable of for a limited period, not the normal year around production, and the short time records should always be considered in this light. It should be the effort of the feeder to cause the cow to give him all she can during the test period.

It is not natural for a cow to come into her milk immediately after calving, and the seven-day record in which the largest flow of milk occurs, consequently, usually starts more than seven days after calving. The higher percentage of fat is usually found immediately after freshening and the increase here usually more than makes up for the greater flow of milk that comes at a later period. The largest production occurs, however, when the feeder is skillful enough to hold the high test of the cow until the large flow occurs, when the two combine in a way that brings joy to the heart of all concerned.

"More huge records are made before the cow freshens than are made afterward," says Mr. Burnett. "By this statement I mean that the feeder can do more toward helping his cow to make a large record by getting her in good condition before freshening than he can afterward. The cow on the seven-day test cannot eat enough, as a rule, to supply her with the necessary nutrients from which to manufacture the milk, consequently in order to get the nutrients she must take them from her body. In order that she may be able to do this, they must be there in a form that is readily available. Therefore the cow should not only be in good condition at freshening time but she should be fat and the fat should be soft enough to be consumed readily to furnish the energy necessary to make the milk. In order to have the fat soft it must be put on quickly within two, or at the most, three months of the time of freshening. Fat put on slowly comes off slowly.

"A good ration to feed for fitting is bran, oats, corn and oilmeal in equal parts by weight. If you can obtain timothy it is an excellent feed for this period and should be substituted in the foregoing ration for the corn, as the fat

formed by this feed is softer and therefore more desirable.

"About ten days before the cow is to freshen, change the feed to ground oats and bran or bran alone. This change will put the cow in a laxative condition, will help to keep the fever out of her blood, and will help to reduce or prevent the congestion in her udder. In an hour or so after freshening give her a pail of warm water. Give only warm water for twelve hours after freshening. For feed, continue the bran and oats or the bran alone as the case may be, for two days when she may be gradually put on the regular test ration. Leave the calf with her for twenty-four hours. It will help to reduce the congestion in her udder and the calf should have the first milk. Do not milk her out completely for two days as a preventative against milk fever. Start in milking three times a day on the third day and four times a day on the fifth or sixth day or before, if necessary.

"At the time of the starting of the test the cow should be getting grain at the rate of one pound to each four and a half pounds of milk produced. This may be slowly increased until the cow is taking all that she will with safety. How much, depends to a large extent upon the individual cow. Some cows will go off feed on one pound of grain to three and a half pounds of milk while other cows will take a much larger amount of grain. The amount to be fed is a question to be settled by the feeder himself and must be changed to suit the needs of each cow.

"It is usually advisable not to make sudden changes in the feeding as cows are usually very sensitive to such changes. It is safest not to increase the grain more than a half pound per day. Care should be taken that the cow is not overfed. It is a good plan to al-

ways feed a cow a little less than she is evidently willing to take. The first sign that the cow is going off feed is that the coat is rough in spite of good grooming. Next the eyes appear glassy and staring and finally the cow refuses to eat all or part of her feed. The best way to treat this is to cut down the grain ration at once to half or to omit a feeding entirely, and if the condition continues, to give a dose of Epsom salts or call a veterinarian. A pound to a pound and a half of salts, depending on the size of the cow, is a good sized dose. The best way to give salts is to use a quart milk bottle as the wide mouth allows the air to enter readily and shortens the time necessary. Give the salts in plenty of water, at least a gallon of water to the pound. This gives better results than where only a small amount of water is used.

"All the grain should be weighed to the tenth of a pound. All roots and silage should be either weighed or measured. This is very important because while it may be possible to feed a cow successfully without weighing or measuring her grain very few men are experienced enough in handling grain to accomplish this.

"What the ration should consist of depends largely upon the feed at hand, the individual taste of the cow, and the length of time that it is expected to continue the test. It may be said, however, that it is the general plan to feed a rather narrow ration, one that contains a rather large proportion of protein. It is expected that the cow will balance the ration from her own body.

"It is more important that the ration contains feeds that the cow likes than that the nutritive ratio be at any set figures. The digestible nutrients found in the feeding tables are only approximations of the nutrients contained in

the feeds in question as they are the results of averages and the feeds on hand may be higher or lower than the figures given.

"It is well to make a variation in the feed of a cow on test, that is, to change the ration. This should be done gradually as cows are very susceptible to sudden changes. All changes in the feed ration should be accomplished by replacing a small portion of the old mixture with an equal portion of the new. Cows do better when there is a large number of different feeds in the ration. They do not tire of it so quickly and will eat more of the mixture because of the variation. Give the cow all the water she will drink. The more she consumes, the better. If it is impractical to keep water before her all the time, she should at least be watered at every feeding.

"It is a good plan to have plenty of beets or other roots on hand when starting the test. Red table beets are the best if they are to be had. Cows will frequently eat a hundred pounds or more per day of these beets. If the red beets are not to be had, then mangles, sugar beets, carrots, rutabagas or turnips should be substituted. Cows that are not fed too heavily will eat rutabagas readily but under test conditions where it is desired to get all the feed into the cow she can handle, they soon tire of the rutabagas and refuse to eat but a very limited amount. Roots of any kind are usually found to be great stimulants to the flow of milk. They are fed for the laxative effect and the succulent value rather than for the food value that they may contain.

"The best way to feed a cow for the seven-day test is the way that gets the best results and this will probably be a little different for each cow. The exact methods that will get the best results with one cow will not with another. It is necessary to study each individual cow to learn her likes and dislikes and then try to follow them as closely as possible. Some cows do better for having a little exercise out doors each day while others do better in the barn all the time. Some cows do better if milked with the milking machine, but most do better if milked by hand.

"Doubtlessly there are many breeders that have had experiences that led them to take different views than the above, but these are the general rules that the majority of cows will follow, although as I have mentioned above, each cow is a study by herself."

The progress and the welfare of the human race waits upon the efforts to make permanent the moral gains secured by the winning of the war.—DEAN CHARLES R. BROWN.



HOLSTEINS LED IN NUMBERS AT TOPEKA SHOW OF DAIRY CATTLE—SEVEN EXHIBITORS ENTERED SEVENTY-SEVEN ANIMALS

It is a good plan to clean up the garden and spade or plow it this fall. Many cutworms and other insects are disturbed by fall plowing.

"Burning the Midnight Oil"

THAT, literally, is the reason why the American has won the proud distinction of being the best educated man in the world.

Because a cheap, dependable, illuminating oil made from petroleum was developed first in the United States, the people of this country had the opportunity of studying late into the night long before such luxury was possible elsewhere.

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1791

HAUL MILK BY TRUCK

HOW much does it cost the dairy farmer to haul his product to the factory or the shipping station?

In a recent publication by Hugh L. Jennings, an authority on milk problems, it was statistically shown that there are more than ten times as many men, horses and wagons used to haul milk to creameries and milk stations than is necessary.

At the present time, with the nation, state and municipality gravely considering the cost of living, it is fitting that some agency draw attention to any inefficient and easily remedied factors that have a direct bearing on a phase of the problem. Of the multitude of foods that are in daily use, milk ranks highest in importance. It is the food of the child, as well as of the adult. Upon milk depends the health and welfare of future generations. Anything that can be done to make it cheaper must be done.

From almost every section of the country, and especially from territories adjacent to large cities, come reports of the wonderful success of the rural motor truck express. Maryland has twenty-three rural express lines operating in and about Baltimore and Washington, D. C. California has more than 150 rural express lines serving its cities directly and acting as feeders to railroads. Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, all report their heaviest tonnage for milk. A New York State farmer at Gilderland, delivering milk to Albany, found the railroad so unsatisfactory that he purchased a motor truck to do his own delivery. This he found so superior that his neighbors soon requested him to carry their milk. With this as a start, he formed a regular rural express line, carrying for the year 1918 about 1,022,000 quarts of milk alone.

A recent analysis of the dairy business of 70,000 farms in the United States showed each of these farms produced an average of 10,000 gallons of milk annually, of which 50 per cent is hauled to the creamery, 25 per cent to the milk depot, 12 per cent to the cheese factory, 10 per cent to the condensary and 3 per cent used on the farm. The average round trip by the dairyman to the selling point is seven miles. Of these 70,000 dairymen about 50 per cent make the round trip every day in the year. With horses and wagons it takes two and one-half hours to make the trip. A motor truck can cover this distance in about one-half hour, while a large truck could combine the deliveries of thirty or more producers. Here is a daily saving of 70,000 hours, which in these days of scarcity of farm labor is an item of considerable importance.

Recognizing these facts, the National Dairy Show this year has set aside a large space for the display of motor trucks at this year's show, which will be held in Chicago from October 6 to 12. The motor truck display at the show, which is the yearly gathering place of all in any way connected with the dairy industry, will form an important part of this year's exhibition.

Most rural express lines have been started through necessity rather than through an appreciation of the benefits that accrue. It is as much the duty of the milk producer as it is of the milk distributor to keep down the price of milk. Low prices usually result in increased consumption. In the rural motor express the dairy farmer has a means of reducing his annual hauling charges. Multiply the individual saving in time and actual cost by the number of milk producers in the country, which would result with an extension of the rural motor express, and a colossal amount, running into the millions, would be realized. Is not this an amount worth saving?

Effect of Trucks on Roads

To determine the destructive effect of heavily loaded auto trucks on highways and streets, and to meet the demand for

data on the design of road surfaces and foundations to withstand such heavy traffic, a series of experiments is being conducted by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, at the Arlington Experimental Farm to determine the impact of auto trucks on roads.

The most striking single development in the highway field in 1918 was the tremendous increase in motor truck traffic. Five years ago heavy motor trucks were few in number and limited practically entirely to the paved streets of larger cities. These vehicles now comprise probably 4 to 5 per cent of the grand total of all motor vehicles and are to be found wherever traffic conditions permit profitable use. But few roads were designed to carry a large volume of this class of traffic. Consequently, the cost of adequate maintenance was increased greatly during the year. In many places the damage due to the incessant pounding of these fast and heavy vehicles was great as to require complete reconstruction.

The average farm implement is worn out about half worn out by use alone. The rest of the wear is due to rust and decay. Make the greatest possible profit out of machinery by using it continuously for profitable work until it is worn out.

Storage Space for Vegetables

When we see plenty of feed stored about a farm for wintering the livestock we generally conclude that the man that farm is a good live-stock farmer. Planning for the future feed supply is a very important part of successful stock farming. Forehandness in preparing for future live-stock needs is deserving of commendation, but perhaps we should not classify our forehand farmer too positively until we have about to see how much food is stored in cellars, caves, or pits for the family during the winter season. Most of the vegetables grown can be stored for winter use by observing certain general principles which are practically the same for the different vegetables. The first consideration is to store only vegetables in good condition, properly matured, but not stale, free from disease and bruises and which have not been exposed to heating or wilting. Second, be careful not to permit vegetables to be frosted before storing. Keep vegetables properly stored. The conditions must be right. The temperature should be uniform and for most vegetables should be below 50 degrees. Temperatures of from 36 to 40 degrees give best results with most vegetables, especially the root crops other than sweet potatoes. There must be proper ventilation of the storage pit or cellar, but the atmosphere must be kept rather moist in order to prevent the vegetables from shriveling or wilting. In a later issue we will endeavor to give some methods for vegetables more in detail.

Community Advertising

The farm bureau of Buchanan County, Iowa, in co-operation with the Independence Commercial Club and similar organizations throughout the county, has created a general fund for the purpose of advertising the county as a center of pure-bred live stock. A trade-mark has been adopted and electrotypes made and distributed broadcast.

Every piece of business stationery going out of Independence is to carry the trade-mark. Each member of the farm bureau will be supplied with stationery and envelopes bearing it. Five thousand galvanized signs, fourteen by twenty inches, are being made and will be posted on all roads leading into and out of the county, calling attention to this organization with its 392 members. Spaulding has also been contracted for in some of the leading agricultural papers in which this trade-mark will be carried.

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JEWELL COUNTY EXHIBIT WINS

Although Jewell County was in one of the driest spots of Kansas, the collective county exhibit gathered and shown at the Kansas Free Fair by R. A. Swihart, of Lovewell, was awarded first place. This was a well balanced exhibit, but was of special note for the large showing of small grains and sorghum varieties. Second place in county exhibits was won by Franklin County, the exhibit being prepared and shown by R. Wheeler of Ottawa. Chase County came third with a strong and well placed exhibit of the products of the county, prepared and shown by Preston B. Hale, the county agricultural agent. Jefferson County won fourth and Douglas fifth. J. N. Gilman, of Leavenworth County, who is himself an expert in preparing collective exhibits of farm products, and M. F. Ahearn, assistant professor of horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural College, made the awards. In the collective garden display by individuals I. N. Orner, the veteran truck grower of Shawnee County, won first place easily, and in the collective farm display Mrs. George T. Kreipe won first. Considering the unusually dry season, the showing of corn, kafir and vegetables of various kinds made at Topeka was exceptionally good. A feature of this show attracting a great deal of attention was the display of plants and flowers in charge of Mrs. Theodore Axon of Topeka.

The building in which the agricultural and horticultural exhibits were shown is entirely inadequate for such a show as should be staged by the Kansas Free Fair. The erection of the fine building in which the boys' and girls' club exhibits were made greatly relieved the congestion in the agricultural building, but still there is far too little space devoted to agricultural products.

CAUTION ADVISED IN "LAND BOOM"

The serious question in the farm land "boom" in the corn belt states and other sections is whether the prices of farm products will remain at their present levels. The Department of Agriculture is making a careful investigation of the present movement of prices with a view to determine its probable effects. As a preliminary result of its investigations the department offers the following caution to farmers:

Much of the present speculative activity has been due to the fact that speculators have been able to catch some farmers unawares, buying their farms at a much lower figure than was justified in relation to prices in adjoining regions. Therefore you should be careful about selling to a speculator who is trying to sell again. If it is worth more to him it probably may be worth more to you. If you own a farm and desire to continue farming, be very sure before selling that you can obtain out of the proceeds of the sale as good a farm as you have sold.

If you desire to purchase a farm, you should be very sure that the price you pay is fully justified by the probable net earnings of the farm when conditions become more normal.

Be careful that the buyer of your farm is able to complete his payment on March 1 in case he fails to resell. In general it is safe to require an initial cash payment of one-third the sale price. Be cautious about speculating yourself. Especially do not buy on a narrow cash margin with the expectation that you will be able to sell and obtain

How Much Wheat This Fall?

ELEVEN and a half million acres of wheat is too much for Kansas farmers to plant under normal conditions. The record acreage of 1918 was put out in response to the urgent call for maximum production of wheat—the world's bread grain. With the war in progress, no other nation but America could meet this need. The expected record crop, however, was not forthcoming, and never before has a crop of Kansas wheat cost so much to harvest and handle. If early expectations had been realized there might have been danger of a repetition of the excessive planting of last fall with the natural results following such an unbalanced farming program.

The continued dry weather of the summer and early fall following the excessive rains of the spring put the ground in such a condition as to make plowing for wheat almost impossible. President W. M. Jardine of our agricultural college, who has been over most of the state in the last month, says that he never has seen so little ground plowed and in shape for wheat sowing. In his judgment there is now danger that there will not be even a normal area of seven or eight million acres of wheat sown this fall. Kansas has so thoroughly demonstrated its possibilities as a great wheat producing state that it would seem to be a mistake to go to the other extreme and fall below a normal planting of wheat this year. As a result of the careful studies he has made of the situation, President Jardine is urging that Kansas farmers endeavor to plant a normal acreage of this, our premier crop. In expressing his views of what he considers logical and wise in the matter of wheat production for next year, he says:

"Eight million acres to wheat will not be too much for Kansas. The question is, how can sufficient ground be prepared now with so little plowing done? I believe this problem can be solved by using corn ground for wheat as far as possible. Corn land has not been taxed heavily this year by a large yield of grain and it is fairly free from weeds. If the corn is removed at once and the ground disked, it will furnish an almost ideal seed bed for wheat and at very little expense. There are probably five million acres of corn ground that can be used. In some sections, in Eastern Kansas especially, some ground has been plowed. More can be plowed if it rains soon, otherwise it will be necessary to use ground that has been double-disked, to supplement the corn ground.

Wheat Price Will Be Good

"The consuming public, beset by soaring prices for all necessities of life, is cherishing a hope that when the government guaranteed price for wheat expires the price of wheat to farmers and the cost of bread to consumers will fall. The public must remember, however, that it cannot expect wheat to be less than \$2

the necessary means of settling your contract. You may not be able to effect a sale. A land "boom" may collapse suddenly.

