

KANSAS FARMER

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Community Picnic and Public Welfare

Summer Gatherings in Open Country Increase Spirit of Mutual Helpfulness

By ALFRED DOCKING

THE annual period for the country community's picnic has arrived. They have paused to permit harvesting and threshing to get their way, and the former out of the way. Some communities have already had this fellowship-fest very successfully. Idana did this June 12, and in spite of the very bad roads and threatening weather 2,500 people from the near-country and little towns met. There could have been 6,000 had conditions been right, for this event draws from a wide area of country, extending across one or three county lines. Dr. Wm. M. Edine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Miss Ellen Batchelor, dietitian in charge of food matters at Base Hospital No. 28, Limoges, France, were the speakers. Doctor Edine stressed the marketing at home abroad that must receive the farm-attention, as much as the intensive production so much emphasized and the shipping provisions, roads, etc., that it or enlarge it. Miss Batchelor visualized Armistice Day and what it meant to the French and Americans at Limoges over France, and then in graphic portrayal gave us glimpses into the daily experience of a woman looking after dietetics in a hospital of 2,976 beds crowded by our boys.

Ladies of the local society provided a cafeteria supper in abundance. A merry-round, a tent entertainment after the program, ball game, and many other amusements were on hand to make it all one day of relaxation and visiting. This fair is at its fifteenth year since inauguration, two annual meetings having been missed. It is under the auspices of the whole community—no dividing of labor. The writer has been called upon year to year to handle the day's program and has introduced upon that platform governors, U. S. congressmen, grand jurors, and other noted men. The mes-

sage each year is a carefully considered one and different from previous programs. Already the choice for 1920's speaker has been indicated by the committee and they seldom fail to secure their wish.

The place of the community picnic in our farm life is an important one. Another five or six years will make the Overbrook picnic a half century old. Hundreds of these gatherings are now held all over the West in different forms. Others are in their twenties, and many in their "teens" age. The first thing to determine is the right objective. What is sought in this outdoor event? Each community carries in its point of view. Where there is a strong Farmers' Union or Grange, the auspices are often wisely those of the representative farm order, and by it they secure a strong bond of loyalty and cohesion that nothing else will start in many cases. Again, in some localities a fraternal order like the Odd Fellows will stress its work and develop a spirit of co-ordinated service by the picnic. Occasionally some church having in mind its great community responsibility for an entire population outside of any church narrowness will plan and carry out such a program of entertainment and get-together opportunity. In the case of the Idana picnic, all denominational or partisan drift is avoided. Nothing to agitate or district is allowed. It is planned so that there shall be, if possible, no spot of regret or "kick-back" at the end of what is hoped will be a "perfect day."

Having in mind the objective, the next thing is to marshal the factors that will get right results, which three-worded expression is a good synonym for our much-hackneyed word "efficiency." Only a big understanding in the minds of committee and director can accomplish

this, and it must involve a sacrifice of time and selfish enjoyment to get what they go after.

Have speakers with force and virility and not too long-winded. "Pep" may occasion a wilted collar and a steady trickle down a speaker's spine on a hot summer day, but speakers without it get nowhere. Have music. Idana had the Morganville band, which has been one of its "pieces de resistance" for years, and a quartet of Clay Center singers met this year's emergency very kindly, leaving their business for the day and spending it in the very spirit of the event. To Messrs. Parrott, Edright, Methodist Episcopal pastor, Humfeldt, and Vincent the audience tendered its appreciation again and again by insistent encores. Some years an orchestra is there besides the band and sometimes a chorus. Solos and violin numbers, etc., do not work very well in a great outdoor audience. The writer saw four boys together lately, and knowing they sing together and that they are of prominent Farmers' Union families, suggested that they get up some good songs and try out the picnic stunt, the one who was the biggest "monkey" of all in the fun-making to try some impersonations in connection with the songs occasionally. College and high school students have quite a bit of the material in stock from school life that would wake up some of our picnic dates, and often the very best is what they are quite familiar with.

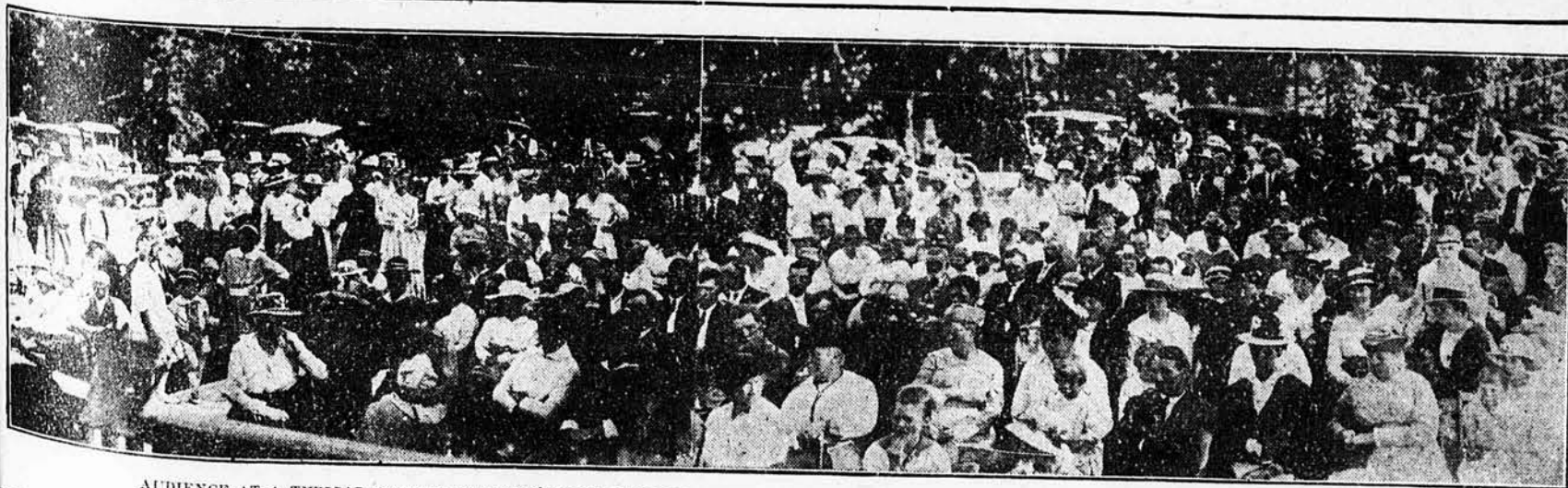
The eats are a necessary part of a picnic, but they should be managed so as to give the minimum of unnecessary work to the tired wife and mother and to leave her some good enjoyment. Sometimes a plan can be arranged to let the concession to run booths and counters upon the grounds and leave the opportunity for those who wish to bring

baskets and others to go and get their dinners and suppers at the counters or buy them and carry them to seats in the woods. Some of the simplest and homiest, where we all sat down around the spread contents from the baskets and no other attractions were provided, have been the best in drawing people together.