PIG CLUB HONORS

The special prize of \$25 carrying with it Pig Club Honors in the pig club show at Topeka went to the Deer Creek Club

a bushel until labor and machinery and everything it requires to produce a crop of wheat descend to lower price levels. If the price of wheat which the farmer receives was reduced 50 or 75 cents a bushel, it would mean a reduction in the price of bread to the consumer of not more than one cent or one and one-half cents a loaf. Of the \$24.50 that the bread made from a barrel of flour costs by the time it reaches the consumer, the farmer receives only \$9.40, or less than one-third. Millers and middlemen get the rest. It is a mistaken idea that wheat growers are rolling in wealth because of a government guaranteed price. Some Kansas farmers made money but the state as a whole lost on wheat this year. The yield was low, and the cost of handling the crop was enormous. Wheat will be a good price next year and the country is going to need the wheat that Kansas can produce on seven or eight million acres.

Must Readjust Agriculture

"The more than 11½ million acres planted to wheat in Kansas last fall is too big an acreage of this crop for the state. It makes for an unbalanced and expensive system of farming. It does not provide for keeping up the soil fertility and a proper adjustment in the use of labor. It produces a condition where we are overworked two or three months in the year and left without profitable employment the rest of the time.

"Now that the war is over it is time that we removed our agriculture in Kansas from a war basis and considered what adjustments should be made to meet the existing after-war conditions. We cannot escape the fact that machinery and all other farm supplies are exceedingly expensive, that labor is scarce and outrageously high priced, and that these conditions are likely to continue indefinitely.

Diversity in Farming

"One of the first things necessary is to study how the farm operations can be distributed throughout the year so as to reduce labor needs to the minimum and make it possible to do most of the farm work with the help of the farmer's own family and the exchange of work with neighbors. A few more acres should be planted to alfalfa, a few more acres put to pasture; another silo built; the number of live stock increased a few head, whether hogs, sheep, dairy cows, or beef animals—whatever the farm is adapted to or the operator likes best and knows best how to handle; have every farm animal as good as one as possible in order to derive the maximum profit from it; give more attention to a convenient and profitable rotation of crops; make every acre yield the maximum because it has been taken care of properly. These are some of the readjustments that will have to be made if we make a 'go' of farming in the future."

of Shawnee County. This award was made on the basis of 50 per cent on the membership of the club showing pigs and 50 per cent on the quality of the exhibits. The money is to be used in paying the expenses of one or more members of the club to Manhattan during Farm and Home Week next winter. Miss Louise Krigbaum, the leader of the

Deer Creek Club, has aroused the enthusiasm of the members and they have made quite a record.

The pig club entries made by boys and girls this year were of exceptional quality. The pigs entered had been fed for market and were judged as fat hogs. A pair of Duroc Jerseys not quite six months old averaged 275 pounds in weight the day they were shown. These two and another entry were sold to the Wolff Packing Company at the close of the show at the top Kansas City price for the day. Few hogmen of mature years are able to market hogs at this early age carrying so much weight. The whole pig club show gave evidence of the careful supervision given by Paul Imel, state pig club leader, and the various local leaders.

A considerable number of the live stock exhibits shown at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka last week moved to Hutchinson and with the additional herds from the Southwest the Kansas State Fair is putting on a live stock show of unusual excellence.

ADOPT METRIC SYSTEM

In practically every country of the world except the United States and England the metric system of measure has been definitely adopted. The complicated system of weights and measures used in England and the United States originally came from Germany. The metric system traces to the world's greatest engineer, James Watt, who thought his greatest work was the Watt measuring system having as its three principal units the meter, liter, and gram.

That the kaiser would not have dared declare war if the United States and Britannia had been at one with their allies in the matter of weights and measures, is the interesting assertion made by President F. O. Wells of the Greenfield, Mass., Tap, Die, and Machine Tool Company, in support of the campaign for world-wide adoption of metric units. He says the Germans counted upon the confusion which did actually occur.

This is borne out by Major Fiorello La Guardia, formerly in command of American fliers on the Italian front, now congressman from New York. Major La Guardia has issued a statement that the greatest single cause of delay, confusion and expense was the fact that in specifications and orders the Americans and British used the old, complicated weights and measures, while all others used metric units. We were finally forced to the metric system during the war.

More than two thousand hogs were being fed in July on eight farms visited by a member of the extension service of the Missouri college of agriculture. The hogs had the run of alfalfa and clover pastures and received a half ration of corn during early summer. About the middle of the month they were started on full feed of corn and tankage in self feeders. Three hundred hogs from one of these herds were shipped out in July. They had made an average gain of 1.4 pounds a day for the last thirty days. Equal parts of ground barley and ear corn had been used to supplement the alfalfa pasturage.

New lawns may be seeded now if the soil is moist and in good condition. It is well to add a little rye to the grass mixture. This will help to hold snow over winter.

JACKSON COUNTY DAIRY PICNIC

Cow-Testing Association Points Way to Increasing Profits

FOUR or five hundred people enjoyed the four-hour program given at the big dairy picnic of the Jackson County Cow Testing Association held near Holton, August 22. There was something of interest to all, and even a few beef men were scattered through the crowd taking in everything that was said.

In addition to the addresses given there were plenty of entertainment features on the program. In the morning and before the speaking in the afternoon the audience listened to orchestra music, several selections by the Wesleyan male quartet, and a violin solo by Katherine Barber. The big basket dinner was a treat. All of the eats were spread on one long table and everyone ate until they could eat no more. Jackson County can boast of some fine cooks. The Kansas ice cream and buttermilk furnished by the Holton Creamery Company was just what was needed to complete the dinner and keep the crowd in good humor during the afternoon.

E. H. Leker, county agricultural agent, in an introductory talk stated the purpose of the gathering and welcomed the visitors, introducing Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College and perhaps the best informed dairyman in the state. Professor Fitch briefly discussed the importance of the dairy industry in this state and the importance of keeping records such as are obtained by the tester in a cow testing association. He then gave briefly the points to look for in a good dairy cow and made this very practical by having two fine Jersey cows on which to point out the good and poor points.

I. D. Graham, from the office of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture gave a talk on the work of the Board. He commented on the enormous emergency acreage of wheat in Kansas during the past year and stated that it has shown

two things most positively—the supreme loyalty of the Kansas farmer which is beyond all praise, and the futility if not the folly of relying upon a single crop. In other words, the Kansas farmer has seen that he must depend more upon diversified farming and not on a one-crop system. Mr. Graham pointed out that Jackson County has had an increase of 1,967 dairy cows in 1918 over 1917, but that 15,167 pounds less of butter fat were sold. We should be building up the production per cow instead of letting it decrease.

G. L. Oliver, federal extension dairyman, was also present and gave an interesting talk on dairying in the United States, especially emphasizing the value of keeping records. He also talked strongly in favor of pushing the boys' and girls' calf club work. Successful dairymen must be trained in practical dairy methods when young.

W. E. Peterson, specialist in dairying from the agricultural college, made a talk on dairy conditions in the state, and Mr. Turner, a live dairy farmer from Horton, Kansas, also spoke on the same

subject. Ralph Button, a Shawnee County dairy farmer, gave a brief report on the work of the Shawnee County cow testing associations. Joe M. Goodwin, county agent of Jefferson County, and J. M. Murray, county agent of Nemaha County, gave short reports on dairy interests in their respective counties.

Perhaps the biggest treat of the day was the lecture and demonstration given by Miss Rena Faubion, dairy specialist, on the preparation of dairy foods. She emphasized the importance of the use of milk in the diet and the food value of milk. Some of the facts given by Miss Faubion are these:

A glass of creamy, clean milk or a piece of bread and good butter are the best tonics for boys and girls.

Scientists have proved in the last 137 years that milk is the best food we have. It is absolutely necessary in the diet of children if they are to grow and develop naturally.

In energy value one quart of milk is equal to three-fourths pound of beef-steak, three-fifths pound of smoked ham,

two pounds chicken, or eight eggs.

—any misleading claims have been put forth by unscrupulous advertisements for so-called butter substitutes, but there is no substitute for butter.

The eight pure-bred Jersey cows used in the judging demonstration were kindly brought by H. F. Erdley.

It is the intention of those taking part in this picnic to make it an annual affair.

Corn Crop Below Average

August witnessed a further marked deterioration in the Kansas corn crop, according to the crop report issued by Edward C. Paxton of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates. Only the unusual amount of moisture stored in the soil last spring made it possible to bring corn through with its present prospect of 67,562,000 bushels, based on an estimated condition of 47 per cent on September 1. August 1 condition indicated a crop of 81,421,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 43,523,000 bushels and the average production of the last five years has been 98,250,000 bushels. During August the deterioration was general throughout the state, but most marked through the central third. Rains near the end of the month in many of the eastern and northeastern counties will tend to improve the quality rather than the quantity of production. By September 1 corn was beginning to suffer severely in the northwest where the best prospects have hitherto prevailed. The big corn counties in the north central portion of Kansas have suffered an almost total failure. The northeastern counties will probably show some fair yields ranging from twenty to twenty-five-bushel averages. In the east and southeast conditions are ragged with some bottom fields very fair and most of the upland approaching a failure. This season has added the witness of another year to the fact that corn is a poor gamble in most of the state.



BASKET DINNER LINE-UP AT JACKSON COUNTY DAIRY PICNIC

Free Educational Motion Pictures

THE largest educational motion picture library in the world—containing 21,000,000 feet of film—is at the free disposal of American farmers. Agricultural communities can borrow motion pictures from this library without charge the same as an individual can borrow a book from one of Carnegie's institutions.

The library is that of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, headquarters at Washington, D. C., which is sending educational films to all parts of the world—by dog sled into the land of the Esquimo, by camels to the dwellers of the African deserts, by llamas over the Andes Mountains to the Inca Indians and by elephants to out-of-the-way places in India where its pictures are now teaching the mothers there how to save the lives of their babies. The bureau is an altruistic association, making no profit on its films and being supported by endowment and voluntary subscription. Its only requirement is that the picture it loans free be shown free to audiences.

It is the ambition of Dr. Francis Holley, bureau director, to see every farming community in the land have its own free educational picture show. To this end the bureau is sending out questionnaires to county officials, school boards, farmers organizations, etc. The answering of these questions will enable the bureau's engineer to advise as to the equipment most suitable under the circumstances, how best to adapt the school house, courtroom, church or even barn for the exhibitions of motion pictures, and any other questions the individual case may require. Projection machines

have been improved until it is now possible to show films in a haymow with perfect safety.

In addition the bureau is sending a fleet of traveling motion picture theaters—each complete in a specially built auto truck over the United States and Canada to show samples of the motion pictures which are waiting for the free use of those "taking out liberty cards."

One truck is now touring the New England states. Seven others soon will leave the factory for other sections of the country. Each carried a projection machine, its own light plant, portable machine and 25,000 to 30,000 feet of film. Generating its own electricity, this roaming theatre can give evening programs at a country crossroad center or lonely mining camp as well as in a city. Like all high class motion picture theatres, these nomads of the movies will have music. Each will carry a phonograph whose specially built lungs can fill the nights with music for a radius of 300 yards.

The United States government and principal foreign governments are co-operating with the bureau, which is the only organization in America able to export and import films free of duty. The government furnishes the bureau with pictures showing the latest Department of Agricultural experiments toward eliminating crop blights and diseases among live stock. Farmers will see these films at the traveling theatres.

The bureau's vast library containing films which will fit the peculiar needs of any farming community—pictures showing how to reclaim arid or swampy land,

best dairy methods, care of orchards, fertilizing, etc.

Dr. Holley believes too many boys are leaving the farm. A free educational motion picture show, established by a group of progressive farmers, county officials, churches or other organizations, would furnish another reason why many of the boys—and girls—should stay at home. And the cost of equipment would be only \$200 or \$300.

These educational motion pictures are not what they may sound like to school children. While any man viewing a considerable part of the bureau's library would acquire a well rounded education, there is nothing dry or (in the sense the school pupils might suppose) "educational" about them. They are entertaining and interesting. While they contain a wealth of instruction, they educate painlessly.

For example, suppose the patrons of the free rural show wanted to study the lives and customs of England in Richard the Lion Hearted's day. Well, from the film library catalogue they could select "Ivanhoe" a film which Broadway paid big money to see when it first came out.

Suppose farmers wanted to see what becomes of raw products after leaving the farm. Films showing the adventures of a grain of wheat, steer or apple after leaving "home" are in the bureau's library waiting to be loaned to farmers.

Then perhaps the boys and girls on the farm might want to see how their city cousins work. (And Dr. Holley believes if they saw a number of such films more of them would stay with the land.) Through the courtesy of Harry

Levey, manager of Universal's Industrial Department, the bureau recently procured a great number of films showing the country's greatest industrial plants in action. These films are used to show one half of the country how the other half works. The bureau, by the way, is eager to get more pictures showing life and work on the farm for exhibition in American cities and foreign countries.

The bureau is indebted to the Universal Film Mfg. Co., in another particular. Up to a short time ago all films had to be ordered through the bureau's Washington headquarters. Believing in the bureau's work, Universal officials offered the free use of their seventy-six exchanges as branch circulating libraries for the bureau's films. This makes the 21,000,000 feet of educational pictures much more accessible to farmers.

The library includes films on almost every conceivable subject—travel, romance, history, science, industry, commerce, health, nature, medical, surgery, how people in other lands live, etc. These films would enable boys and girls to step out of the rut—in many cases—the narrow farm life and begin to live in the wide, wide world. And, as Dr. Holley points out, it is the rut of a narrow life that causes most young people to leave home for the city.

Peonies and iris may be transplanted now. Divide the old plants and set about two inches deep. There are few plants that will give as much pleasure as these two for the amount of work put on them.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

THE amount of preparation for fall seeding of wheat in Kansas is away below the average and except in the northeastern counties and a few scattering portions of the east center and southeast the soil is not in fit condition either for preparing a seed bed or for drilling. Unless weather conditions take an early change for the better with ample rain it looks as though the new fall acreage would be reduced even beyond the farmers' very evident plans and intentions. From present outlook it appears that Kansas wheat acreage will be reduced to at least the pre-war average, which is around 7,000,000 acres. The prevalence of hoppers in the western half of the state will delay seeding there to a very late date whether soil conditions permit of September seeding or not. In parts of the state it will not be advisable to sow early on account of the Hessian fly.

Grain Sorghums Prove Value

The grain sorghum crops have once more proven their value as a safe and sane crop for the regions of doubtful summer rain in the state. Kafir, milo and feterita have come through to September with an average prospect 79 per cent of normal and a crop of 27,170,000 bushels is forecasted for this year, according to the September report of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates for Kansas.

Last year's crop amounted to 20,107,000 bushels. The different varieties are reported as very nearly equal in promise and most of the crop has a fair chance to mature before frost. Pink kafir has done exceptionally well. Milo is farthest from maturity.

More Irrigation for Kansas

More irrigation in Eastern Kansas to supplement the rainfall will be advocated by speakers at the eighth annual meeting of the State Irrigation Congress, which will be held at Hutchinson September 15 and 16 in connection with the state fair.

"Irrigation in the eastern half of the state," says H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer at the Kansas Agricultural College and acting secretary of the congress, "where intelligently applied, has been found very profitable for the corn growers in the Blue Valley; the truck farmers and potato growers in the Kaw Valley; and the fruit growers in the lower Arkansas Valley. More farmers should inform themselves of the advantages of irrigation in Kansas."

The first day of the congress will be devoted to topics which relate more particularly to irrigation in Eastern Kansas. The second day will be devoted to Western Kansas irrigation. These meetings will be held at 9 o'clock each day, in the Commercial Club rooms in the Rorabaugh-Wiley building. The afternoons will be devoted to visits to the State Fair where the delegates will have an opportunity to see displays of irrigation machinery and equipment, as well as exhibits of irrigated crops.

Aids for Alfalfa

Results of the second cutting of alfalfa on the four demonstration plots at Parma, New Madrid County, Missouri, continue to show the beneficial results of lime and acid phosphate. All seed used was inoculated. Plot 1, not otherwise treated, produced 890 pounds per acre at the first cutting, 1,900 pounds for the second, or a total of 2,790 pounds for the two cuttings. Plot 2, where quicklime was applied at the rate of 728 pounds per acre, produced 1,470 pounds of alfalfa per acre at the first cutting, 2,916 pounds the second, or a total of 4,386 pounds for the two cuttings. Plot 3, which received 728

pounds of quick lime and 300 pounds of acid phosphate, produced 1,800 pounds of alfalfa per acre at the first cutting, 2,330 pounds the second, or a total of 4,130 pounds for the two cuttings. Plot 4, which received the same amounts of quick lime and acid phosphate, and six tons of barnyard manure in addition, produced 1,860 pounds of alfalfa per acre at the first cutting, 2,540 pounds the second, or a total of 4,400 pounds for the two cuttings.

From these results as reported to the Missouri College of Agriculture it is evident that farmers can well afford to add both lime and acid phosphate on soils similar to those found in the demonstration plots. The lime and acid phosphate has increased the yield of alfalfa 1,340 pounds to the acre for the first two cuttings, or an increase valued at \$16.75.

Houston Defends Farmer

It is absolutely impossible for a farmer to be a profiteer, for he puts the price on nothing that he sells and pays what is asked for everything he must buy. In spite of this there is a tendency to charge the high cost of living to the high prices of food products from the farm.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, does not assent to this theory that the prices of farm products should fall before the prices of manufactured commodities fall. He makes this clear in replying to a recent communication in which it was stated that "There must be a drop in prices before there is a drop in wages, and it would seem that the farmer is the man who is going to be first hit."

This theory has been advanced by a number of manufacturers, said the Secretary, who continued, "It is clearly an unjust contention. It manifestly would not do to ask farmers to produce, buying everything that they have to buy from manufacturers at high prices, with the assurance to them that their products will fall in price, and that then manufacturers will consider what they will do with reference to their own prices. Obviously, manufacturers must

be willing to make at least a contemporaneous decrease in their prices. It might even be contended that they should make a prior decrease in their prices, since the farmer's operations involve a year and he could not recoup for twelve months, or could not recoup at all, because, on the theory put forth, his products would fall in price. It seems to me that business men must be brought to realize that if we are to get back to the normal, they must set about immediately to do their part, and unquestionably profiteering in manufactured products must be eliminated.

"Of course, everything possible will be done to enable the farmer to produce more economically, so that if prices do fall, he will not sustain a loss, or so great a loss. All the efforts of the Department of Agriculture and of the land-grant colleges have this aim. They are trying to bring about better methods of cultivation, better financing, better marketing, the elimination of plant and animal diseases and insect pests, and the better utilization of labor. Much has been done in this direction, and more will be done as time passes."

Time to Pick Brood Sows

Early fall is the time of year when hog growers should select from the spring crop of pigs the sows to be used as next year's dams. From now on until the breeding season these sows should be fed in a manner different from the way they were to be fattened for market purposes. Good forage crops are practically a necessity. A self-feeder containing a good quality of threshed oats makes good feed for these cows. In addition they may be fed a small amount of corn and some shorts or middlings, and fish meal or tankage.

Careful attention should be given to the selection of sows for breeding purposes. First, they should be selected from a good sized litter and from a litter whose dam has good suckling qualities. The brood sow should be of a good rangy type, with a good, strong arched back, deep sides, rather thin neck, and not too broad in the face. By all means she should be a "good-footed" animal

with good, strong legs and pasterns and rather upstanding from the ground.

The sow that takes plenty of exercise freely is the one that is most likely to make a desirable brood sow. Do not select a sow from a litter whose dam is cross and irritable. The sow should be gentle and easily handled.

Attention should also be paid to the eyes. A blind sow is likely to step on and injure her pigs. Careful attention to these details at this time will have a tendency to add to the value of the breeding herd and to the number of pigs that may be brought to maturity.

Don't Want Universal Training

About two score doughboys were gathered in the cafe of a Gasthaus the other night in a small Rhineland town. One of them was reading a paper.

"Listen here!" he cried, and quoted what Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood said in his Kansas speech concerning the need of universal service.

The soldiers listened attentively. Some grinned; others grunted; a few grew thoughtful.

"So they're springing that already, hey?" remarked a machine gunner; and that started them. They were almost unanimously against universal service.

"What's the use of settin' up the same system we've been fightin' to kill?" one argued. "I'm scared of it. Might be all right for a while and do some good. Sure, it's a fine thing to build up a kid and learn him discipline—but I tell you it's like gettin' a bull by the tail. You don't know where the Sam Hill he'll take you."

In the last two months I have mingled with men of this army every day, and I find that to be the general verdict on universal service. A number are in doubt; a percentage are in favor of it; but the great bulk opposes it strongly. They have no alternative to offer—such men decide a question on what they consider its merits, and let the solution take care of itself.—GEORGE PATULLO in The Saturday Evening Post.

Sheep Culling Demonstrations

C. G. Elling, extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, gave sheep culling demonstrations at Altamont, Oswego, Garnett and Harris, last month, at which there was an attendance of eighty-six. Mr. Elling says of these:

"Sheep culling demonstrations were thought to follow up to good advantage in counties where the wool sales were held to bring out the advantages of good wool-producing sheep. However, the main object of these demonstrations was to cull out the old ewes and rams of inferior quality. The work was well received and interest good. These demonstrations brought out very nicely the value of a good ram and the differences in the wool-producing capacity of sheep. At these meetings one could learn from the discussion among the farmers that the wool sales were of great educational value as well as money makers. Not a single complaint was heard of the wool sales. I find, also, that there will be considerable demand for western feeding and breeding sheep."

In the improvement of beef cattle care has been taken to develop to the greatest extent those portions of the body from which are secured the high-priced cuts of beef. These points should be kept in mind when selecting breeding animals.

There are many advantages to be gained when the stock raisers of one community raise the same breed. Better prices may be secured from the sale of a uniform product and suitable breeding stock can be secured near home.

Rainfall of August, 1919

Reports Furnished by S. D. Flora, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau, Topeka

0.13	0.09	0.17	0.26	0.46	No report	0.47	0.58	0.48	1.85	No report	0.38
0.12			0.06				1.30	0.27	1.87	0.74	0.78
No report	0.40	0.03	2.22	1.82	0.40	2.40	1.58	2.67	1.87	0.74	0.78
1.23	0.70					1.14		0.77	2.22	2.24	3.06
1.57			1.08	0.77	0.70	0.78	0.53	4.25	0.53	1.85	6.98
0.32	No report	0.36	No report	3.11	2.36	0.22	1.48	1.58	0.54	1.26	1.31
0.67	0.16	0.54	0.23	1.05		0.60	0.91	2.26	0.93	0.55	5.56
0.34		0.62		1.78	3.83	0.60	0.53	2.26	0.93	0.55	5.56
1.33	0.20	2.09	1.23	0.61	No report	1.61		4.45	3.85	1.34	No report
0.75	1.16	1.72	2.10	1.71	0.97	1.29	2.27	2.22	2.50	4.04	4.50
1.37		1.05									3.63

AUGUST this year was marked by drought and hot weather in Kansas until the closing week, when good rains fell over the eastern half of the state and were followed by cooler weather in that section. In the western half, however, hot, dry weather continued until the closing day. Combined with August preceding, it made the driest two-month period on record for this time of the year, except in 1894, 1913, and 1916.

Corn was already suffering when the month began and deteriorated steadily as one dry week succeeded another. The rains in the eastern counties the latter part did little good to it except to help the ears fill a little better and make more fodder. Grain sorghums fared better, as they were still fair to good when the month ended and beginning to resume satisfactory growth in the eastern counties. Pastures and alfalfa made little or no growth. Fall plowing was largely held up by the ground being too hard until the last week, when it progressed rapidly in the eastern part. The dry weather was favorable for threshing, which was about three-fourths finished. A little wheat was sown in the extreme northwestern counties the closing week.

September 20, 1919

KANSAS FARMER

FREE FAIR LIVE STOCK SHOW

Showing in Every Class But Horses Excelled all Previous Exhibitions

SWINE exhibitors who failed to make their entries and pen reservations in good time for the Kansas Free Fair had to take what they could get in the way of accommodations or stay away. A number of breeders who wired for reservations at the last minute were told that they could not show unless they would put up their own pens. The size of the hog exhibit was the outstanding feature of the live-stock show at the Kansas Free Fair this year, and a number of Nebraska breeders showing at the Nebraska State Fair in Lincoln had planned to come to Topeka, but were barred from shipping their hogs out of the state by reason of some disease trouble which developed just as the Lincoln show closed.

The accommodations for hogs at Topeka have been added to each year until there are now ten barns of thirty-six pens each, and at this year's show enough hogs were housed in the two big tents to fill another barn. The sheep have usually been housed with the hogs but they were also forced to one of the big tents this year.

The futurity shows helped swell the entries. In the Poland China breed twenty-two exhibitors had entries totaling 260 animals, and in addition there were ten or twelve state pig club entries of Poland Chinas. In the regular fair classification the pig club entries of all breeds showed together but the American Poland China Record Association put up \$50 and a bronze medal for the club members showing Poland Chinas. The pig club show consisted of thirty-one single pig entries by members of state pig clubs these being supervised by the Kansas Agricultural College. There were also six or seven entries in the junior classification by boys and girls not in the state clubs. This part of the hog show is a story in itself and will be told in a later issue.

L. A. Weaver of the Missouri College of Agriculture gave good satisfaction in judging the large classes and he had no easy task for from start to finish the Poland China show was a battle royal for the premier honors. Fred B. Caldwell of Topeka won out on both the grand championships and also on the herds. Deming Ranch carried their senior boar pig Expansion Bob through to junior championship honors. The Agricultural College had the junior champion sow in their senior sow pig Bob Wonder Queen 3d. One of the exciting features of the Poland China judging was the placing of the futurity pigs and litters. Blue ribbons were won in the various futurity classes by Oliver & Son of Danville, Fred B. Caldwell of Topeka, Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas Agricultural College, George Delfelder, Effingham, J. R. Adams, Gypsum, and H. B. Walter & Sons, Effingham.

Of the sixteen Duroc Jersey herds entered all but one were from Kansas. While smaller in numbers than the Poland China show, the rings were most hotly contested and no one had a walk away in any classification. The championship and herd awards were well distributed. W. W. Zink's senior yearling, Uneeda High Orion 2d, was the senior and grand champion boar of the show. Woodall & Danner won junior championship on their senior board pig, Chief's King. Crowe's aged sow, Big Rosa, was senior and grand champion female. Crowe also won the junior championship on Ann's Model Rose.

In the Chester Whites it was a contest between the three Kansas herds of Arthur Mosse of Leavenworth, Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, and Charles Cole, Topeka, and the Missouri herds of W. W. Waltmire and J. H. McAnaw. Mosse and Murr had the best of the showing. The awards were made by E. Z. Russell, swine specialist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

The balance of the hog show was made by five exhibitors of Hampshires, three from Kansas, one from Missouri, and one from Oklahoma, two Kansas Berkshire herds and one from Missouri, and Spotted Poland Chinas shown by four Kansas exhibitors and one from Iowa.

The Agricultural College of Kansas made a strong showing in sheep, winning the ram championship in Shropshires, both ram and ewe championship in Hampshires, champion Dorset ram, champion Southdown ram and champion Cotswold ram. C. E. Wood of Topeka, who has always made a good showing of Cotswolds at the Kansas Fair had the Champion Cotswold ewe. Homan & Son of Peabody won the Shropshire ewe championship on a yearling imported in July. Gilmoreland's Farm, Fredonia, and Gilmore & Hague of Peabody were new entrants in the sheep show, both firms having most creditable exhibits.

In the cattle barns 530 animals were on exhibition. The four beef breeds and the four dairy breeds were represented, there being about equal numbers of dairy and beef cattle. A. M. Paterson, superintendent of cattle, handled the show in good shape, and is deserving of much credit for the assembling of such a uniformly well balanced showing of both beef and dairy cattle. All the champions of the eight breeds of beef and dairy cattle at the Missouri State Fair, the Iowa State Fair, and the Nebraska State Fair were in the Topeka show and in addition several strong herds from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas had dropped in, making it the best all-round cattle show seen in Topeka since the year all the herds headed for the world's fair in San Francisco made the Topeka fair one of the stopping points on the way.

Over seventy well fitted Shorthorns were entered by ten exhibitors. Nothing was shown that could be classed as tail-enders. Tomson Brothers of Dover won the junior bull championship on their senior yearling, Marshall Crown. The remainder of the championships went to herds from Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska. Lady Supreme, the junior champion cow shown by W. A. Forsythe, of Greenwood, Missouri, was bred by H. H. Holmes of Topeka and sold to Mr. Forsythe after winning first as a senior heifer calf at Topeka last year. Tomsons were too strong for the visiting herds in the younger breeding groups, winning first on junior herd, first on calf herd, and first on get of sire.

There were eight Hereford exhibitors showing over ninety animals, and Goernandt Brothers, of Aurora, Kansas, had six Polled Herefords entered. These were shown with the Herefords, there being no classification for Polled Herefords. Yerba Santa, the aged cow shown by Robert Hazlett, of El Dorado, Kansas, added another grand championship ribbon to her collection. She has been undefeated in this year's showing, beginning with the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia. The aged cow shown by Klaus Brothers, of Bendena, stood next to the Hazlett cow in class. Carl Miller, of Alma, Kansas, is making a good record in the show ring. His most conspicuous show at Topeka was the winning of first in the senior yearling bull class on Gay Lad 71st.

The Angus show was between the herds from Iowa and Oklahoma, the only Kansas entries being a senior yearling heifer and two steers by the Agricultural College.

Achenbach Brothers in Polled Shorthorns had competition in only a few classes, and won all the blue ribbons for which they showed.

H. Croft, the well known Kansas breeder of Galloways, had a small herd entered, the competition being furnished by Reilly & Son of Emmett. The latter firm is a new entrant for the Topeka

show, but was able to win the senior bull championship.

Kansas exhibitors came to the front strong in the showing of dairy cattle. Of the seven exhibitors in Holsteins, only one was from outside the state. Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, developed and shown so successfully by Chestnut & Sons, of Denison, again won the grand championship but in the hands of the Farm Colony of the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Leavenworth. The junior champion bull, U. S. Ormsby Akrummer Skylark, also owned by the Farm Colony, was bred by the Chestnuts, being sired by the grand champion bull. The senior and grand champion cow went to Glenn G. Davis, of Columbia, Missouri. In the herds and groups the Farm Colony herd had the best of the showing. D. W. Beers, of Topeka, a beginner in the breeding of Holsteins, was the proud winner of first place in the senior bull calf class, nine being shown. The only Guernseys shown were from Iowa.

In the Jerseys, R. A. Gilliland of Mayetta demonstrated that he is making progress each year in improving and developing his herd. The Oklahoma herd won most of the first and championship ribbons, but Gilliland's cow, Countess Lad Rosebud, was the senior champion female.

Two new exhibitors made the Ayrshire show—John Linn & Son of Manhattan and the Gossard Breeding Estate of Turon. Only young animals were shown. The Linn's won most of the blue ribbons and championships. This herd shows exceptionally good breeding and care and will undoubtedly be heard from in the future.

In the horse show, as last year, the exhibits were all made by farmer breeders. The day of the large exhibits of horses by importers is gone, perhaps never to return. About 150 horses were on exhibition, the number shown by the various exhibitors being from one to nine. Kapitaine, the Gossard Breeding Estate entry, was again made champion stallion of the Percheron show. The junior and reserve champion was Erehart, a two-year-old shown by Mahlon Groenmiller of Pomona. Beulah, a two-year-old mare shown by D. F. McAllister of Topeka, was the junior champion mare. The Gossard Estate showed the senior and grand champion mare, Koicottie.

An outstanding feature of the draft horse show was the string of Belgians shown by the Agricultural College. The three-year-old stallion, Murdock D'Or, and the mare Bernardine, would attract attention in any draft horse show. The Agricultural College also showed two exceptionally good Percheron colts, winning first in the foal class on one of them.

The only jacks and mules shown were entered by F. A. Barney, Silver Lake; W. E. Dustin, Topeka, and C. C. Towne, Valencia.

Following are the live stock awards:

HORSE AWARDS.

PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; 5; J. A. Howell & Sons, Paris, Mo.; 8; Adam Becker & Sons, Meriden, Kan.; 7; W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Kan.; 9; Harry E. Ferguson, Topeka, Kan.; 1; D. F. McAllister, Topeka, Kan.; 6; J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.; 4; C. R. Soward & Son, Baldwin, Kan.; 3; Gossard Breeding Estate, Turon, Kan.; 9; O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kan.; 2; Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kan.; 1.

Judge—Carl Kennedy, Des Moines, Iowa.

STALLIONS—Aged (5 shown)—1, Gossard on Kapitaine; 2, Wilson; 3, Dustin; 4, Towne.

Four-year-olds (2 shown)—1, Schwalm on Vernet; 2, Howell & Son.

Three-year-olds (1 shown)—Gossard, Kantinel 2d.

Two-year-olds (1 shown)—1, Groenmiller on Erehart; 2, McAllister; 3, Dustin.

Yearlings (4 shown)—1, Schwalm on Brilliant; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Soward; 4, Schwalm.

Foals (9 shown)—1 and 4, K. S. A. C.; 2, Soward; 3, Howell 2nd; 5, Becker & Son; 6 and 7, Gossard; 8, Dustin.

MARES, 10 years and over (2 shown)—1 and 2, Dustin.

F ve-years and under 10 (3 shown)—1 and 3, Gossard; 2, McAllister.

Mare and foal, (8 shown)—1 and 4, Gossard; 2, McAllister; 3 and 5, K. S. A. C.; 6 and 7, Dustin; 8 Becker & Son.

Four-year-olds (4 shown)—1, Gossard on Koicottie; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Becker & Son; 4, Wilson.

Three-year-olds (2 shown)—1 and 2, Howell & Son.

Two-year-olds (3 shown)—1, McAllister on Beulah; 2 and 3, Becker & Son.

Yearlings (10 shown)—1 and 4, McAllister on Charlotte and Alberta; 2, Gossard; 3, Howell & Sons; 5, Becker & Son; 6, Schwalm; 7, Soward on Ella; 8, Dustin on Olivette.

Foals (3 shown)—1, Dustin; 2, McAllister; 3, Gossard.