Where an organization holds the picnic, the purpose may be the introducing of its particular aims among those present, and rightly so. While the program may not be any longer, of course every part of it would be directed to reach the objective in mind. The organization having the most picnics last summer was without doubt the Farmers' Union, and the Grange would come on as a second, with possibly some fraternal orders running even with the latter. The individual picnic with a name and prestige of its own, like Idana, Overbrook, Stahl's, constitutes a larger group than most people understand, but each has the impress of its founders and maintainers and is essentially one of a kind. These would have little or no propaganda like organization picnics.

What will these events do for farm community life? Try them. We do not know until then. They bind farmers and townspeople together by this mixing and getting to know each other better. Where they are community affairs they double the effective work of organizations like the orders named when held under their auspices. They provide a social feature that gives a day of mutual visiting and renewal of old acquaintance that makes life more tolerable and sweeter, and they afford a relaxation that gives added zest to the work of succeeding days so that no time at all is lost; nay, it is gained. They afford opportunity for exchange of ideas, and re-make many a measuring stick in our business and our social relations.

(Continued on Page Seven)



AUDIENCE AT A TYPICAL COUNTY FARMERS' UNION SUMMER PICNIC AS IT APPEARS FROM THE PLATFORM DURING THE PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

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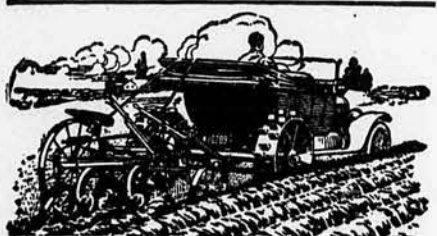
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MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles,
Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

Keeping The Car Clean

MOST automobile owners are proud of the external cleanliness of their cars. They like to see the fenders and bodies well polished and the nicked parts clean and bright. On the other hand, many motorists are lax about the cleanliness of parts that are not exposed to view, simply because they assume that such cleanliness does not matter.

But it does matter.

Good automobile housekeeping demands cleanliness that is thorough and extends to the nooks and corners under the hood, around the engine, transmission, brakes and other working parts.

For such cleanliness has a much deeper meaning than the mere satisfaction of having things clean and attractive. It has to do with the life of the car and the continued satisfactory performance of the car.

Viewed in this light, the question of under-the-hood cleanliness takes on a new aspect.

Probably the most neglected part of the average motor car in this respect is the drip pan under the engine. If a little oil is spilled in filling the crankcase, few people will stop to wipe it up. Down it trickles into the drip pan, the first of a series of such overflows to happen as long as the car is in use. But if some of the oil is spilled on the apron, or fender, it is industriously wiped off, simply because it is exposed to view.

Now, the purpose of the drip pan is not to catch oil and dirt. It is put there to protect the engine and other working parts from foreign matter that could otherwise get in from below. When you drive along a country road after or during a rain, mud and water are splashed up unavoidably on the under side of the fenders, body and chassis; and if it were not for the drip pan, these advance agents of rust and abrasion would get into the nooks and corners of the frame, settle around the bolts and nuts and some would sooner or later find its way into the working parts.

So the term drip pan is really a misnomer, because it gives the impression that the pan is there to catch oil or anything else that might fall into it. But such substances should not be allowed to collect in the pan, because permitting them to do so defeats the very purpose for which the pan is designed.

The question naturally arises, What harm will it do to let these things accumulate? Before we attempt to answer the question, let us see what happens.

After the car has been in use for several months, considerable oil has probably been allowed to drop into the pan. At first it spreads out in a film over the surface, and in the act of driving dust settles upon this film, changing it to a sticky, non-drying mud, which process continues in spite of the drain hole in the bottom of the pan.

Sometimes it happens that in cleaning under the hood, a rag or a bit of waste is dropped into the pan. Instead of removing it, the tendency is to let it go, with the result that it may become lodged in the drain hole and stop it up entirely, when the excess oil would have no outlet.

Of course, oil itself is a lubricant and will not damage any of the working parts. But oil mixed with dust and foreign matter that is bound to collect in it is nothing short of an abrasive material and no chances should be taken of getting any of it into the crankcase or any other part of the mechanism. And if the drip pan of a car is permitted to be the gathering place for refuse of this kind, it might as well be left off the car entirely.

The remedy is simple. The drip pan should be cleaned as religiously as the rest of the car. Any overflow of oil or gasoline should be wiped up before it gets a chance to run down into the pan. See that the drain hole in the pan is not only not stopp'd up, but has no accumulation around it that will interfere with the free draining of the pan.

The design of the pan is such that it can be removed for an occasional cleaning, and no matter for what purpose it is removed, it should never be replaced without first cleaning it thoroughly. There is nothing more unpleasant to the average person than working about under the hood of a car where everything is covered with grease and dirt. For this reason, many people make a practice of cleaning the motor off occasionally with gasoline. This should never be done—always use kerosene. Then, instead of finishing the job, they will let the dirty oil drop into the pan and stay there. A few minutes longer would suffice to rinse out the pan as well. But you can look under the hood of many cars and find the accumulation of oil and dust so thick that it is impossible to touch any part without soiling the hands or clothing, in spite of the fact that the exterior of the car is clean and inviting.

The best way, and the easiest way to keep the drip pan and all other parts under the hood clean is to be regular about it. Don't wait for a lot of foreign substance to gather and then make one job of it. But whenever the car is lubricated or washed, see to it that a little interior cleaning is done as well. Don't permit overflows of oil to go unnoticed. The car owner who buys his supplies at a filling station should see to it that the attendant wipes up any oil that he may spill, and if this practice is followed regularly there will be no chance for the collection of such refuse in the drip pan.