Senior and Grand Champion Stallion—Gossard on Kapitaine.

Junior and Reserve Grand Champion—Groenmiller on Erehart.

Senior and Grand Champion mare—Gossard on Koicottie.

Junior Champion Mare—McAllister on Beulah.

Herds (3 shown)—1, Gossard; 2, McAllister; 3, Howell & Son.

Get of Sire (5 shown)—1, McAllister on get of Banker; 2, Schwalm on get of Vernet; 3, Soward; 4, Gossard; 5, Howell.

Produce of Dam (4 shown)—1 and 2, McAllister on produce of Vantine and Mancelle; 3, Wilson; 4, Howell & Son.

Kansas Public Service Stallion Special (6 shown)—1, Gossard Estates on Kapitaine; 2, Wilson on Doran; 3, Schwalm on Vernet; 4, Dustin on Banker; 5, Towne on Loto.

BEEF CATTLE AWARDS.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—W. P. Donald, Clo, Iowa; 6; Howell Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.; 10; W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.; 3; Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.; 11; W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa; 10; T. J. Dawe & Son, Troy, Kan.; 8; M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan.; 4; Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; 1; John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.; 4; Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.; 7.

Judge—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

BULLS—Aged (3 shown)—1, Rees & Son on Violet's Dale; 2, Salter on Missie's Lass; 3, Forsythe & Son on Radium.

Two-year-olds (3 shown)—1, Donald on Cumberland Choice; 2, Salter on British Emblem; 3, Dawe & Son on Model.

Senior Yearling (2 shown)—1, Tomson on Marshall Crown; 2, Forsythe.

Junior Yearling (3 shown)—1 and 2, Rees & Pritchard.

Senior Calf (10 shown)—1, Tomson on Marshall Stamp; 2, Pritchard; 3, Pritchard; 4, Rees & Salter; 5, Tomson; 6, Regier.

Junior Calf (9 shown)—1, Pritchard on Royal Dale; 2, Tomson; 3, Rees & 4 and 6 Salter; 5, Regier; 7, Peterson.

COWS—Aged (7 shown)—1, Forsythe on Amy's Princess; 2, Dawe & Son; 3, Regier; 4 and 6, Peterson.

Two-year-olds (5 shown)—1, Donald on Clara 71st; 2, Rees; 3, Forsythe.

Senior Yearling (8 shown)—1, Forsythe on Lady Supreme; 2 and 7, Pritchard; 3 and 4, Tomson; 5, Rees; 6, Donald; 8, Dawe & Son.

Junior Yearling (7 shown)—1, Donald on Clara 68th; 2, Tomson; 3, Pritchard; 4, Rees; 5 and 6 Forsythe; 7, Dawe & Son.

Senior Calf (10 shown)—1 and 3, Tomson on Augusta 114th and Silver Maid; 2, Rees; 4, Pritchard; 5 and 6, Dawe & Son; 7, Forsythe; 8, Regier.

Junior Calf (10 shown)—1 and 3, Tomson on Augusta 115th and Lady Marigold 10th; 2, Rees; 4 and 5, Pritchard; 6, Regier; 7, Forsythe; 8 and 9, Donald; 10 and 11, Peterson.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Rees on Violet's Dale.

Junior Champion Bull, Tomson on Marshall Stamp.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Donald on Clara 71st.

Junior Champion Cow—Forsythe on Lady Supreme.

Aged Herd (3 shown)—1, Rees; 2, Donald; 3, Forsythe.

Junior Herd (4 shown)—1, Tomson; 2, Pritchard; 3, Rees; 4, Forsythe.

Calf Herd (5 shown)—1, Tomson; 2, Pritchard; 3, Tomson; 4, Rees; 5, Dawe.

Get of Sire (5 shown)—1, Tomson on get of Village Marshall; 2, Pritchard on get of Dale Clark; 3, Rees on get of Violet's Dale; 4, Dawe on get of Diamond Emblem.

Produce of Cow (5 shown)—1, Tomson on produce of Mayflower 3rd; 2, Pritchard; 3, Rees; 4, Pritchard; 5, Rees.

Shorthorn Herdman's Prize—1, Forsythe; 2, Salter; 3, Rees.

HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; 3; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.; 10; C. M. Largent, Merkel, Tex.; 16; H. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.; 13; V. O. Johnson, Aulene, Kan.; 8; Carl Miller, Wamego, Kan.; 11; O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.; 18; H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; 13.

Polled Herefords—Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan.; 6.

Judge—Marion Armentrout, Botna, Ia.

BULLS—Aged (4 shown)—1, Harris on Repeater Junior; 2, Pike on Bristol Fairfax; 3, Largent on Prince Fairfax; 4, Klaus Bros., on Beau Ormand 52nd.

Two-year-olds (3 shown)—1, Harris on Repeater 129th; 2, Hazlett; 3, Pike.

Senior Yearling (3 shown)—1, Miller on Gay Lad 71st; 2, Largent; 3, Klaus.

Junior Yearling (7 shown)—1, Harris on Repeater 212th; 2 and 3, Hazlett; 4, Miller; 5 and 6, Largent; 7, Pike.

Senior Calf (9 shown)—1 and 3, Hazlett on Harford Bocaldo 3rd and Publican 12th; 2, Harris; 4 and 5, Largent; 6, Miller; 7, Klaus; 8, Goernandt Bros.

Junior Calf (10 shown)—1 and 3, Harris; 2, Hazlett; 4, Largent; 5 and 7, Miller; 6, Pike.

COWS—Aged (7 shown)—1, Hazlett on Yerba Santa; 2, Klaus on Miss Onward 33rd; 3 and 4, Harris; 4, Largent; 6, Pike.

Two-year-olds (8 shown)—1 and 3, Largent; 2, Hazlett; 4 and 5, Harris; 6, Klaus; 7, Pike; 8, Johnson.

Senior Yearling (8 shown)—Largent; 2 and 4, Harris; 3, Hazlett; 5, Miller; 6, Pike; 7, Johnson; 8, Klaus.

Junior Yearling (12 shown)—1, Harris; 2, Largent; 3, Hazlett; 4 and 5, Miller; 6, Klaus; 7, Pike; 8, Johnson.

Senior Calf (11 shown)—1 and 5, Harris; 2 and 4, Hazlett; 6 and 8, Klaus; 7, Miller.

Junior Calf (11 shown)—1 and 4, Largent; 2 and 5, Harris; 3 and 6, Hazlett; 7, K. S. A. C.; 8, Pike.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Harris on Repeater Junior.

Junior Champion Bull—Harris on Repeater 212th.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Hazlett on Yerba Santa.

Junior Champion Cow—Harris on Miss Repeater 161st.

Aged Herd (6 shown)—1 and 4, Harris; 2, Hazlett; 3, Largent.

Young Herd (3 shown)—1, Harris; 2, Harris; 3, Largent; 4, Miller.

Calf Herd (5 shown)—1, Hazlett; 2, Hazlett; 3, Largent; 4, Miller; 5, Pike.

Get of Sire (7 shown)—1 and 4, Harris; 2, Hazlett; 3, Largent; 5, Miller.

Produce of Cow (8 shown)—1, Harris; 2, Hazlett; 3 and 4, Largent.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.; Joseph Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.; 4.
 Bulls—Aged (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Sunny Sultan.
 Two-year-olds (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Sunny Sultan.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Baxter on Danube Sultan.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Baxter on Proud Sultan.
 Senior Calf (2 shown)—1, Achenbach on Baron Cumberland; 2, Baxter.
 Cows—Aged (3 shown)—1 and 2, Achenbach on Alma and Sultana; 3, Baxter.
 Two-year-olds (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Florence.
 Yearling (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Sunny Sultan.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Sallie.
 Junior Calf (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Sultana.
 Junior Calf (1 shown)—1, Achenbach on Sultant.
 Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Achenbach on Sultan.
 Junior Champion Bull—Achenbach on Baron Cumberland.
 Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Achenbach on Alma.
 Junior Champion Cow—Achenbach on Dolle.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Achenbach.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Achenbach.
 Calf Sire (1 shown)—1, Achenbach.
 Produce of Cow (1 shown)—1, Achenbach.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., 13; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 3; J. C. Simpson, Eufala, Okla., 18; R. W. Plummer, Marshalltown, Iowa, 8.
 Bulls—Aged (2 shown)—1, Kershaw on Plowman; 2, Plummer.
 Two-year-olds (2 shown)—1, Simpson; 2, Kershaw.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Simpson.
 Junior Yearling (2 shown)—1, Kershaw; 2, Simpson.
 Senior Calf (3 shown)—1, Kershaw on Muskogee; 2, Hur; 3, Simpson.
 Junior Calf (4 shown)—1 and 4, Kershaw; 2 and 3, Simpson.
 Cows—Aged (4 shown)—1, Kershaw on Twin Born Pride 5th; 2, Plummer; 3 and 4, Simpson.
 Two-year-olds (5 shown)—1, Kershaw; 2 and 4, Simpson; 3 and 5, Plummer.
 Senior Yearling (6 shown)—1, Plummer; 2, Kershaw; 3, K. S. A. C.
 Junior Yearling (4 shown)—1, Simpson; 2, Kershaw; 3 and 4, Plummer.
 Senior Calf (4 shown)—1, Kershaw on Muskogee; 2, Hur; 3 and 4, Simpson; 3, Plummer.
 Junior Calf (4 shown)—1 and 3, Simpson; 2 and 4, Kershaw.
 Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Kershaw on Muskogee Ben Hur.
 Junior Champion Bull—Kershaw on Muskogee Ben Hur.
 Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Kershaw on Muskogee Ben Hur.
 Junior Champion Cow—Kershaw on Muskogee Ben Hur.
 Senior Herd (3 shown)—1, Kershaw; 2, Plummer; 3, Simpson.
 Junior Herd (1 shown)—1, Kershaw.
 Calf Herd (2 shown)—1, Kershaw; 2, Simpson.
 Get of Sire (2 shown)—1, Kershaw; 2, Simpson.
 Produce of Dam (4 shown)—1 and 4, Kershaw; 2 and 3, Simpson.

GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—H. Croft, Medicine Lake, Kan., 11; Jno. P. Reilly & Son, Emmett, Minn., 6.
 Bulls—Aged (1 shown)—1, Croft on Monarch of Glen.
 Two-year-olds (1 shown)—1, Reilly on Phillip King.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Croft on Reliance II.
 Junior Yearling (2 shown)—1, Croft on Carlotta; 2, Reilly.
 Senior Calf (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Junior Calf (2 shown)—1, Reilly; 2, Croft.
 Cows—Aged (2 shown)—1, Reilly on Druids; 2, Croft.
 Two-year-olds (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Senior Calf (3 shown)—1, Croft; 2, Reilly; 3, Reilly.
 Junior Calf (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Senior Champion Bull—Reilly on R's King.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Croft on Carlotta.
 Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Croft on Carlotta.
 Junior Champion Cow—Croft on Carlotta of L.
 Aged Herd (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Junior Herd (1 shown)—1, Croft.
 Calf Herd (2 shown)—1, Croft; 2, Reilly.
 Get of Sire (2 shown)—1 and 2, Croft.
 Produce of Cow (2 shown)—1 and 2, Croft.

HERDSMEN'S PRIZES.

For herdsman competing—1, Andy Melk with O. Harris & Sons; 2, P. O. Monson with L. R. Kershaw; 3, Wm. Lawrence with R. H. Hazlett; 4, E. McConnell with Carl Miller; 5, W. J. Largent with C. M. Largent.
 Judge—W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla.
 Senior Yearlings (4 shown)—1, K. S. A. C. on Percy Rupert; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.
 Junior Yearlings (3 shown)—1 and 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Pike.
 Senior Calf (3 shown)—1, 2 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 4, Pike.
 Junior Calf (2 shown)—1, J. C. Simpson, Eufala, Okla.; 2, Pike.
 Group of Three (3 entries shown)—1, K. S. A. C. on Percy Rupert; 2, K. S. A. C. on Hereford; 3, Pike on grade Herefords.
 Grand Champion—Kansas Agricultural College on Percy Rupert, purebred Hereford.

DAIRY CATTLE AWARDS.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN.
 Exhibitors and Number Shown—Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kan., 10; J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Tex., 4; Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan., 12; United States Dispensary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1; W. R. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., 7; Glou. G. Davis, Columbia, Mo., 17; Geo. D. Redmond, Topeka, Kan., 2; D. W. Beers, Topeka, Kan., 1.
 Bulls—Aged (1 shown)—1, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony on Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d.
 Two-year-olds (3 shown)—1, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony on Sir Veeman Ruby Vale Wayne; 2, Davis; 3, Smith & Hughes.
 Senior Yearling (3 shown)—1, Segrist & Stephenson on Anenore Korndyke Concordia; 2, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony; 3, Davis.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony on Joe Mechtildie Clifford.
 Senior Calf (9 shown)—1, Beers on Golden Star; 2, Chestnut & Sons; 3, Segrist & Stephenson; 4, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony; 5, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony; 6, Davis.
 Junior Calf (7 shown)—1, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony on U. S. D. B. Farm Colony; 2, Davis; 3, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony; 4 and 6, Davis.
 Cows—Aged (12 shown)—1, Davis on Campus; 2, Davis; 3 and 4, U. S. D. B.; 3, Redman.
 Two-year-olds (5 shown)—1, Davis on Alice Cloth; 2, Davis; 3, U. S. D. B.; 3 and 4, Segrist and Stephenson.
 Senior Yearling (3 shown)—1 and 3, U. S. D. B.; 2, Chestnut.
 Junior Yearling (4 shown)—1, U. S. D. B.; 2, Davis; 3 and 4, Segrist & Stephenson.

Senior Calf (6 shown)—1, U. S. D. B.; 2 and 5, Segrist & Stephenson; 3 and 4, U. S. D. B.; 6, Davis.
 Junior Calf (6 shown)—1, 2 and 6, U. S. D. B.; 3, Segrist & Stephenson; 4 and 5, Davis.
 Senior and Grand Champion—U. S. D. B. on Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d.
 Junior Champion—U. S. Ormsby Akrummer Skylark.
 Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Davis on Campus Chief Bis.
 Junior Champion Cow—U. S. D. B. on Johanna Bonheur Jullanna Inka.
 Senior Herd (3 shown)—1 and 3, U. S. D. B.; 2, Davis.
 Junior Herd (2 shown)—1, U. S. D. B.; 2, Segrist & Stephenson.
 Calf Herd (2 shown)—1, U. S. D. B.; 2, Segrist & Stephenson.
 Get of Sire (3 shown)—1, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony on get of Johanna Bonheur 2nd; 2, Segrist & Stephenson on get of Korndyke Butter Boy 18th; 3, Davis.
 Produce of Dam (3 shown)—1 and 2, U. S. D. B. Farm Colony; 3, Davis.

GUERNSEYS.

Judge A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
 The Guernsey show consisted of an exhibit of 14 head made by Albert L. Hyzer of Storm Lake, Iowa, who filled most classes and won all prizes entered for.

JERSEYS.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—James H. Scott, Topeka, Kan., 2; R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., 11; G. T. Braden, Tulsa, Okla., 16.
 Judge—Prof. H. W. Cave, Manhattan, Kan.
 Bulls—Aged (1 shown)—1, Braden on Noble's Handsome Prince.
 Two-year-olds (1 shown)—1, Braden on Tulsa Chief.
 Senior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Scott on Princess Bright Raleigh.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Braden.
 Senior Calf (3 shown)—1 and 3, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Junior Calf (2 shown)—1, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Cows—Aged (3 shown)—1 and 2, Gilliland on Countess Lad's Rosebud and Rural Bluebell; 3, Braden.
 Two-year-olds (2 shown)—1, Gilliland on Financial Owl Lillad; 2, Braden.
 Senior Yearling (2 shown)—1, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Junior Yearling (3 shown)—1 and 2, Braden; 3, Gilliland.
 Senior Calf (6 shown)—1 and 2, Braden; 3, 4 and 5, Gilliland.
 Junior Calf (3 shown)—1 and 3, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Senior Champion Bull—Braden on Tulsa Chief.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Braden on Eventide's Bell Boy.
 Senior Champion Cow, Gilliland on Countess' Lad Rosebud.
 Junior and Grand Champion Cow, Braden on Emeline of Windsor Place.
 Senior Herd (1 shown)—1, Braden.
 Junior Herd (2 shown)—1, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Calf Herd (2 shown)—1, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Get of Sire (2 shown)—1, Braden; 2, Gilliland.
 Produce of Cow (1 shown)—1, Gilliland.

AYRSHIRES.