As stated above, the pan may be removed for cleaning if it has been allowed to go for a considerable time without attention. A stiff brush dipped in kerosene oil will remove the grease and dirt quickly if it is not too thick. If it is, first scrape off the thickest part with a piece of wood or some convenient instrument and then apply the kerosene with the brush. While the pan is off, it is well to go over the motor in the same way, at the same time cleaning the corners around the frame, etc.

In this way the owner is assured of perfect cleanliness that is not in any sense a detail, but is really important in the everyday service of his car and makes it that much more fire proof.

Not enough emphasis has been laid on the question of keeping the automobile clean, and we can't help thinking, in this connection, of the old retired sailor who used to tidy up his cabin by sweeping the dust behind the door. When the pile got big enough he would gather it up in a dust pan and throw it out. This method suited him all right, but it wasn't considered very good housekeeping, either.—E. T. Strong in Buick Bulletin.

Wichita Tractor Demonstration

July 14-20 is the date set for the big tractor and power farming demonstration at Wichita. As such a show is designed primarily for its educational value, the question of holding it where the largest number of interested persons can easily reach it both by rail and auto must be considered. Wichita was found to possess these qualifications in a marked degree.

The date of the demonstration has been set ahead a week because of the ad-

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vanced condition of the wheat, and to demonstrate more fully the great advantages of early plowing for the crop.

Soil conditions in the Arkansas Valley are well suited for either mouldboard disc plows. If dry hot weather prevails the show, disc plows can best demonstrate their advantages. If the soil is still damp, the stubble mouldboard plow will be demonstrated in either case.

This demonstration is unique in that motor cultivators and "mouldboarders" will be officially shown as part of the demonstration, and there is a legitimate demand for motor cultivation. In many parts of the western half of the State, listing is practiced instead of plowing. With this means some means must be had for breaking open the ridges and leveling the ground ready for seeding. The "middle line" is designed to accomplish this in the most economical and satisfactory manner. A field of 50 acres of corn is available for corn cultivation, with an additional 15 acres so planted that it just be well out of the ground.

Public plowing demonstrations will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock continuing until about 3:30. Plowing demonstrations, corn cultivation, mouldboard plowing, and seed-bed preparation will take place each morning from 9 to 11. Thursday morning is specially designated as "Seed Bed" day at which exhibitors are given appropriate plots of ground for harrow disking, drag packing or otherwise fixing the ground for planting as well as actual seedings.

Itinerary service from the Lassen to the grounds is being organized for those wishing such service. In addition the Santa Fe will run shuttle trains from the Union Station to the grounds on a 40 minute schedule starting at 9:15 morning at 9:15. The last train to the grounds leaving Tyler at 5 p.m. Traffic will be handled at the grounds by the management's own police.

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START HESSIAN FLY FIGHT

Wheat growers of Kansas have been lulled into a state of fancied security regarding the danger of Hessian fly. For the past two years the pest has not been much in evidence. Crop reports for the Board of Agriculture over the state have reported "No damage apparent." The presence of the fly has been overlooked during the period because the damage has not been great enough to notice. There has been enough fly, however, for seed. Prof. A. Dean, entomologist at the Kansas Experiment Station, has just come out with a most timely warning to what we may expect next year. The tried and proven methods for fighting the Hessian fly under control are known. Professor Dean finds there is wide distribution of the fly, covering practically all the eastern half of Kansas and even extending into the big producing counties of the West. The condition is very similar to that which existed in 1914, when little fly damage was apparent. The next two years, however, the fly damage was serious.

There is no mystery attached to the control measures recommended. They consist largely of what might be designated as simply the practice of good farming methods for the production of wheat. First, attack the fly in its pre-larval stage by disking and turning under wheat stubble as soon after harvest as possible. Follow up by destroying all volunteer wheat, which is simply a method of starving the flies. They get by the first attack. And, observe the fly-free date in sowing. Go to page eight and read the article by Professor Dean.

TRACTOR MEET AT WICHITA

Thirty-nine tractor and power machinery companies have already signed for the big power farming demonstration to be held at Wichita the week ending July 14. Many predicted a coming off in the interest taken in these tractor farming demonstrations, the tractor as a factor in the farm development of the future is becoming more and more important and manufacturers and farmers alike are alive to the opportunity for education in the development of power farming as offered in a big field meet such as is to be held in Wichita this month. In addition to the manufacturers of tractors, plows, fifty-one firms handling tractor and engine accessories have signed for space at the big show. The great harvest will be out of the way for most of the state, and in the nothing spell which follows a visit to the demonstration will furnish wholesome and profitable relaxation.

FAIR TIME DRAWING NEAR

It is not too early to begin planning the fairs of the season. Suitable exhibits cannot be made without proper preparation. This means that those who plan to show live stock or products of any kind must get the premium lists and study them carefully. Thousands of people attend our big state fairs and county fairs each year. These fairs have high educational value. People go partly for a holiday and a good time, and most fair attendants have some specific purpose in mind which has to do with the conduct of the farm business. The management of our best fairs recognizes the objects of these fairs and provide for meeting the needs of those who attend. In Kansas the first big fair of the

season will be held in Topeka September 8 to 13. This is known as the Kansas Free Fair, because no admission is charged at the gate. It receives a state appropriation and also support from a county tax. A liberal premium list is offered, and there is no question about the premiums being paid in full. The premium list of this fair is now ready for distribution. Address the secretary, Phil Eastman, Topeka, Kansas, for a copy.

The week following the fair at Topeka, September 13 to 20, the Kansas State Fair will be held in Hutchinson. This big and growing fair is conducted under the auspices of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and is supported by state appropriation. Extensive improvements are being made on the grounds each year, and the best of facilities are being provided for the comfort and convenience of both visitors and exhibitors. Secretary A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, will send a copy of the premium list on request.

SAVE THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Underconsumption seems to be the chief reason for the critical situation now confronting the beef industry. Beef producers who are marketing their cattle are meeting serious losses. There is little export demand because European countries are able just now to buy beef cheaper from South America than from the United States. The beef now being marketed at such losses to the feeder and grower was produced to feed a fighting army in the field. The war is over, and that demand does not exist. In spite of the increased production in response to the call for beef to feed the armies of the United States and her allies, there does not seem to be any serious overproduction if the people of the United States were eating beef in normal quantities.

The above facts were brought out at the meeting of the producers' committee of fifteen which met in Chicago last week for a conference with a packers' committee. J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association, a member of the producers' committee, reports also that it developed at the meeting that retailers were not generally passing on to the consumer the lowered beef prices. On the other hand, the general public has been misled by the kind of good-will advertising being done by the packers into believing that the big profits of the beef business are going to the farmers and feeders. If anyone is profiteering at the present time, it is the retail dealer and distributor.

Mr. Mercer has urged at previous meetings the importance of changing the advertising so as to give constant publicity to the value of beef as a food; in other words, a campaign for increased consumption. He has maintained that this would be a far more reasonable and profitable use of advertising money than to use the kind of publicity the packers have been sending out. The conservation measures urged during the war educated people into eating less meat. As prices have mounted higher, consumption has fallen off. There is grave danger that the beef industry will suffer a serious setback, for men will not continue to produce at a loss. From the consumer's standpoint it will mean even higher prices in the future, for as the pendulum swings to the other extreme scarcity of beef will force prices to higher levels. It takes time to get into the business of producing beef. It will be far better to save the industry now than to make the losses so disastrous as

to force a large number of producers to drop out of the game. Eventually the law of supply and demand would operate to increase production, but there would be a period of extremely high prices before this could take place.

One of the acts of the conference in Chicago was to wire Mr. Hoover that the need for conservation no longer exists and that an outlet was necessary for the beef accumulating. It was also planned to put a competent man at each of the big market centers to keep closely in touch with market conditions. The producers' committee plans to put the first man at Chicago and later to place men at Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis. The packers have promised to furnish all the information they have as to supplies and market demands. It is proposed that measures be taken to regulate the shipment of cattle to market in order that supplies come in only as they can be profitably handled.

This committee of fifteen is apparently finding something to do along the line of stabilization. Probably the most important act of the meeting last week was the agreement of the packers to change their advertising into an increased consumption campaign and the plan of the producers to do their part in creating an increased demand for beef. The market committee, a subcommittee of the producers' committee, will meet in the near future to work out further details of the program outlined.

K.S.A.C. MEMORIAL

A most worthy enterprise has been undertaken by the alumni organization of the Kansas Agricultural College. It is proposed to erect a memorial hall, to cost probably a quarter of a million dollars. Approximately two thousand graduates, former students and faculty members of the agricultural college, were in military service, in addition to the men in the Students' Army Training Corps. Nearly fifty lost their lives. This memorial hall is to be a tribute not only to those who served in the great war just closed, but in the Civil and Spanish-American wars. Such a building will be a most appropriate memorial for those who sacrificed in these great causes. It will not only stand as a monument to these men, but through the uses to which it will be put will help to develop and keep alive the ideals for which they fought in these great conflicts. A great deal of enthusiasm is already being manifested by graduates and former students of the college, and though the campaign for raising funds has not yet been actually opened, gifts and pledges have already begun to come in unsolicited.

PLANT MORE FEED

A surplus of feed seldom causes any worry or annoyance, but a shortage of feed often results in serious loss. The Western Kansas farmer has often gone through the experience of sacrificing stock because of a short feed supply. An abundance of feed for all the live stock of the farm is the ideal condition toward which the really efficient farmer looks forward. The June 21 report of the State Board of Agriculture, which gives the official returns as to wheat acreage, shows an increase for the state of 700,000 acres over the estimated acreage, or a total of eleven and a half million acres of wheat. Such an immense acreage of wheat means a shortage of corn, kafir, cane and other feed crops. The ravages of the cutworm have practically taken the second cut-

ting of alfalfa in many sections. Some corn or Sudan grass put in on wheat stubble will produce a lot of feed between now and frost.

On many farms there will be a shortage of feed unless some effort is made to grow feed following the wheat. The time is too short to mature grain, but the early-maturing forage sorghums will mature roughage for the silo or to be cured as fodder or hay. The soil is unusually well supplied with moisture and might just as well be growing a valuable feed crop as weeds.

Land planted to feed cannot be sown to wheat this fall, but the wheat acreage should be reduced. Owing to the war conditions we have got started into an unbalanced system of farming. The all-wheat farmer has always taken big chances. The logical thing to do is to try to get back to a safer and better balanced cropping plan.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

This year's wheat crop in Kansas, according to present indications, will almost equal the combined crops of 1916, 1917, and 1918. On the basis of the opinions and observations of the correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture June 21, the crop, including winter and spring wheat, will be 229,665,000 bushels. This is 48,292,000 bushels more than the 1914 crop, which has stood until now as the record production for any state in the Union. The estimated yield per acre has fallen off a third of a bushel since the report of a month ago, but a gain in aggregate yield of 11,000,000 bushels has been added, because of the increased acreage shown by the official returns of the assessors. These figures show the wheat acreage to be 11,564,693, and the average estimated yield 19.8 bushels to the acre. The principal damage has been from lodging and breaking down, and there has been a small loss caused by rust and smut. Insect damage has amounted to practically nothing, but a good many of the correspondents have reported that there was some Hessian fly present, and while this pest has not injured the present crop, its presence should be a warning to put into practice the methods of control which have been found practical and effective and so avoid or prevent damage to the crop sown this fall. The harvest is well under way, and by next week cutting will be in full swing throughout practically the entire wheat growing sections of the state.

The season so far has been rather unfavorable for corn, and the Board's report indicates that probably a third of the corn acreage had to be replanted. Nothing is given as to the acreage devoted to the sorghums, as the planting was not entirely finished at the time of the board's recent canvass. It is evident, however, that the sorghum acreage will be considerably less than in 1918.

An investigation made by the Kansas University would indicate that the German language in Kansas is deadlier than any so-called dead language ever taught in the schools. Of the 278 high schools that taught German before the war, none now teach it, and nine have substituted Latin, a dead language. Such is the feeling against the language of the Hun. At the university thirteen instructors were teaching German to 625 students before the United States entered the war. At the present time only two instructors are giving full time and one instructor half time to the teaching of German to 120 students.

STORING WHEAT ON THE FARM

Impossible to Market All of Crop Immediately After Harvest

By W. M. JARDINE, President K. S. A. C.