Exhibitors and Number Shown—John Linn & Son, Manhattan, Kan., 9; Gossard Breeding Estate, Turon, Kan., 9.
 Judge—H. W. Cave, Manhattan, Kan.
 Bulls—Senior Calf (3 shown)—1, Linn on Ace 3d's Good Gift; 2, Linn; 3, Gossard.
 Junior Calf (2 shown)—1 and 2, Gossard.
 Cows—Aged (2 shown)—1, Gossard on Jack's Pinero; 2, Gossard.
 Senior Yearling (2 shown)—1 and 2, Linn on Lindale Georgia Em and Lindale Prosperity.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Linn.
 Senior Calf (3 shown)—1 and 3, Linn on Lindale Georgia and Lindale Marginalia; 2, Gossard.
 Junior Calf (5 shown)—1 and 3, Gossard; 2, Linn.
 Junior and Grand Champion Bull—Linn on Ace 3d's Good Gift.
 Senior Champion Cow—Gossard on Jack's Pinero.
 Junior and Grand Champion Cow—Linn on Lindale Georgia.
 Junior Herd (1 shown)—1, Linn.
 Calf Herd (1 shown)—1, Linn.
 Get of Sire (3 shown)—1 and 3, Linn; 2, Gossard.
 Produce of Cow (1 shown)—1, Linn.

HOG AWARDS.

POLAND CHINAS.
 Exhibitors and Number Shown—Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kan., 18; Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., 11; Schmitz Bros., Seneca, Kan., 14; Ketter Bros., Seneca, Kan., 8; F. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan., 24; H. T. Hayman, Formosa, Kan., 1; Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan., 45; H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan., 6; H. B. Walter & Son, Eufala, Okla., 11; J. Deo Shank, Superior, Neb., 5; J. R. Adams, Gypsum, Kan., 16; B. F. Dorsey & Son, Girard, Kan., 6; H. Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., 10; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 10; Willard McClelland, Blair, Kan., 6; A. S. Foster, Harper, Kan., 5; Edmond R. Beavers, Junction City, Kan., 15; R. L. Barnes, Grenola, Kan., 15; Winn & Moore, Randolph, Mo., 1; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Oregon, Mo., 13; G. P. Williams, Ridgway, Mo., 1; Isaac F. Tyson, Harrisonville, Mo., 20.
 Judge—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.
 BOARS—Aged (8 shown)—1, Caldwell on Crofton's Col. Bob; 2, Walter on A Big Timm; 3, Tyson; 4, Deming Ranch; 5, Williams.
 Senior Yearlings (3 shown)—1, Oliver on Columbus Wonder; 2, Deming Ranch; 3, Myers.
 Junior Yearlings (9 shown)—1, Oliver on Black Buster; 2, Caldwell; 3, Walter; 4, Hayman; 5, Barnes.
 Senior Pigs (8 shown)—1, Deming Ranch on Expansion Bob; 2, Winn & Moore; 3, Caldwell; 4, K. S. A. C.; 5, Groninger.
 Junior Pigs (38 shown)—1, Delfelder on Orphan Timm; 2, Walter; 3, Tyson; 4, Adams; 5, Myers.
 SOWS—Aged (3 shown)—1, Erhart on Big Millie; 2, Walter; 3, Caldwell; 4 and 5, Deming Ranch.
 Senior Yearlings (8 shown)—1, Caldwell on September Lady; 2 and 3, Beavers; 4, Erhart; 5, Deming Ranch.
 Junior Yearlings (11 shown)—1, Caldwell on Orange May 2nd; 2, Caldwell; 3, Walter; 4 and 5, Erhart.
 Senior Pigs (15 shown)—1, K. S. A. C. on Bob's Wonder Queen 3d; 2 and 4, K. S. A. C.; 3, Caldwell; 5, Erhart.
 Junior Pigs (46 shown)—1, Adams on Bob's Princess; 2, Walter; 3, Deming Ranch; 4, Erhart; 5, Oliver.
 Aged Herd (3 shown)—1, Caldwell; 2, Oliver; 3, Deming Ranch.
 Aged Herd Bred by Exhibitor (2 shown)—1, Caldwell; 2, Deming Ranch.
 Young Herds (8 shown)—1, Caldwell; 2, K. S. A. C.; 3, Walter.
 Young Herd Bred by Exhibitor—Awards same as above.
 Get of Sire (9 shown)—1 and 3, Caldwell; 2, K. S. A. C.
 Produce of Sow (8 shown)—1, K. S. A. C.; 2, Caldwell; 3, Deming Ranch.
 Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Caldwell on Crofton's Col. Bob.
 Junior Champion Boar—Deming Ranch on Expansion Bob.
 Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Caldwell on Orange Maid 2nd.
 Junior Champion Sow—K. S. A. C. on Bob's Wonder Queen 3d.
 Standard Record Association Special, Junior Little—1, Walter; 2, Tyson; 3, Foster; 4, Deming Ranch; 5, Erhart; 6, Delfelder; 7, Adams.

POLAND CHINA FUTURITY.

Junior Yearling Boars—1, Oliver & Son; 2, Fred B. Caldwell; 3, H. B. Walter; 4, R. L. Barnes.
 Junior Yearling Sows—1 and 2, Caldwell; 3 and 4, Erhart & Sons; 5, Oliver & Son; 6, Reming Ranch.



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Clay County Cooperative Certified Seed Potatoes Growers' Association

An Organization for Improvement.

Growers of Certified Red River Early Ohios and Irish Cobblers

P. E. CLEMENT, MANAGER, MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA

Senior Boar Pigs—1, Deming Ranch; 2, Caldwell; 3, K. S. A. C.; 4, Groninger; 5, Hill & King; 6, Dorsey & Sons.
 Senior Sow Pigs—1 and 3, K. S. A. C.; 2, Caldwell; 4, Erhart & Sons; 5, Barnes; 6, Deming Ranch.
 Junior Boar Pigs—1, Delfelder; 2, Walter & Son; 3, Adams; 4 and 5, Deming Ranch; 6, Erhart; 7, Hill & King; 8, Foster.
 Junior Sow Pigs—1, Adams; 2, Walter & Son; 3 and 7, Deming Ranch; 4 and 8, Erhart & Son; 5, Oliver & Sons; 6, Foster.
 Junior Litter of Four—1, Walter & Sons; 2 and 7, Oliver & Sons; 3, Erhart & Sons; 4, Deming Ranch; 5, Barnes; 6, Adams; 8, Delfelder.
 SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.
 Exhibitors—G. G. Akin, Rossville, Kan.; Miller Bros., Rossville, Kan.; Fattor & Miller, Rossville, Kan.; E. R. Dorsey, Girard, Kan.; Shaver & Fry, Kalona, Iowa.
 Judge—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.
 BOARS—Aged (2 shown)—1, Shaver & Fry on Spotted Irish Champion; 2, Shaver & Fry.
 Senior Yearlings (2 shown)—1, Shaver & Fry; 2, Akin.
 Senior Pigs (6 shown)—1, Shaver & Fry; 2, Miller; 3, 4 and 5, Akin.
 Junior Pigs (6 shown)—1, Shaver & Fry on History Maker; 2, Shaver & Fry; 3, Dorsey; 4 and 5, Miller.

SOWS—Aged (5 shown)—1, 2, 3, and 4, Shaver & Fry; 5, Akin.
 Senior Yearlings (2 shown)—1 and 2, Shaver & Fry on Lots C and Lena G.
 Junior Yearling (1 shown)—1, Miller.
 Senior Pigs (5 shown)—1, 2, 3, and 4, Shaver & Fry; 5, Miller.
 Junior Pigs (8 shown)—1, Shaver & Fry on Purple Ribbon Girl; 2, Dorsey; 3, 4 and 5, Shaver & Fry.
 Senior and Grand Champion Boar—Shaver & Fry on Spotted Irish Champion.
 Junior Champion Boar—Shaver & Fry on History Maker.
 Senior and Grand Champion Sow—Shaver & Fry on Lots C.
 Junior Champion Sow—Shaver & Fry on Purple Ribbon Girl.
 Aged Herd Owned by Exhibitor (2 shown)—1 and 2, Shaver & Fry.
 DUROC JERSEYS.
 Exhibitors—Woodell & Danner, Winfield, Kan.; Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.; Gwin Bros., Maize, Kan.; P. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.; W. O. Winfield, Kan.; W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.; W. R. Crowe, Hutchinson, Kan.; R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kan.; L. G. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.; Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.; A. E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan.; J. A. Curry, Topeka, Kan.; Roy

The Shorthorn Field Show

THE American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has arranged to put on a Shorthorn field show in connection with the pure-bred sire demonstration at Sni-a-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Missouri, October 2 and 3. These dates are convenient for exhibitors en route to Dallas, Texas, where a total of \$15,000 will be offered as prizes for shorthorns.

The classification at this field show will correspond to the usual classifications except that no prizes have been offered for groups, but instead premier breeders' classes have been arranged as follows: Three prizes, in each class, \$50, \$30, and \$20, first, second and third to the breeders of the winners of the largest number of points regardless of ownership. The age, two-year-olds and senior yearlings, both sexes showing together, are grouped in one class; the first place will carry six points, second place five points, and so on to the sixth place, which carries one point. The junior yearlings, senior and junior calves are grouped in another class, the first places in the junior yearlings eight points, and in the two calf classes ten points each and so on down to one point for the last place within the money. Championships will carry ten points each. These premier breeders' prizes are offered as a special recognition of the work of breeders who are improving the breed and it should prove one of the most interesting features of the show.

It has been decided to offer championship medals, giving cash awards only in the individual classes and the premier breeders' classes. The cash prizes will total something over \$2,000.

This show will be an unique event, and the pure-bred sire demonstration will excite very general interest. As is widely known the late W. R. Nelson of the Kansas City Star and owner of Sni-a-Bar Farm, decided some years ago to use white Shorthorn bulls exclusively on common red cows such as he could obtain on the Kansas City market, the purpose being to demonstrate to corn belt farmers the value of white sires in the production of prime steers.

The first demonstration was held last October and proved an object lesson of great usefulness. Comparisons were provided in groups which carried one, two, or three top crosses of pure-bred sires and detailed information will set forth the progress of the plan down to date.

The combining of the field show and the demonstration gives added importance to the event.

The Jackson County Club

A boys' and girls' Jersey calf club is to be organized in Jackson County. The Jersey breeders of Jackson County got together at the farm bureau office Thursday, August 21, and discussed this proposition. W. E. Peterson, specialist in dairying from the agricultural college, and G. L. Oliver, federal extension dairyman, were present and explained the organization of such a club and pointed out the benefits to be derived.

The boys' and girls' club work has been coming to the front very rapidly during the past few years because it is becoming more evident each day that the best time to create an interest in any line of work is while the person is young. Lessons acquired early in life will never be forgotten. Children require a certain amount of exercise and activity and through supervision it can be directed into channels that will mean much to them later in life.

As a result of the discussion of the calf club proposition, the Jersey breeders present decided they would proceed to organize for the calf club work and use their best efforts to get all the Jersey breeders of that section back of the movement. A temporary advisory organization committee was named with R. A. Gilliland chairman and E. H. Leker, county agent of Jackson County secretary. Three special committees were appointed and preparations made to push the enterprise.

It was the unanimous opinion of those

taking part in this initial work that it would pay to get pure bred heifers for the club members, as that would give them an opportunity for quicker returns, although the first cost would be greater.

The plan for this calf work was outlined in brief as follows: The bankers in the county who are interested in this sort of thing will be asked to loan the necessary money to club members, taking their notes. The boys and girls interested are asked to sign the club agreement which also must be approved by a parent or guardian. The next step is to locate a bunch of calves and distribute them to the members by letting each draw a number for his calf. Monthly meetings of the club are to be held at which practical dairy questions will be discussed. Sometime during the year a show will be held where each member of the club must show his calf. Prizes will be offered, the awards being based upon the results the boys or girls get, including such points as care and cost of grain, in addition to the conformation and quality of the calf.

With these Jersey breeders of Jackson County and vicinity back of this enterprise, it only remains for the boys and girls to get in line and take advantage of the opportunity to be offered. Any boy or girl interested should report to the county agent of Jackson County.

Dairy Exports Increase

Dairy products amounting to the equivalent of one hundred pounds of milk from every dairy cow in the United States were exported during the year ending June 30, 1919, according to figures just compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The exports include butter, cheese, and condensed milk, but the net exports of those products in terms of whole milk amounted to 2,556,695,746 pounds, or approximately three per cent of all the milk produced in the United States.

These figures, the dairy specialists of the department say, indicate the possibilities of developing foreign markets for American dairy products. They are of particular importance, as they show the trend of trade immediately following the war. Probably the greatest interest in an industry is that displayed during the time between actual war and actual peace, the specialists say, when businesses are trying to regain normal trade or acquire an advantage in their special lines. During the fiscal year 1919, the armistice was in operation the greater part of the time, only the first four months—July to November—being in the actual war period.

During the year the exports of butter and condensed milk were increased, and the exports of cheese were decreased when compared with 1918.

The total butter exports amounted to 33,739,960 pounds for the year. This is the largest amount of butter exported from the United States in recent years and has been exceeded but three times since 1850. The largest amount on record was for the year 1880, when 39,000,000 pounds were exported. The cheese exports for 1919 were only 18,794,853 pounds, which is a decrease of more than fifty per cent when compared with any year from 1915 to 1918, inclusive. The condensed milk exports for 1919 were 728,740,509 pounds. This is an increase over 1918 of 198,990,477 pounds.

It is noticeable that the butter exports fell off in May and June each year, as the butter made during those months is used largely for storage. While the exports of butter for 1919 were practically doubled the imports also were doubled, and amounted to 4,131,469 pounds. The cheese exports were not heavy for any month of the year, the largest amount being for July, 1918, which reached 5,656,901 pounds. The imports were also greatly reduced, being only 2,442,306, the lowest since 1878.

The condensed and evaporated milk showed a continued and material increase throughout the year. The increase was greatest during May, June and July. In June there were exported 114,835,626

OSHKOSH
B'GOSH
(UNION MADE)
OVERALLS



They Must Make Good or We Will

Here are extra good overalls made of heavy, indigo-dyed, Eastern denim, cut liberal, with wide legs, big bib, generous pockets, solid seams, and strong reinforcements at all strain points. If you don't feel you're satisfied, no matter how long you've worn 'em, return them and your dealer will give you a new pair without cost.

OSHKOSH OVERALL CO. • OSHKOSH, WIS.

pounds, which was greater than the total for any year prior to 1916. The imports of condensed milk continue, but were reduced from 29,000,000 pounds in 1918 to 20,183,723 pounds in 1919. Fresh milk amounting to 2,591,553 gallons also was imported during the year.

High Producing Cows Needed

Dairymen in the United States are divided into three classes—those who ultimately fail and abandon the business, those who eke out a limited existence, and those who succeed. Invariably the success of the progressive dairyman is principally due to the quality of his cows. He climbs to freedom from financial worry on the backs of big producers.

It is impossible for the average dairy cow of the United States even to approach the remarkable production record of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, who produced in a year 1,205.09 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to three-fourths of a ton of butter. But it is possible for dairymen, the country over, to double the present production of their herds. To increase the production of the average dairy cow from 160 to 320 pounds of butterfat a year would not be difficult, and would increase net profits out of proportion to production costs.

This should be the aim of every progressive dairy farmer. He would eliminate the low producers from his herd and feed the remainder according to known production. He should improve the foundation stock with the idea of making the daughters yield as much more milk than their dams as possible. This practice in a few generations would greatly increase production, decrease the cost of feed, and add much to the profit and pleasures of dairy farming.

The dairy farmer not only studies how

LET'S GO!

International Farm Congress
and Soil-Products

EXPOSITION

KANSAS CITY

Sept. 24-Oct. 4

An Agricultural World's
Fair

Fifteen great State and Government Exhibits, each a revelation and an inspiration in all things agricultural.

Thirty complete county exhibits.

Five thousand farmer exhibitors.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs State Sweepstakes Exhibits.

Great exhibits of manufactured products and machinery.

"The International Hippodrome," a \$25,000 amusement program.

Thaviu's International Band.

Addresses, Lectures and Demonstrations—Speakers of national and international renown.

Open discussions of farmers' problems. Great exhibits from Canada and Mexico. Government Good Roads Exhibit.

LET'S GO!

to feed his cow, but how to feed his land. He is not a soil robber, as he realizes that the farmer who reduces the fertility of his land robs without reason, since he steals from himself.

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.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—OUR SOAP AND TOILET ARTICLE plan is a wonder. Get our free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co, 210 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS MAKING \$200 WEEKLY: Everyone wants it. Formulas for 200 beverages to be made at home. Book form. Send \$1 for copy and territory proposition. Act quickly. Buyers' Export Agency, 487 Broadway, New York.

CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES. Write for our proposition. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

MY GUERNSEY HERD BULL, MAY Royal Lad No. 26123, one of the best bred bulls of the breed. Frank Atwood, Route 3, Oswego, Kansas.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL CALF, DAM heavy and rich milker, granddaughter of Noble of Oakland. Dr. Shirley, Englewood, Colo. (Formerly from Hiawatha, Kan.)

PRACTICALLY PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN calves, either sex, beautifully marked, six weeks old, from registered sire and choice heavy milking Holstein cows; \$30.00, delivered to any station by express. Paid here. Send orders or write. Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wis.

DOGS.