TWO hundred twenty-nine million bushels of wheat is an immense production to properly dispose of in one state in the course of nine or ten months. This is the problem that Kansas farmers are facing today. Briefly, the situation this year is about as follows: Because of the limited capacity of the available storage and transportation facilities, it will be impossible to market more than a small proportion of the wheat crop immediately after harvest. This will make it necessary for the majority of wheat growers in the state to hold their wheat for a time. Of all the possible methods of holding wheat in Kansas this season, stacking as soon as possible after harvest would seem to be the most feasible and the safest method for the majority of farmers. Considering the conditions that prevail, there ought to be more wheat stacked in Kansas this year than ever before. It will help to provide profitable work through a greater portion of the year for the farmer and his sons. It is the established practice of many farmers who grow a good deal of wheat every year to store the crop in the stack and later in the bin and have a buyer come to the bin, inspect the wheat, and contract for the lot without further delay. Such farmers are able to sell when the price is right.

Policy of Grain Corporation

According to a telegram just received from Julius H. Barnes, Director of the United States Grain Corporation, it is not certain that the government will offer a bonus for storing wheat on farms as was thought in some quarters. Neither is it certain that the zone system of marketing is to be employed. Mr. Barnes suggests that if congestion occurs by a rush of wheat to market in July, something may be done about August 1, but not before.

With the wheat harvest fully under way and settled weather seemingly at hand, threshing machines will soon be buzzing. The stream of golden grain turned out must be taken care of properly for it is worth almost its weight in gold. Regardless of anything the government may do to make storing on the farm profitable, or to insure against loss because of storing, the different methods of caring for the wheat crop and the advantages and disadvantages of each should be considered.

Storing in the Stack

Farmers living in parts of the state where the binder is used in harvesting and who do not own their own threshing outfits should stack their wheat and let it go through the sweat in the stack.



Wheat in the stack cures better, the grain has a better color, and a higher quality of grain results. Stacked wheat threshes out more cleanly. The percentage of grain lost in the straw is reduced to the minimum. Threshing from the stack can be done when other work is not crowding and more and cheaper labor is available. Stacking the wheat clears the ground for immediate plowing in preparation for next year's crop. Plowing land in July and August may add from five to eight bushels per acre to the yield next year. There will be no government guaranteed price for next year's wheat crop and it will be necessary to produce more bushels to the acre to make a profit comparable with that from this year's crop. Wheat properly stacked is safe from injury from rain.

Storing in the Bin.

Whether wheat is threshed from the stack or immediately after harvesting from the shock, there are advantages to be derived from storing the grain in bins for marketing at a later time. For instance, a farmer is able to dispose of his wheat at a time when other farm work is not rushing. He can secure cheaper labor or use his own men and teams. He can sell to better advantage because he can give more attention to the marketing and grading of his wheat than he could if he attempted to market at the same time he has the threshing to look after.

Of course there are certain disadvantages from storing wheat on the farm,

either in the stack or the bin. There is the expense of extra handling of the grain. There is the loss of the use of the money tied up in the wheat. There is the danger from fire or the cost of fire insurance. There is the loss through shrinkage from the evaporation of moisture. Depredations of insects and rodents must be reckoned with. There may be some loss of grain through leakage.

Threshing and Marketing From Field

In a considerable portion of the state it has been the practice to thresh the wheat from the shock or header and market immediately. This method involves the minimum amount of handling possible in taking care of a wheat crop. The farmer secures immediate possession of the money represented by his wheat. There is no fire risk or expense of fire insurance. There is no shrinkage from evaporation of moisture and no waste from leakage or from insects and rodents.

Disadvantages of Immediate Marketing

When wheat is threshed from the shock or header a lower percentage of the grain will thresh out on account of dampness and toughness of the straw, or from under-ripeness. There is always waste in threshing from the field because it is impossible for the owner to give enough personal attention to the work of a large outfit to insure a clean job. There is a tendency to rush the threshing through and not thresh clean or to fail to clean up thoroughly in the fields where the shocks stand. Threshing from the shock requires a large number of men and teams and at a time when labor

is scarcest and high wages must be paid because of the rush of work everywhere. Unless a farmer has his own outfit, it is risky to depend upon threshing from the shock, because there are likely to be delays and the wheat may be damaged in the shock by rain. By occupying the ground it prevents early plowing, thus reducing the possible yield for the succeeding crop. There is danger of a money loss as a result of the grower's inability to give proper attention to the marketing and grading of his wheat at a time when an overabundance of wheat on the market would tend to make buyers' grades close.

Early Threshed Wheat at a Premium

It is possible that wheat threshed the first half of July may command a premium above the guaranteed price on account of the eagerness of millers to start their mills running. The wheat harvest has been on for a week or ten days in Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Farmers in that section by threshing and marketing their wheat at once would secure the benefit of such a premium. There is going to be a big effort on the part of a large number of farmers to get their wheat on the market the first fifteen days in July, with an early congestion likely as a consequence. Therefore, farmers that have storage facilities already at hand and who could have their wheat ready for the market by the middle of the month, should plan to store the same if a congestion becomes evident. It seems probable that there will be no premium on wheat after July 15; the surplus in this country is so great and the war is over. Generally speaking, wheat growers that are unable to market their wheat early in July will make more money in the long run by storing. This will include the farmers in the northern half of Kansas, especially.

Farmers sharpen their plows much oftener when using a tractor than when using horses, according to observations of Nebraska agricultural engineering extension man. It is comparatively easy to see how much more gasoline a dull plow takes. A dull cultivator likewise pulls harder than a sharp one, and in addition does not do as good work. Experienced farmers say it pays to have a sharp cultivator and to spend time adjusting it.

Agriculture represents the largest and most important single industry in the country, and it brings the least influence to bear upon the problems of the time.



SCENE IN A KANSAS WHEAT FIELD AT HARVEST TIME

DAIRYING AS PART OF FARMING

How Owners of a Few Cows May Increase Profits

AN investigation made by the state dairy commissioner of Kansas shows that approximately 39,000,000 pounds of butter were made in creameries in 1918 from cream shipped from Kansas farms. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture reports over 48,000,000 pounds of butter made in factories and on the farms in 1918. The butter made comes largely from cream produced on the farms of the state where the milking of a few cows and selling cream is one of the sources of farm income and not the chief farm project. The amount of this business could be greatly increased and with profit. The farm cream separator is a most important factor in this phase of the farm business. Our State Board of Agriculture also has some figures on the number of separators, this information being gathered by the assessors each spring as they make their rounds. March 1, 1918, there were in Kansas 86,806 cream separators, an increase of almost 8,000 over the number March 1, 1917. The figures for 1919 are not available. In the cream separator count Reno county heads the list with almost two thousand. Marshall County comes second and Washington County third. In running over the reports it is easy to pick out the counties where selling cream is a general practice by the number of separators owned. It is also interesting to note that in most of the counties having large numbers of separators there also a good many silos.

Some figures from the United States Department of Agriculture are of interest in connection with the dairy business of the country. It is stated that there are over 23,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States, and 44,000,000 other cattle of which 12,000,000 are classed as cows. There are over 6,000,000 farms in the United States having an average of less than six cows to the farm, four of which on the average are classed as dairy cows. Figuring averages on Kansas farms gives 5.5 dairy cows and 13.5 other cattle to the farm. In Missouri the average is 3.5 dairy cows to six other cattle; in Nebraska five dairy cattle to 22 other cattle; in Iowa 6 dairy cattle and 13 other cattle; in Ohio 5.5 dairy cattle and 4 other cattle; in Michigan 4 dairy cattle and 3.5 other cattle; in Indiana 3 dairy cattle and 3 other cattle, and in Wisconsin, which is generally recognized as the leading dairy state of the union, 10 dairy cattle and 8 other cattle.

"While the above is the average per farm in each state," says J. D. Jarvis in a recent issue of De Laval Monthly, "we know there are many farms which have large herds of dairy, beef, or 'just scrub' cattle. We also realize there are thousands of farms which have from one to five cows and the owner does not consider himself as being in the dairy or beef business. He is interested in live stock to a very limited degree. It is to this class of farmers that this article is written.

"In Illinois," says Prof. Hepburn, of the University of Illinois, "more than 95 per cent of the butter is made from hand separator cream, originating in the three to five cow dairies where dairying is not the main farm activity, but is regarded as a side line; yet the products from these small herds aggregate a sufficient quantity of cream to yield about one hundred million pounds of butter annually." Illinois is considered one of our chief dairy states. What must be the percentage of butter made from cream produced by the one to five cow farmer in other states where there is considerable bovine live stock?

"It has been the writer's observation in talking to general farmers, bankers and merchants of small towns located in the live stock sections of the West and the Southeast, that the term 'dairy-

ing' to them appears to mean hard work, long hours, and very little revenue. They are unconsciously prejudiced against the term dairying. One southern banker said to me, 'the word 'dairying' gives me a mental picture of seeing myself getting up at four o'clock every morning of the year, pail a few cows, peddling milk and receiving a few cents per quart. When combined with other farm work it becomes slavery.' When asked what he thought of live stock farming, he replied: 'Oh! that is an entirely different mental picture. I think of nice, fat, sleek cattle, or well-fattened hogs, big financial returns and much pleasure.'

"Then I asked him about the by-products from bovine live stock, such as cream containing the valuable butter-fat, skim milk which is practically liquid lean meat, an excellent food for growing children or an incomparable feed for calves, pigs and chickens, and the valuable animal fertilizer for feeding the soil to grow more and greater crops. He became interested and remarked that he had not thought of dairy farming in that way before. The owner of from one to five cows should become interested and dispose of his animal by-products at their highest market value.

"Now is the time for the farmer owning from one to five cows to make more money out of the by-products from his cows. In nearly every community there is a market for butter-fat, either in the form of butter or cream—sweet or sour. The local or distant creamery will gladly pay high prices for the butter-fat in good, clean, rich cream. The farmer may either deliver his cream to the local creamery or deliver it to the railroad station and ship the cream direct to a creamery many miles away. I have seen cream shipped from eastern Colorado and New Mexico to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, distances of over five hundred miles, and the cream was made into creamery butter which was sold on the general market as 'firsts,' score of 90 points.

"There are many creameries which develop their business through the operation of cream receiving stations placed in small towns where a local creamery could not obtain sufficient cream to enable it to pay the farmers the highest prices for their cream. Kansas has over 1,500 cream receiving stations and nearly

3,500 licensed cream buyers. Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and many of our central and western states have hundreds of similar cream markets which enable the one to five cow farmer to market what cream he may produce. I do not propose to defend the dirty, unsanitary cream receiving station, but I believe a good, clean, sanitary cream receiving station is a good market for the cream produced by the one to five cow farmer, because he can deliver to it a small or large quantity of cream at least expense. The cream is weighed, sampled, and tested immediately upon arrival and the farmer receives, in return, cash payment.

"Cash for cream is a great inducement and begets confidence. It encourages the farmer to milk more and better cows or feed better beef cattle. In other words, it gives the one to five cow farmer a definite purpose or object. He either desires real dairy cows with a milk object of milk production, by-products, calf and animal fertilizer; or real beef cows, with object of calf production, by-products, cream, skim-milk and fertilizer.

"As human food, five pounds of skim milk has a food value equivalent to one pound of lean beef. Lean beef is generally worth from 25 to 35 cents per pound. Skim milk is then worth from 5 to 7 cents per pound or \$5 to \$7 per hundred pounds. When fed to common calves or pigs it is worth one-half the price of a bushel of corn per hundred pounds of skim milk. When corn is worth \$1.75 per bushel, skim milk is worth one-half of \$1.75 or 87½ cents per hundred pounds. Butter fat when fed to the scrub calf or common pig returns to the farmer approximately three to five cents per pound. When sold in form of butter or cream it is worth 40 to 75 cents per pound. Many farmers believe butter fat is fattening, and think there is no food value in the skim milk. Butter fat is an oil and furnishes heat and energy. Pound for pound, it has two and one-fourth times more heat and energy than a carbohydrate or a protein. It is a conditioner and has an element which promotes cell growth. It is this element which makes it so valuable as human food.

"The farmer who permits his calves to nurse the cows and who wastes butter

fat in the milk which he feeds his pigs is not obtaining as much money for his butter fat as he could obtain, and naturally does not become enthused in growing better cattle. Butter fat at 50 cents per pound is \$1,000 per ton, and every pound of butter fat is needed as human food. Who would think of going to the grocery and paying that price for butter to feed his calves or pigs? Still many farmers owning one to five cows feed butter fat to their stock and never give the price of that sort of feed any consideration. The implement and hardware dealers, bankers, merchants and agricultural leaders could render a valuable service to their communities if they would advise or help the farmer obtain literature on such subjects. They could encourage the one to five cow farmer in selling cream, feeding skim milk and conserving animal fertilizer. The more money the farmer receives for his produce, the more money he will have to purchase better implements with which to work, to provide more comforts for the wife and home, and he will be able to give his children a better education."