PUPS, KITTENS, BIRDS, SUPPLIES. Kansas City Bird Store, 1421 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, ALSO grown dogs for farm. Circular of other breeds, 10c. Shadydel Kennels, York, Pa.

RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX HOUNDS, COON, opossum, skunk, squirrel dogs. Setters. Pointers. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS COON, SKUNK and opossum dogs. If you want the kind that delivers the goods, I have it. Stamp for reply. A. F. Sampey, 862 So. Campbell St., Springfield, Mo.

AIREDALES, COLLIES, AND OLD ENGLISH Shepherd dogs. Trained male dogs, brood matrons, pups all ages. Flemish Giant, New Zealand, and Rufus Red Belgian rabbits. Send 6c for large instructive list of what you want. W. R. Watson, Box 129, Oakland, Iowa.

SPORTSMEN—TRAINED BEAGLES, rabbit, fox, coon, skunk, squirrel and opossum dogs, bird dogs, pet and farm dogs, swine, rabbits, pigeons, pheasants, goats—100 varieties blooded stock. Circulars 10c. Violet Hill Kennels, York, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES in Jewell, Mitchell and Osborn counties, \$40 to \$125 per acre. Send for list. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES IMPROVED land near Purcell, Doniphan County, Kansas. Address owner, F. L. Schneider, Box 464, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

FARM LANDS—TEXAS.

BIG CROPS IN NORTHWEST TEXAS on the new line of the Santa Fe. The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck branch of the Santa Fe Railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. Spearman, 927 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FARM LANDS—KANSAS.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. 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 \$12.50 to \$20 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 W. T. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 405 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—COW, HORSE or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, New York.

FARMS WANTED.

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

POULTRY.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKRELS and fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, past winners Topeka, Leavenworth, Hutchinson, Wichita, Kansas City, etc. Trap-nest bred to record 268 eggs. 200 fine March cockerels, \$2 to \$5. 200-egg-bred yearling hens, \$2 to \$3 while they last. Send for list or order from this ad today. Dr. C. E. Ackerman, Stewartville, Mo.

POULTRY WANTED.

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS NOW TO "The Copes," Topeka. Established 1883.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED—BANTAMS for sale or trade. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kansas.

HONEY.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY—SIXTY-pound can, \$12.25; two, \$24.00. Frank H. Drexell, Crawford, Colo.

PURE EXTRACTED CLOVER, EXCEL-lent. Write us. W. S. Pangburn, Center Junction, Iowa.

SEEDS

KANRED SEED WHEAT, \$3.00 PER bushel, sacks extra. J. H. Taylor & Sons, Chapman, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NO. 15, nearly new. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY S. P. MORGAN OF Hallowell, Lola Township, Cherokee County, Kansas, on the 22d day of May, 1919, one small colt, male, color bay, appraised at \$30. Anna Masterson, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY JOHN BYRNE, OF Florence, Marion County, Kansas, on the 27th day of August, 1919, one horse, weight 1,100 pounds, branded on left shoulder. O. V. Heinsohn, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY JOHN BYRNE, OF Florence, Marion County, Kansas, on the 27th day of August, 1919, one pony mare, weight 300 pounds. Color dark brown; 4 feet 4 inches high. O. V. Heinsohn, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY WM. E. SMITH, OF LIN-coln, Rice County, Kansas, on July 24, 1919, one mare about eight years old, color dark bay, spavin on right hock, few wire marks. Appraised at \$50. Perry A. Evans, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY SID CARTER, OF Johnson, Kansas, Mitchell Township, the 10th day of June, 1919, four mares, ages 10, 8, 4 and 3 years; one gelding, age 2 years. Colors—Mares: Bays, white and black. Gelding: Bay. One mare no mark, two mares branded on left thigh. No brand on gelding. Appraised value, \$95. Robert H. Friend, County Clerk, Johnson, Kansas.

Moving Time for Pullets

September is moving time for the hens and pullets which must be transferred from the range to their winter quarters as early as possible so as to be acclimated to their cold-weather environments before they begin to lay. Year after year poultry keepers neglect to ship their stock from the summer resorts to winter lodgings early enough, as this is one of the basic principles of best management.

A survey to check up the results of the smut-eradication campaign conducted last spring in Colorado showed that where such treatment was practiced there was very little smut, but where the seed had not been treated as high as 25 per cent infection was recorded. The survey was made in several counties where a total of 6,700 acres of wheat, oats, barley, and rye were examined.

GERMOZONE The Best Pet Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canaries and other birds or pet animals. Germozone is a universal and safe remedy for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease, or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kepple, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household."—Mrs. Wm. Hoepfel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 461, OMAHA, NEB.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

Practical Ideas on How to Fill the Egg Basket and Increase Profits

Storage of Eggs and Poultry

American farmers and poultry raisers are losing an average of \$200,000,000 yearly because of improper methods in handling at the point of production, Dr. Mary E. Pennington, who is in charge of poultry and egg investigations for the Department of Agriculture, told the House Agriculture Committee recently. Dr. Pennington was asked by the committee to give her views on proposed regulation of cold storage plants and her statement relative to losses by the farmers was made in that connection.

"Better handling of eggs and poultry at the point of production will eliminate great losses all along the line," Dr. Pennington said. "I think the industry aggregates a production of about \$1,000,000,000 per year, but it is not all realized. The farmer must hold his stock under refrigeration if he is going to get a stock of any magnitude. The refrigeration is the thing that is lacking. It has been developed greatly in the last few years, but greater strides should and are coming.

Dr. Pennington made a strong plea for the use of refrigerating plants wherever such were available. She declared that eggs could be kept in storage for twelve months without deterioration or loss and that the same time limits applied to poultry.

The strides taken in the development of cold storage was typified by Dr. Pennington in her reference to fish.

"It is not an impossible thing to ship fresh fish for long distances without difficulties," she continued. "It has been supposed in the past that fresh fish must be packed in ice if they were to be kept fresh. This, like many other antiquated ideas, has proved in error. Instead of bunkering fish with melting ice, they now are packed in refrigerator cars just as beef is iced. Shipments have been made in this way half the distance of the continent when the temperature ran daily above 100 degrees.

"We have no reason to believe that fish will deteriorate in storage, either in palatability or food value in a period beyond twelve months. In fact, we have kept certain kinds of fish for twenty-seven months without any striking differences."

Dr. Pennington told the committee that a limit of twelve months as the storage period should not seriously affect any product since that length of time ordinarily covers the operation of filling and emptying cold storage plants of their contents. Good business practice, she declared, usually forced the ridding of a plant of its stock before a new crop was received, and, in this event, the law of supply and demand operated as effectively as any legal regulations which could be enacted.

Learn from Nature

The nutriment in the feed of laying hens serves a twofold purpose—to repair waste and furnish heat to the body and to supply the egg-making materials. As only the surplus over what is needed for the body is available for egg production, the proper feeds should be fed in sufficient quantities to induce this production.

In supplying feed to fowls there are three kinds of constituents which should be present in certain fairly well fixed proportions if the desired results are to be obtained most economically. These constituents are mineral, nitrogenous, and carbonaceous, all of which are contained in corn, wheat, oats, and barley, but not in the right proportions to give the greatest egg yield. In addition some animal feed and green feed should be supplied.

In feeding poultry a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the

spring the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find and abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which with grain furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as lies within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the winter conditions springlike.

Every poultry raiser should make a study of the market demands. A uniform color of eggs and flesh in poultry is desirable. A mixed flock will not produce uniform eggs or meat, and eggs from such a flock are not desirable for hatching.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

Address All Communications to
Kansas Farmer, and Not to
Individuals

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

CLAIM SALE DATES.

- Percheron Horses.**
Oct. 15—P. E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.
- Herefords.**
Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.
Oct. 30—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Council Grove, Kan.
- Shorthorns.**
Oct. 7—Johnson County, Shorthorn Sale, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 8—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Olathe, Kan.
Oct. 9—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Independence, Kan.
Oct. 8—Franklin County Shorthorn Sale, Ottawa, Kansas.
- Holsteins.**
Oct. 12—Linwood Calf Club Sale, Linwood, Kan.
Oct. 10—Ft. Scott Holstein Sale, Ft. Scott, Kan.
Nov. 14—Holstein Calf Club Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Breeders' Holstein Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—W. J. O'Brien, manager.
- Poland Chinas.**
Sept. 27—Ketter Bros., Seneca, Kan.
Oct. 3—Ezra T. Warren, Clearwater, Kan.
Oct. 4—Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan.
Oct. 7—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 8—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Oct. 11—E. E. Meyers, Gardner, Kansas.
Oct. 13—H. L. Glover, Grandview, Mo.
Oct. 14—A. J. Erhart & Son, Oregon, Mo.
Sale at Savannah, Mo.
Oct. 29—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Ellingham, Kan.
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Mo. Sale
Oct. 20—W. K. James, St. Joseph, Mo. Sale
at Savannah, Mo.
Oct. 20—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kansas.
Oct. 20—P. M. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 23—McClelland & Sons, Blair, Kan.
Oct. 24—Dubauch Bros., Wathena, Kan.
Oct. 30—John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kan.
Jan. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Ellingham, Kan.
Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Feb. 25—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale
at Dearborn.
- Durocs.**
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 11—John W. Pefford, Saffordville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.
Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.
Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 25—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
- Chester Whites.**
Oct. 21—Chester White Pig Club Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
- Spotted Poland Chinas.**
Oct. 11—R. W. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.
Oct. 29—George G. Eakin & Son, Delta, Kan.
Feb. 14—R. W. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.
- Isaac F. Tyson, the well known Poland China breeder of Harrisonville, Missouri, announced October 27 for his annual fall sale. Mr. Tyson exhibited a splendid herd of Poland Chinas at the share of the pre-arranged was awarded a good pig by the Equal was shown at the Missouri State Fair and given third place, but the same year was awarded second at the Topeka Fair. Mr. Tyson owns one of the good herds of Poland Chinas in Missouri and has at the head of his herd one of the good boars Bob's Equal.
- "Some of your griefs you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived.
But what torments of pain you endured
From evils that never arrived."

GENERAL FARM ITEMS

CORRESPONDENTS of the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates in Kansas estimate that there are only 75 per cent as many hogs on hand for fattening as one year ago. The last few years of poor corn crops has tended to steadily decrease the number of hogs and it is doubtful whether Kansas would have maintained anything like her present supply had it not been for the continued pressure during the war for more hogs and fat. Constantly mounting prices for corn and hog market that continually fluctuates without much relationship to supply and demand or to cost of production has kept the producer guessing.

Farmers' Union Picnic

The two-day Farmers' Union picnic at Soldier, Kansas, the last week in August drew a large crowd. Starting in full blast on Friday and lasting over Saturday and part of Sunday, this picnic proved one of the most successful gatherings that has been held in this part of the community for years.

A full program was given. The Soldier band and chorus and the songs of the little ones filled the grove with melodious sounds. The Reverend Mr. Pruitt delivered the address of welcome. This was followed by the address of the day, made by Alfred Docking of Manhattan, who spoke fluently on co-operation and community work. We believe Mr. Docking's enthusiastic words in regard to community social work found their way into the hearts of many and will do much for the betterment of the community. He insisted that a spirit of unity should exist between the people of the country and the town, as we are all equally interested in the good of our community. He believes that the farmer is not receiving enough for his products in proportion to other prices. We were much pleased with Mr. Docking's talk and hope to have him with us again.

The vocal music furnished by the Baner-High School chorus under the direction of Professor Bahret showed much talent and delighted the music-loving crowd. Professor Hostellor of Wetmore gave several interesting readings which were very much appreciated. The songs by the little ones, the ladies' mail-driving contest, and the boys' pie-eating contest were features which received much applause. The ball game between Soldier and Wetmore was a hard-fought battle in which the visiting team was victorious. Friday thirteen innings were played with a score of eight to ten in favor of Wetmore, and on Saturday the score was ten to fourteen with Wetmore again in the lead.

Owing to engine trouble, the aeroplane failed to arrive at the appointed time, but about 10 o'clock Sunday morning the hum of the machine took most of the Sunday School crowd and the people of the surrounding country to the exhibition field, where twenty-six persons experienced the thrill of riding joyously into the air and returning safely to the ground. I anticipate the time when the aeroplane will take the place of the automobile as the auto has taken the place of the "one-hoss shay."

Good order was the main feature of the day and there was not an accident to mar the pleasure of the occasion.—G. S. McNAMARA.

Junior Swine Champion

Austin Brockway, a member of an official state pig club from Olathe, sent a Poland China boar from his litter to the Kansas Free Fair this year and as the state pig club show was restricted to sows and barrows judged strictly from a fat hog standpoint, he entered his boar in the junior swine department and won first in the Poland China classification, winning a total of \$17.50 in cash. In this department five cash prizes were offered for single pigs in Duroc Jerseys,

Poland Chinas, Hampshires, Berkshires, and Chester Whites. It was open to Kansas boys or girls ten to eighteen years of age. The showing in the regular club department was restricted to members of the official state pig clubs, over thirty pigs being shown in this classification. The junior department was open alike to state pig club members, members of other clubs, or boys and girls not members of any club.

Hammatt Succeeds Doyle

Theo. D. Hammatt, of Topeka, has been appointed as special assistant secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. W. Doyle, according to an announcement made this morning by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board. Mr. Hammatt has been associated with the board in various capacities for more than two years, and his promotion is a deserved recognition of his capabilities.

As special assistant, Mr. Hammatt will have charge of gathering data about crop and livestock productions in Kansas, to determine facts which go to make up the board's reports. "Alfalfa in Kansas" and "Hogs in Kansas" are good illustrations of the work the board is doing along these lines. They mark new standards in agricultural literature of an eminently practical nature, and the great demand for these publications indicates their popularity with the farmers and stockmen.

The method followed by the board in securing information for its publications, direct from the farmers themselves, through comprehensive questionnaires, has proven to be the correct one. It is a unique work, initiated by the Kansas Board. Mr. Doyle was highly successful in carrying out the idea, and as Mr. Hammatt was closely associated with him in this undertaking, he is entirely familiar with the general plan and the methods that have brought such excellent results.

Mr. Hammatt is a deep student of farming and stockraising in all their phases, has had extensive business experience that will prove particularly useful in his new position, and having lived in Kansas practically all his days is thoroughly acquainted with the state's resources, needs and possibilities. The appointment is one that leaves no room for doubt that the prestige of the Board will suffer no decline in its well directed efforts to further the state's agricultural industry and promote the prosperity of those engaged in it.

Tuberculin Test Certificate

Federal regulation of the interstate movement of dairy or breeding cattle is destined to have an important part in controlling tuberculosis. Breeders of pure bred cattle all over the country are welcoming the federal supervision. J. M. Hackney, a well known Minnesota breeder of Holsteins, says:

"I am a firm believer in the tuberculin test as the only method by which to determine whether or not an animal is affected.

"We are unusually cautious about taking outside animals into the herd. We make careful inquiry concerning the reputation and standing of the party from whom we buy them, as to whether or not he has had any tuberculosis in his herd, and whether he has tested for it. We do not take any animal into the herd without a tuberculin certificate from the Federal Government, and subject also to a 90-day retest."

You can generally tell from the expression of a horse's face whether or not he wants you to stroke his nose. There is plenty of expression in a horse's face. He does not grin as you do, but his eyes are clearly kindly or the reverse; he expresses a great deal by the pose of his ears, and those who know horses well can read their faces as you read a man's. The Almighty made nothing in

PRINCE ALBERT

the national pipe smoke



Copyright 1919 by R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.



Pappy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in each perfect condition.

PLAY the smokegame with Prince Albert if you're hunting for tobacco that will cheer your smoke-appetite! For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new idea on the pipe question that frees you from stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is free from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe tobacco; it certainly does beat the band! And, what you're going to find out pretty quick thousands of men discovered as long as ten years ago when P. A. started a smoke revolution!

Get the idea that P. A. is simply everything that any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the pleasure you've missed once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction! You'll talk kind words every time you fire up!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The demand for young men and women is greater now than in war times.

Think of graduates receiving \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year as stenographers, bookkeepers and secretaries. Your success depends upon your college.

Expert teachers in all departments. Equipment latest and most up to date. Banks, Railroads and Commercial firms demand our graduates because they are qualified.

We employ no solicitors. Every graduate a position.

Strickler's 197-109-111-113-115-117 East Eighth Street Topeka, Kansas

— OTTAWA —
Business College
OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE

the way of benignity that can exceed the comfortable, friendly, willing, kindly look on the face of a well-fed, well-treated, and naturally good-dispositioned horse.—From "Nomad," Boston Transcript.

The boys' and girls' extension work through clubs is designed to help young people find out what they are best fitted for and to give the correct point of view to both urban and rural youth, so that they will want to make further preparation for the business of farming and home-making.