"In the central and western states there is a wonderful development of live-stock farming made possible through marketing the by-product cream, feeding skim milk with other feeds to calves, pigs and poultry, and by feeding the soil the valuable animal fertilizer which has helped them in obtaining greater crop production.

"The world's largest creameries and the cities which make the largest amount of butter are not located in the so-called dairy districts of the world. They are in the live-stock districts. Cities like Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska; St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri; Topeka and Wichita, Kansas; Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa; Chicago, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Louisville, Kentucky, all have large creameries which operate cream receiving stations or encourage the farmers to ship their cream direct.

"The selling of cream is an advance step of the live stock industry and the beginning of the dairy industry. A few years ago there were mostly range cattle in these western states. By interesting the one to five cow farmer in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri in selling cream, many of them became interested in producing more cream and naturally desired better dairy cattle. Today there are a number of splendid high-producing herds there. Thus the one to five cow farmer gradually grew into understanding the dairy or beef cattle business and thereby increased his profits and added materially to the fertility of his land."

Eat More Mutton

A shoulder of mutton or a leg of lamb, being smaller than the average beef joint, should appeal especially to small families. In the average family, however, only about five pounds of mutton or lamb are consumed to the person in a year as compared with about seventy-one pounds of pork and sixty-seven pounds of beef. If all American families used sheep meat one day a week in the average daily amount of other meats, that would mean more than twenty pounds of mutton and lamb annually per capita, or four times its present consumption.

Prize Winners

Vicar's Wife: "I must tell you, Mrs. Wurze—my son has just won a scholarship and goes to college. The vicar and I hardly know how to express our delight."

Mrs. Wurze: "O, I quite understands, mum. You must feel like me and my ole man did when our pig took first prize oop at the show."—Epworth Herald.



THE house here shown is the farm residence of a Kansas dairyman, H. H. Dowd, of Sedgwick County. It is of the Dutch colonial style and has a large screened-in living porch on the east. There are six rooms, three above and three below, and in addition two large halls, a bath room, and big closets in each room and each hall. A central heating plant is located in the basement, which is finished in cement and equipped with a floor drain. A well equipped laundry is also located in the basement. A chute from the second floor brings the soiled clothes to the laundry. The kitchen has built-in cupboards and work table, sink and built-in refrigerator which is iced from the screened-in back porch. A wood-lift brings fuel from basement to kitchen. A toilet and basin are provided in a washroom connecting with the back hall on the first floor. The whole house is lighted with electricity furnished by a storage battery charged with a gasoline engine. The water supply is taken care of by an electric automatic pump. The inside finish is oak, white enamel, and mahogany. All the floors in the house are oak, even in the closets. There are cement walks and a cement drive to the garage.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

FOLLOWING shotgun methods in the use of fertilizer is not a wise practice. The suggestion that some have made relative to the use of phosphatic fertilizer on corn to hasten maturity is not in accordance with the facts obtained by the Kansas Experiment Station in tests covering eight years. These tests have not shown beneficial returns from the use of commercial fertilizers on corn. Co-operative tests made by the experiment station in various parts of the state have proved that it seldom pays to fertilize corn, even in localities where fertilizers are giving the best of results on other crops. The climatic conditions of Kansas are such that it seems preferable to have corn make a slow growth in the early period of its development. This results in a smaller stalk and a larger root development in proportion to the leaf, making the corn more resistant to the dry weather which is almost sure to come later in the season.

The phosphatic fertilizers tend to produce a rapid early growth, and this seems to make the plant more susceptible to the dry weather later in the season. The experiment station results indicate that in especially dry seasons the use of commercial fertilizers on corn may actually reduce the yield of grain.

Plan Now for Tile Drainage

The continuous rains of the present season have served to impress upon owners of wet land the need of better drainage. Land that is low and poorly drained will not dry out quickly and much damage results. Corn that was planted in low, poorly drained places has been drowned out, or the weeds have made such a start that the corn will not amount to much. It is not difficult to determine where a ditch will serve a good purpose. Properly located ditches will be a great benefit in many fields. A small ditch may often save an acre or more of corn. The places that need tile draining as a rule cannot be drained this season. Do not wait until too late in the season, however, to order your tile. Do it now while the need is apparent, and plan to lay it in the fall.

Wheat in Furrows

S. L. T., Graham County, asks if any progress is being made in learning whether furrow planting of wheat is practical.

The planting of wheat in shallow furrows is attracting some attention in Western Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has frequently referred to this method of planting wheat. It has often been noticed that if by any chance a drilled row of wheat had been planted in a shallow furrow it came through the winter in better shape than the wheat planted on the surface. The question has been largely a matter of trying to find some practical method of planting wheat in furrows. In this method of planting, the wheat is seeded in furrows similar to listed furrows, the difference being that they are closer together than in planting corn or kafir, and not so deep. In most of the experiments made the furrows have been about twelve inches apart and from three to five inches deep. At the Hays Experiment Station, where tests have been made with a specially designed drill, there has been an increased production of two bushels to the acre in favor of the new method of seeding. At the Colby Branch Experiment Station last fall wheat sown by this method on fallow ground produced four and a half bushels to the acre more than wheat sown in the usual way. On corn ground there was a difference of two and a half bushels, while on kafir ground the yield was the same as produced by the ordinary method of seeding. There was no injury from winter killing or blowing of the soil at Colby

last season, and since there was plenty of rain for germination, a good stand resulted from both methods of planting.

The advantages ordinarily observed from this method of planting wheat are that the furrows catch snow which protects the wheat during the winter, and there is also much less danger from blowing, since the surface is left rough. Another point in favor of this method of seeding for western conditions is that the wheat is put in deeper and in a dry fall will be more certain to germinate and make a good stand. It is also believed that wheat sown in this manner will be more resistant to dry weather than wheat sown in the usual way. A special drill is required for sowing wheat in furrows.

Summer Care of Strawberries

A properly handled strawberry bed can often be kept productive for several years. The first thing to do after the fruiting season is over is to mow the bed with a scythe, being careful not to cut so close as to injure the crowns.