Real Estate For Sale

\$1,200 DOWN SECURES 60 Acres, Pair Horses and

Four cows, heifer, poultry, turkeys, wagons, separator, mowing machine, full line tools, crops, etc., 2 1/2 miles high school town, near railroad city, trolley. Machine-worked fields, 10-cow pasture, wood, timber, orchards. Seven-room furnace-heated house, large barn, hog, poultry houses. Aged owner sacrifices all for quick sale, \$2,750, easy terms. Details page 23, Fall Catalog, just out. Write for your free copy of this big 100-page book of farm bargains from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska.

Strout Farm Agency

831 A. S., N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IF YOU WANT LANDS OF ANY KIND

In Northern Arkansas, either farming, fruit raising, dairying, or small places near towns or larger tracts of undeveloped lands or good timber lands, we are the ones to see. REGARDLESS of what you want, we have it or will get it. If you are thinking of investing or settling in Arkansas, write us telling us exactly what you want.

Boone County Investment Co.,
Farmers' Bank Building, Harrison, Arkansas

HOME FARM, 320 ACRES

Out 6 1/2 miles. Good buildings. Fine water, 160 wheat, half with sale; some alfalfa. Only \$8,500, with \$2,500 cash, balance long time. One good 160, out 9 miles, small house, 100 smooth, 60 wheat, 40 spring crops, one-fourth with sale; shallow to water; only \$2,500, with \$500 cash, balance terms. Have other farms and ranches on small payments now, another payment after harvest.

E. C. BUXTON, Utica, Ness County, Kansas

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS—Farms, all sizes; lowest prices. Terms, \$1,000 and up. Send for booklet. **THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,** Iola, Kansas.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

THE HOME-MAKER'S FORUM

ETHEL WHIPPLE, Editor

Letters from readers are always welcome. You are urged to send in helpful suggestions, to give your experiences, or to ask questions. Address the Editor of this Department.

Fancy Work at Topeka Fair

The exhibit of textile fabrics was much larger this year than last. Knitting formed a much smaller part of the showing, but such knitting as was shown consisted largely of infants' sacques and booties and ladies' slippers, shawls, silk purses, and scarfs—quite different from the war work of a year ago. Now that the knitting is no longer necessary, women have turned their attention again to embroidery, tatting, and crochet. "The trashy things that we sometimes have entered seem to be eliminated this year," said Miss Gussie Fuller, superintendent of this department, "the work is of good quality."

Some careful and painstaking work in hand sewing was shown in the class for ladies over seventy years of age and also in the class for girls under fifteen. A number of dainty layettes with beautiful hand embroidery were entered. There was quite a showing of lunch cloths either embroidered or of crocheted or knitted lace around a linen center. A great deal of tatting was shown, some of the work on pillow cases, handkerchiefs, and infants' bonnets being especially good. There was the usual display of quilts with quilting in elaborate designs. An especially attractive crib quilt bore the figures of Sunbonnet babies in pink and blue gingham dresses and bonnets. Another had figures of animals embroidered in blue on a background of white. The woven wool coverlets of years ago in blue and white or red and white were shown in large numbers, as well as several good knitted and crocheted counterpanes. Some really artistic knitted and crocheted rugs were made from soft silk rags in beautifully blended colors.

In the culinary department it was good to note the return to the good old times when sugar and white flour might be used freely. The sugarless and eggless cakes with conservation icing and the part-corn-meal pie crust of last year were replaced by angel cake, sponge cake, marble cake, nut cake, fruit cake, layer cakes of various kinds, and cookies, doughnuts, and ginger bread showing plainly that the skillful hands of Kansas cooks had lost none of their cunning during the period when "winning the war with food" meant self denial along these lines. Many of the conservation breads, however, are still with us, having made a permanent place for themselves since we have learned to make and eat them. There were many entries in jellies, preserves, and pickles, as well as in the plain canned fruits and vegetables.

The bread awards follow:

Yeast Bread, White—1, Anna Todd; 2, Mariam Sheldon; 3, Mrs. George Guick. Graham—1, Mrs. A. J. Kinzer; 2, Mariam Sheldon; 3, Mrs. F. H. Brown. Raisin—1, Mrs. Leroy Shaw; 2, Mrs. F. H. Brown; 3, Mrs. F. W. Heil. Rolls—1, Mrs. A. J. Kinzer; 2, Miriam Sheldon; 3, Mrs. Thomas Owen. Biscuits—1, Mrs. F. H. Ramsey; 2, Mrs. John Danforth; 3, Mrs. Herbert J. Corwine.

Nut Bread—1, Mrs. G. O. Boone; 2, Mrs. Elmer N. Eby; 3, Mrs. J. G. Strickler.

Boston Brown Bread—Mrs. Harry Eddy.

Corn Bread—1, Mrs. Thomas Owen; 2, Mrs. Larry Shaw; 3, Mrs. Danforth.

Humane Society for Children

The Topeka Band of Mercy, a children's organization affiliated with the American Humane Education Society with headquarters at Boston, had a tent on the Topeka fair grounds during the Kansas Free Fair. Literature regarding the work of the society was distributed

and about a hundred new members were enrolled among the children attending the fair. Miss McKee, who was in charge, is particularly interested in a state organization for Kansas such as many of the eastern states already have. "That is what we need, especially for legislation," she said. "Kansas is behind some of the other states in this, although the Massachusetts law was drafted by a Kansas woman, Mrs. H. H. Jacobs of Kansas City, Kansas. We are anxious to have all the people out over the state who are interested write in to us so we can get in touch with them."

The motto of the Band of Mercy is "Love, mercy, and justice to every living creature." There are seven committees—the humane committee, which reports cases of cruelty and tries to better conditions; the social committee; the scrap book committee that sends books to the tuberculosis sanitarium, the

industrial school or to rural schools where it is not easy to get hold of literature; a committee of friendly service to take flowers to the sick, etc.; a membership committee, and program and music committees to arrange for the monthly meetings. At each meeting a study is made of some particular animal. The dog, for example, was the subject for consideration at a recent early morning meeting of the Topeka band. The members ate their breakfast together out at Gage Park and each one told a dog story. Scrap books of clippings and pictures featuring dogs were also brought. The work is educational and the children enjoy it, as they are naturally interested in all forms of animal life. It develops kindness and thoughtfulness and cannot fail to be of as much benefit to the children as to the animals they learn to care for and protect. There is no entrance fee, and no dues are required. The only thing necessary to membership is the signing of the pledge: "I will try to be kind to all living creatures, and will try to protect them from cruel usage."

The Band of Mercy of America was founded in Boston, Massachusetts, July 28, 1882, by Mr. Angell, then president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Rev. Thomas Timmins, of Ports-

mouth, England. It has at present 98,000 branches throughout the United States and Canada and many other parts of the world, with between two and three million members. They are mostly in schools, from the primary to the college, and in Sunday Schools of all denominations, both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

If you are interested in the organization of such a band among the children of your school or community, write to Miss Josephine McKee, 1337 Commercial Street, Topeka, for literature and information.

Art Department at Fair

The end of the mercantile building at the Kansas Free Fair makes an ideal place for the display of paintings. Most of the paintings shown were so large that it was necessary to look at them from the end of the long building to get the proper perspective. There were, as always, beautiful landscapes, mountain scenes in wonderfully natural coloring, snow scenes, water with moonlight or subdued by the shadows of surrounding trees, flowers, and sweet homes set among friendly trees or the crest of a hill or by the river. A new note was introduced by the story of which has been told in pictures as well as in history. Most of these dealt with the homecoming of boys. One, "The Empty Sleeve," portrayed a lad in khaki with one sleeve dangling, while seated opposite, regarding him with a look of compassion, was his father in the Civil War uniform blue, which also had one empty sleeve. Another painting which was impressive in the sentiment which it so well expressed and pleasing in its artistic treatment was that of a young girl with her arm flung out across the table and her head hidden in an abandon of grief while before her lay the cross of honor bestowed on heroes of the war, with wrappings, evidently just received from one who would not return.

Some interesting and instructive work was shown in the university, college and high school exhibit. The Agricultural College had a very complete showing of the work in color and design offered to its students, and the University of Kansas had a very good display of the art work given there.

Cold Tomato Relish

Take eight quarts of firm, ripe tomatoes; scald, cold-dip, and then cut in small pieces. Add

- 2 cups chopped onion
- 2 cups chopped celery
- 2 cups corn syrup or sugar
- 1 cup white mustard seed
- 1/2 cup salt
- 4 chopped peppers
- 1 teaspoon ground mace
- 1 teaspoon black pepper
- 4 teaspoons cinnamon
- 3 pints vinegar

Mix all together and pack in hot jars.—U. S. Department of Agriculture

Green Tomato Sweet Pickle

Take one peck of green tomatoes and six large onions. Slice, sprinkle one cup of salt over them and let stand overnight. In the morning drain, add four quarts of water and one quart of vinegar, boil fifteen minutes, then drain again and throw away this vinegar and water. Add to the tomatoes and onions

- 2 pounds sugar
- 2 quarts vinegar
- 1 level teaspoon cloves
- 2 level tablespoons allspice
- 2 level tablespoons ginger
- 2 level tablespoons mustard
- 2 level tablespoons cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon cayenne

Boil for fifteen minutes. The allspice and cloves should be tied up in a piece of thin cloth, which should be removed when through cooking. It is best to transfer all pickles, preserves, etc., to jars and seal while hot. However, the pickle will keep without being sealed.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The "shine" on skirts or trousers caused by the wearing down of the material and sometimes by grease. To remove it, sponge, press, and brush up the material with a stiff brush. A tablespoon ammonia may be used to a quart tepid water for sponging.



PROBABLY no exhibit on the grounds at the Topeka Free Fair attracted more attention than the exhibit of over three thousand jars of fruits, vegetables and meats canned by the mother-daughter canning clubs of the state. This year the boys' and girls' club work was given a splendid building of its own in the southwest corner of the grounds. The canning exhibits filled the entire wall space, each club exhibiting having sent in one hundred jars. In this work a mother and daughter work together, as shown in the picture, two working to much better advantage than one.

The cold pack method of canning, which is used altogether, preserves the color of the products canned so well that some of the visitors were heard to express the opinion that the fruits were preserved in alcohol. Many women lingered before this exhibit, asking questions and exchanging experiences, and the men were interested, too, in the good things to eat. "Gosh!" exclaimed one man to another, "they have things canned here I never supposed anyone ever thought of canning." And it was a varied exhibit. Each club had thought of something that the others had not tried, so that the entire exhibit gave a very good idea of the possibilities of Uncle Sam's way of canning and of the products of the different parts of the state. Beside the usual display of carefully packed fruits and common garden vegetables, fried, baked and stewed chicken, roast duck, link sausage, beef heart, tripe, fried liver, fried catfish, and stewed turtle were shown. One team had preserved a jar of new potatoes, and another had canned peas with very young potatoes. Pickled onions and a mixture of onions and red peppers were very attractive. Tomato mince meat, sliced peaches for pies, sliced apples, squash and pumpkin, ripe cucumber pickles, watermelon and muskmelon preserves, fried and baked apples, mustard pickle, chow chow, hominy, pork and beans, beet greens with bacon, potato soup, tomato puree, and corn on the cob made one feel that it would be easy to provide an entire meal in a very short time from the canned products. There were some particularly pleasing packs. One attractive jar was filled with string beans just long enough to reach from the bottom to the top of a quart jar. A jar of small yellow pear-shaped tomatoes with necks all carefully placed the same way was so pretty it would have seemed a shame to open it. The ordinary large red and yellow tomatoes were canned whole. Someone had preserved a cluster of grapes on the stem with a few leaves. A jar of plums also included a twig with foliage.

"How can I learn to can by this method?" or "How can I get my girl into a club of this kind?" was often asked. All inquirers were referred to the Boys' and Girls' Club Department of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. A bulletin by Otis E. Hall, state club leader, giving complete canning instructions, was handed out to those requesting it.

Poland China Sale, Sat., Sept. 27

HARRISONVILLE, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27
EVERYTHING IMMUNED

On this date I shall offer breeders fifty head of royally-bred and well-developed young Polands—featuring an extraordinary litter by

BOB'S EQUAL

The great young son of the champion Bridges' Bob Wonder, a show boar and a sire of exceptional merit.

FIFTY HEAD OF YOUNG BOARS AND GILTS WILL SELL
Included in the sale will be a few extra choice young sows selling with the breeding privilege to Tyson's Improver and Bob's Equal.

TYSON'S IMPROVER

is one of the best young boars out. He is by Iowa's champion, Big Improver, and is one of the young boars you'll profit by knowing.

Only Selected Top Individuals Sell in This Sale

In addition to the get of the above boars there will be a number of real ones by the old master sire, CHARTIER, and others by some of the nationally-advertised and widely-heralded sires as

Big Bob, Big Bone Leader, Mellow Timm, Big Improver.

A litter of real ones by the grand old sire BIG BOB, as good as they get and one of the very few Big Bob litters offered this year.

One of the star litters by Big Bone Leader, the most popular boar ever shown. This litter by Mellow Timm are full brothers and sisters to the famous show litter of 1918—they won more open and futurity prizes than any litter ever shown. And these are real ones too, with a litter of sixteen farrowed.

Three real herd boars by the Iowa State Fair champion, Big Improver, will sell. A raft of other attractions sell—you may attend this sale and feel assured of getting the best at reasonable prices. Send for catalog and come to this sale.

EIGHT PIGS BY BOB'S EQUAL, THIRD AT MISSOURI STATE FAIR AND SECOND AT TOPEKA, GO IN SALE

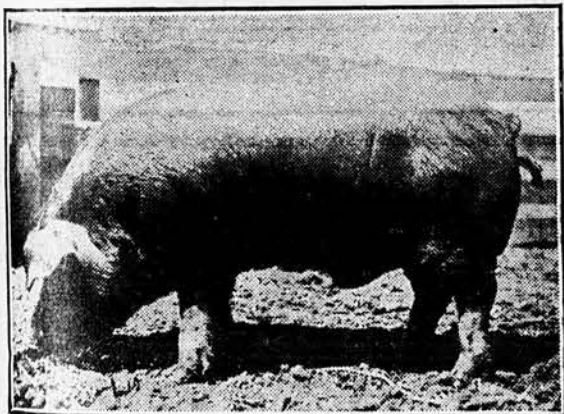
Be sure and mention Kansas Farmer.

I. F. TYSON, Harrisonville, Mo.

R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer

KETTER BROTHERS

BIG FALL SALE OF IMMUNED BOARS AND GILTS



40 Head

**20 BOARS
and
20 GILTS**

**Seneca,
Kansas,
Saturday,
Sept. 27**

Valley Tim, Our New Herd Boar

An Attractive Offering Featuring Litters by ORPHAN BOS

the February yearling son of Meyer Bros.' Bos Premigenius out of Princess Orphan by Big Orphan Wonder.

BIG GIANT BOB

a February yearling by Bob's Giant by Mellow Bob out of Orphan Rose by The Big Orphan.

A FEW OF THE ATTRACTIONS

Two boars and four gilts by ORPHAN BOS out of the great breeding sow, Valley Ex Bell. (Our Futurity litter.)

A boar and three gilts by ORPHAN BOS out of Liberty Belle.

A top litter of one boar and five gilts by BIG GIANT BOB.

A superb litter by ORPHAN BOS out of Rose Ex.

Also sons and daughters of

Cornhusker Bos, Ketter's Blue Valley, and the noted Blue Valley

Send for the catalog and come to our sale.

KETTER BROS., SENECA, KAN.

COL. J. C. PRICE, AUCTIONEER

Gronniger & Sons Poland China Sale

AT FARM NEAR DENTON, KANSAS

Thursday, October 9, 1919

Over Forty Years of Devotion to the Best Breed of Hogs in the World. We Will Offer

FIFTY HEAD OF HERD-HEADING BOARS AND HERD-IMPROVING GILTS

Our sale offering will include daughters of KING BOB by Long Bob; BIG LIBERTY by Futurity Rexall; MODEL TIMM 2D by Blue Valley Timm; BIG BOB 2D by Big Bob Wonder; WONDER PRICE 2D by King Price Wonder; BUSTER OVER, the greatest son of Giant Buster; GERSTDALE BIG BONE, MEISNER'S GIANT, BOB WONDER, STERLING TIMM and A BUSTER.

EVERYTHING IMMUNED

Please send for catalog and come to our sale. We guarantee a good offering.

**Herman Gronniger & Sons
Bendena, Kansas**

SALE HELD ON THE FARM NEAR DENTON, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams ready for service, priced worth the money.
HOWARD CHANDLER,
Chariton, Iowa.



When writing to KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisers, please mention this paper.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Twenty pure bred unregistered Shropshire rams for sale.
K. HAGUE
PEABODY, KANSAS.



LAUGHLIN'S SHROPSHIRE

RAMS—Registered Yearling Shropshires, for immediate delivery.

E. E. LAUGHLIN, Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo.

FARM AND HERD.

Ezra T. Warren, of Clearwater, Kan., has catalogued fifty head of his choice Poland Chinas. Most of the offering is sired by Big Lunker by Disher's Giant and his dam was by the famous brood sow, Lady Lunker. Also Warren's Big Timm and Giant King are represented in the sale offering. This promises to be one of the best lots of up-to-date breeding hogs to be sold in any sale in the West this year.

H. E. Myers, of Gardner, Kansas, has announced October 11 for his annual fall sale of spring boars and spring gilts. The offering is by the noted Liberty Bond, The Chancellor, Giant Bob, The Councillor, Liberator, Big Joe, Liberty King, Big Giant, and The Craftsman. The offering is well grown out and will furnish a number of herd boar prospects.

George Morton, of Oxford, Kansas, has announced October 4 for his annual fall sale

of Poland Chinas. Mr. Morton is the owner of the great Poland China boar, Morton's Giant, by the noted Disher's Giant and out of the noted brood sow, Lady Lunker. This line of breeding has produced some of the most popular Poland China hogs known to the breed. They are the big easy-feeding kind that are winning at the eastern state fairs and proving a profitable hog for the farmers in the West.

There will be exhibited at the Feeder Show at the stock yards at St. Joseph, Mo., October 9 and 10, approximately 500 Short-horn feeders from the Montrose country in Western Colorado. It was from this district that the feeder champions at the International three years in succession were produced. The man who bred and exhibited the International champions, A. S. Neale, will have 100 head or more of Short-horn steers from the same line of breeding at St. Joseph. This offers to corn-belt cattle feeders an unusual opportunity to select high class Shorthorn feeders having weight and quality close at home.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES

SAND SPRING HOLSTEIN FARM

FEDERAL AND STATE TUBERCULIN TESTED.

The first fourteen cows to finish the A. R. O. yearly test on our farm averaged 13,329.6 pounds milk, 522.6 pounds butter fat, in 348 days, and eight were first calf heifers, and we are breeding them better. Our last bull calf went to St. Joseph Orphanage, Abilene, Kan. The man who buys a bull from our herd finds us working for him all the time. Our Aim—Production, Individuality and Breeding.

FARMERS! MILK HOLSTEINS. SUPREME DAIRY BREED OF THE WORLD.
E. S. ENGLE & SON - ABILENE, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS!

We are offering a choice selection of both registered and high-grade springer cows and heifers. Also pure-bred bulls and young females. All reasonably priced. Also two high class registered yearling Ayrshire bulls at a bargain. Come and see them or write.

T. R. Maurer & Co.
EMPORIA - KANSAS

Collins Farm Holsteins

A chance to purchase 40-pound breeding. We have choice sons of the great 40-pound bull, Vanderkamp Segis Pontiac, for sale. The dams of these bulls have creditable A. R. O. records. Price reasonable. Write or come and see our herd.

Collins Farms Co., Sabetha, Ks.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

Six to eight weeks old, nicely marked and excellent individuals, from registered sires and choice heavy milking cows, \$30 each. We pay express.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
WHITEWATER, - WISCONSIN.

SEGIST & STEPHENSON, WOLTON, KANSAS

Breeders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

For Sale—One coming yearling bull, sired by a 22½-pound dam, production 14,490 pounds milk, 480 pounds fat in 253 days. Priced to sell.

JAY B. BENNETT - HOLTON, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Looking for a bull? I can generally offer you choice of half a dozen, by two different sires. That saves time and travel.

H. B. COWLES
608 Kansas Avenue - Topeka, Kansas

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

Three choice registered Holstein bulls, ready for light service, and some bred heifers to a 32-pound sire.

J. P. MAST - SCRANTON, KANSAS

-FOR SALE-

Large Red Close-Up Springers

In carload lots, also registered and grade Holsteins. Bock's Dairy, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Woodell's Durocs

A choice lot of extra well bred gilts bred for late farrow. Few fall boars.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

PETFORD'S DUROCS

FOR SALE—Fifty spring pigs by the grand champion Model Ally, Illustrator Orion 3d and General Pathfinder, out of my best herd sows. These boars are good and priced to sell. Send for catalog. Bred sow sale February 14.

JOHN W. PETFORD, Saffordville, Kansas

DUROC BOARS

FOR SALE—Fifteen choice spring boars and one fall yearling that are too good to send to market. Priced at \$80 to \$90 for spring boars, \$100 for fall yearling. First check or draft gets choice. Guaranteed right and of choice breeding.

S. B. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER—Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date.

JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. Dietrich, Carbondale, Kansas.
RED POLLED CATTLE
Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.
Horn Dorset Sheep
H. C. LaTourette, Rte. 2, Oberlin, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.



Percherons--Belgians--Shires
My stallions have been again awarded premier honors at the State Fairs. Show horses and real herd-heads for sale. FRED CHANDLER, Rte. 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

PERCHERON SALE

I will sell twenty registered Percheron Horses at Public Sale, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1919
Eleven Mares : Four Stallions : Five Colts
The mares are young and good individuals. All of suitable age are bred to Casino, Admiral Casino or Imp. Karnatio. The colts are sired by one of the above stallions. Admiral Casino 115951, a five-year-old black son of Casino 27830 (45462) will be sold. Three coming two-year-old stallions sired by Admiral Casino will be sold. Inquiries answered promptly. Send for catalog.

PERCY E. LILL - MOUNT HOPE, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

Twelve head coming two-year-olds and twenty head of coming yearling bulls. This is an extra nice and well colored bunch of bulls sired by ton sires. Inspection invited.

E. E. FRIZELL & SONS, FRIZELL, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—One 2-year-old herd bull, two yearling heifers and a few cows. Come and see my herd.

J. H. FERGUSON - GYPSUM, KANSAS

RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX KNOLL MULEFOOTS

Nothing for sale but Sprnging Glts. Orders now taken for September litters. One boar of serviceable age.

S. M. KNOX - HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS

CLINTON HERD

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Is ready to ship you a spring boar that will make you a real herd boar, sired by Giant Buster's Equal. Will sell a few trios not related. We have satisfied customers in 25 different states and can satisfy you. Everything immune and we record them.

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

DEMING RANCH

POLANDS

The blood that breeds on hogs that make good. Strong in the blood of Big Bob Jumbo. For sale, a lot of early boars. Come and see us.

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

Large spring pigs in pairs or trios, priced to sell. Write your wants. Annual fall sale October 14.

H. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

For Sale—25 Spring Boars by Giant Luner by Disher's Giant and out of Old Lady Luner, from my best herd sows. These pigs are good, the tops from 80 head, priced reasonable.

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

PIONEER HERD POLANDS

Black Buster and Columbus Wonder at Head of Our Herd

Two great sons of Giant Buster and Big Bob Wonder. For sale, a few choice gilts bred for September litters. Annual bred sow sale February 12, 1920.

F. Olivier & Sons
DANVILLE - KANSAS

FARM AND HERD.

The Northwest Kansas Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Clay Center, Kansas, on September 4. The meeting was well represented by a large number of Shorthorn breeders from the central and north part of the state. Several important topics were discussed and plans set to work for holding a breeders' sale at Concordia on November 19. E. A. Cory, of Talmo, Kansas, was elected sales manager. Those present at the meeting were: E. A. Cory, Talmo, Kan.; R. M. Donham, Talmo; J. B. Sherwood, Talmo; Forest Barker, Beloit; S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center; Paul Borland, Clay Center; Jacob Nelson, Broughton, and others. It was decided to hold a meeting of the association the night before the sale and a committee consisting of Gomer T. Davies, Concordia; G. B. Vanlandingham, Concordia, and John Monahan, of Concordia, were named to arrange a banquet to which all breeders in Northwest Kansas are invited. Those who desire to consign cattle to the sale should write at once to E. A. Cory, sales manager, Talmo, Kan. Mr. Cory is president of the Bank of Talmo, and is a live booster for good Shorthorn cattle.

The Deming Ranch, of Oswego, Kansas, is showing a full herd of Poland Chinas, starting at Topeka, and will show at all the fairs down to Dallas, Texas. H. O. Sheldon, the herd manager, made mention of the fact that every animal in the show herd was bred on the Deming Ranch and selected by Mr. Sheldon as breeding stock.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

PARK E. SALTER, Pres.
Wichita, Kans.

G. A. LAUDE, Sec'y.
Humboldt, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull, Sultan Seal.

175 in herd, Scotch and Scotch-topped. For Sale—Ten choice bulls, yearlings to 18 months. A few choice heifers and bred cows, priced reasonable. Come and see our herd.

Barrett & Land

Overbrook - Osage County - Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Herd Bull, Nell's Goods by Silk Goods by Choice Goods. For Sale—A few young bulls, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

FRANK GRAGG - DENISON, KANSAS

Snowdon Herd Shorthorns

For Sale—One herd bull and eight young bulls. Reds and roans. Priced reasonable. Write or come.

D. N. PRICE - BAILEYVILLE, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—Ten bulls, serviceable age. Twenty females from heifers and mature cows with calves at foot. Priced reasonable. Come and see me.

J. R. ELY - MARION, KANSAS

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Walnut Type, a grand son of White Hall Sultan, and Silver Plate, a son of Imp. Bapton Corporal. A few young bulls for sale. Robert Russell, Muscotah, Ks.

MARKS LODGE

Shorthorn Cattle. Reds Exclusively. Fifty cows and calves—Lancaster, Diamond and Scotchman dams. Clipper Dale 652041 and Butterfly Lad 448517, herd bulls. A few Diamond bull calves and tried cows for sale at this time. Milk and beef prospects. M. F. MARKS, Valley Falls, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Six Pure Scotch Bulls. Four are sired by Prince Valentine 4th, one Queen Beauty, two Butterflies, one Cumberland, one tracing to Lady Susan. The dams of these bulls are all on my farm, also three Scotch-topped bulls 10 to 15 months old. Come and see our herd.

A. L. & D. HARRIS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

FEEDERS, ATTENTION



Five hundred Shorthorn feeders from Western Colorado will be exhibited and sold at the Feeder Show at St. Joseph, Mo., October 9 and 10. A. L. Nicks, Montrose, Col., who shared the who feeder champion at the International three years in succession, will exhibit one hundred more. This is your chance to get Shorthorn feeders with size and quality. It pays to get Shorthorn beef.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSN.
13 Dexter Park Avenue - Chicago, Illinois

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—Five young Scotch bulls and ten head of females, bred or calves at foot.

H. H. HOLMES, R. F. D. 28, Topeka, Kan.

HICKORY POINT FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd bull, Oxford Prince No. 756979. For Sale—A few young bulls. Come and see me.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD, Dunavant, Kansas
Jefferson County

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE.

Lavender King and Red Stamp

IN SERVICE.

HARRY T. FORBES, R. 8, Topeka, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Registered Hampshire Hogs—Sows and Spring Gilts, bred or open. Choice spring boars. Double treated. Geo. W. Eln, Valley Falls, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

SPOTTED POLANDS.
Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.

T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

Bonner Springs Bull Association Members

AT BONNER SPRINGS OFFER

200 High Grade Holsteins

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

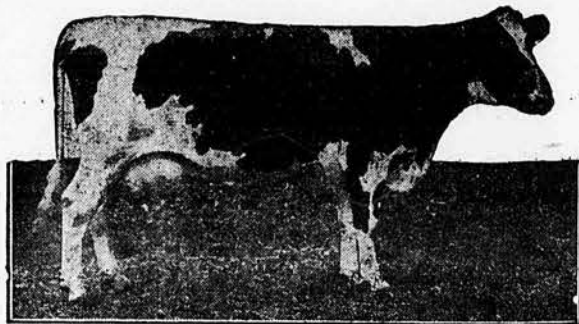
Saturday, September 27

AT

Bonner Springs, Kansas

AT 10 O'CLOCK

SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD OF SPRINGER COWS



ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF TWO- AND THREE-YEAR-OLD BRED AND CLOSE SPRINGER HEIFERS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARLING HEIFERS

These cattle are in good condition and nicely marked. Excellent opportunity to buy in carload lots.

WILL SOWERS, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION

McCully & O'Brien, Auctioneers, Tonganoxie

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

Lomax Poland China Sale

AT FARM

Leona, Kan., October 8, '19

FIFTY HEAD OF FALL AND SPRING BOARS,
FALL AND SPRING GILTS

Sired by Model Big Jumbo, he by Model Big Bob. His dam was Pawnee Jumbo. Also several by Model Black Wonder by Hillcrest Black Bone, Master Orphan, and out of such brood sows as Lady Prince, Lady Ben, Wonder Queen, D Wonder by the noted sire, B Wonder. Timm's Lady, by Big Timm, A Wonder Price.

This is the best lot of Polands I have ever offered and I guarantee that no one will feel disappointed if they will come to my sale. Please send for catalog and arrange to come.

DR. J. H. LOMAX
LEONA, KANSAS

Farm two miles southwest of Leona on Grand Island Railway; seven miles from Denton on Rock Island Railway.

Poland China Sale

AT HIAWATHA, KANSAS

Tuesday, October 7, '19

FIFTY HEAD

Twenty-five Spring Boars

Twenty-five Spring Gilt

Sired by the noted JONES' COL. JACK, a sensational son of the \$10,200 Col. Jack, a young fellow of splendid individual merit and a breeder of real class.

NORMAN BOB by Black Bob by Big Bob, a line-bred Big Bob boar that will please you.

JONES' JONES, a son of Gerstdale Jones, dam Silver Tip by Big Orange, a rugged boar of the right type.

A great crop of Spring Pigs by these sires will be offered

Send for catalog and come to sale. Everything immuned.

JONES BROTHERS
HIAWATHA, - - KANSAS

POLAND CHINA SALE

FEATURING THREE GREAT BOARS

Sterling Buster
Model Wonder
Sterling Tim

In our Big Fall Sale

Monday, October 6

The offering will include FORTY-FIVE HEAD, MOSTLY SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THESE GOOD SIRES.

REMEMBER, WE WANT YOU AT THE SALE

Send name for our mailing list so that a catalog may be sent you.

ROSS & VINCENT
STERLING, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS
J. C. PRICE, Auctioneer

Myersdale Farm Poland China Sale

At GARDNER, KANSAS

Saturday, October 11th

50 HEAD SELECTED IMMUNED BOARS AND GILTS

Featuring tops of litters by

LIBERTY BOND, out of a full sister of the noted Mary Pickford and Melba.

THE CHANCELLOR, out of a daughter of H's Mastodon.

GIANT BOB, last year's Missouri junior champion, out of a daughter of Fessy's Timm.

THE COUNCILLOR, the noted son of W's Wonder out of a daughter of W's Giant.

The world renowned LIBERATOR, also tops sired by the four great sires in service in my herd—

BIG JOE

LIBERTY KING

BIG GIANT

THE CRAFTSMAN

Please send for catalog and come to sale.

H. E. MYERS
GARDNER, - - KANSAS
J. C. PRICE, Auctioneer

WARREN'S POLAND CHINA SALE

At Clearwater, Kansas, Oct. 3, 1919

25 SPRING BOARS AND 25 SPRING GILTS BY

BIG LUNKER 103472

By Disher's Giant, dam Lady Lunker.

WARREN'S BIG TIM 292317

By the champion Big Timm out of Big Susie by Long Boy.

GIANT KING

By the Kansas champion A Wonderful King, dam Lady Giantess
2d by Long King's Equal

Herd of Selected Brood Sows

My breeding sows were personally selected by me from many of the top herds in the land, and include daughters of A WONDERFUL KING, LONG KING'S EQUAL, CALDWELL'S BIG BOB, THE BIG ORPHAN and sires of like note.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY HERD BOARS

In this sale I shall offer sons and daughters of BIG LUNKER, WARREN'S BIG TIMM, BIG LIBERTY JONES, CALDWELL'S BIG BOB and THE HOOSIER by Big Liberty Loan. Send for catalog and come to sale.

EVERYTHING IMMUNED

EZRA T. WARREN, Clearwater, Kansas

J. C. PRICE, Auctioneer

MORTON'S POLAND CHINA SALE

At Oxford, Kansas, October 4, 1919

25 SPRING BOARS 25 SPRING GILTS

MORTON'S GIANT 85088

The Biggest Son of the Noted Disher's Giant. This Wonderful Breeding Boar is Out of the Noted Sow, Lady Lunker
Assisting Morton's Giant in my herd are

MORTON'S PROSPECT 99663

by The Guardsman, dam May Prospect 2d by Ruebel's Jumbo,
and

YANKEE BOB 99598

by The Yankee; dam Mary Prospect by Big Fred.

A Splendid Lot of Spring Boars and Gilts by Morton's Giant
That Will Sell in This Sale

Among these top litters are one from Mollie Halfton, the great producing 3-year-old daughter of Big Halfton by Hillcroft Halfton. Others out of Mary Prospect, dam of Yankee Bob; Big Bob's Beatrice by Caldwell's Big Bob; and Morton's Smooth Queen by Miller's Chief. Others of the spring pigs are by F's Big Jones and Morton's Chief by Miller's Chief out of dams by Morton's Giant and Fessy's Timm.

Have also thirty head of toppey Fall Gilts by Gerstdale Jumbo by Gerstdale Jones and The Yankee.

Please Send for Catalog and Come to Sale

GEORGE MORTON, - Oxford, Kansas

J. C. PRICE, Auctioneer