After the tops have dried a few days the bed should be burned over. The burning gets rid of the old tops and most of the mulching material and at

the same time destroys insects and fungus diseases. It is desirable to select a time for the burning when there is a fair breeze blowing so that the fire will sweep over the bed rather quickly and not have a chance to smoulder and destroy the crowns. Right after burning over, the bed should be cultivated thoroughly. New leaves will then develop quickly to manufacture food materials out of which the fruit buds for next season's crop are formed. Cultivations should be frequent enough during the remainder of the growing season to keep down weeds, conserve moisture and otherwise promote a strong vigorous vegetable growth of the plants. While it is desirable to have the plants form some new runners during the summer months, in the case of old beds, excessive runner formation should be discouraged. Force the plants to devote their energies to the production of fruiting crowns and fruit buds rather than dissipating them through the production of many new runners. This can be done by frequent cultivation that maintains rather narrow rows of plants and fairly wide cultivated strips between the rows. In case of small plantations it may be profitable to go over the bed two or three times and remove the runners by

hand. Weather conditions have been favorable for growth this past spring that many strawberry beds that otherwise would be plowed up can be fruitfully another year.

Lice Increase Cost of Pork

Lice add a cent a pound to the cost of producing pork. This has been found in tests just completed at the experiment farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. Twenty-four lousy hogs were secured and divided into two lots as nearly equal as to quality of animals as possible. The two lots were managed and fed the same way with the exception that one lot was treated to prevent lice. The animals were weighed at regular intervals and at the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were free of the troublesome pest. "The officials of the department who had charge of this experiment give an interesting side light in connection with securing the lousy animals. They communicated with some of the department's field men, asking them to locate lousy hogs. It was some time before a reply was received to this surprising order. After the lousy hogs were purchased the owner learned why, and he immediately built a dipping vat and began to treat the animals to prevent lice."

Community Singing Leader

Chester H. Guthrie, for nearly two years musical director under the war department at Camp Funston, has been located at Manhattan, and will occupy the immediate future in conducting county-wide and community sings throughout this section of the country, especially for reunions for home-coming soldiers.

"Nothing will so surely develop community spirit," said Mr. Guthrie, "as group singing. I recommend it as a good preliminary tonic in cases where merchants find it difficult to co-operate in a chamber of commerce, where farmers wish to develop a better spirit for a farmers' elevator, where local churches want to forget their differences and help each other—in short, wherever people want to realize more fully their common interest."

Continue Employment Service

The National Board of Farm Organizations, representing over 3,000,000 farmers in every State in the Union, has asked Congress to provide for the continuance of the United States Employment Service. The National Grange, numbering a million farmer-members, also has made similar request.

In letters sent to the chairman of the Appropriations and Labor Committee of the House and Senate, the National Board of Farm Organizations, through William T. Creasy, of Pennsylvania, chairman of its executive committee, said that the Federal Employment Service has been of "incalculable value" to the farmers of the country in the past and that it is especially needed this year in view of the farm labor situation. Without it, he said, the western wheat farmer "will be materially injured."

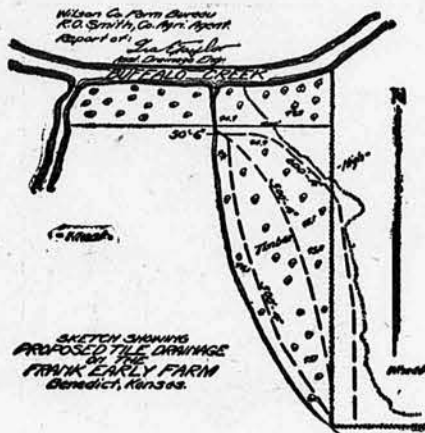
"No labor problem is more serious than that of supplying adequate farm labor for the farmers at the points where needed and at the proper time," said Mr. Creasy's letter. "Although we understand that there is a surplus of labor in certain centers, still the farmers are having great difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor to meet their needs."

"It is vitally necessary that the farmers have some agency of national scope through which to obtain their help when needed and the seasonal problem promises to be serious, particularly in the big wheat belt extending from Texas to the Canadian border wherein is grown

Draining the Wet Spots

THERE are very few farms in Eastern Kansas that would not be benefited by working out and putting into operation some drainage project. The side hill seep or the small area of low, wet land constitutes an eyesore on any farm and makes the whole field harder to cultivate. Frequently these wet spots are rich in soil fertility and will produce the best crops on the farm after being properly drained. They are included in the taxable acres of the farm and are loafing on the job.

The present season has kept the poorly drained spots in evidence and it would be a good time to mark them and plan at the earliest opportunity to put in the tile needed so as to be ready for next year's wet season. Before proceeding, however, a careful survey should be made by a competent drainage engineer.



The drainage and engineering department of the extension work of our agricultural college is doing this sort of work. An illustration of the kind of service being rendered by Mr. Marcellus, who heads the extension work in drainage and irrigation, recently came to our attention. At the solicitation of the county agent of Wilson county, R. O. Smith, a survey was made last month on the farm of Frank Early for the purpose of locating the necessary lines of tile to drain a tract of land which was unproductive because too wet most of the time. What follows is the report made by Ira E. Taylor, assistant drainage engineer, who made the survey.

The wet area on this farm consists of a small basin about 600 feet long

by 300 feet wide. The soil in the basin is a very rich black loam and will produce abundant crops of wheat, corn and alfalfa when properly drained. At present the tract is covered with a heavy growth of timber. The area is wet because of two reasons. Being lower than the adjacent land it retains much of the surface water from the natural rainfall, and, it is effected by the seepage from the hillside on the east.

This area can be properly drained by placing three lines of 4 inch tile approximately as shown on the accompanying sketch. This sketch forms an essential part of this report. The upper or east tile line should be placed just above the seep on the hillside and at a depth of from 36 to 42 inches. This tile line should at this depth intercept the flow of seepage water carrying it to the outlet and preventing the water from out-cropping on the lower ground. Two other lines as indicated in the sketch will take care of the drainage in that part of the area which is affected by surface water.

These tile lines have been placed about 100 feet apart. If this spacing is insufficient for proper drainage, tile lines may then be placed at intermediate points making them 50 feet apart.

The removal of the hedge fence and the clearing of the timber land will materially aid in drying out this tract of land. It is therefore recommended that only the tile lines as shown on the sketch be installed at present.

The two west tile lines should be of 4 inch tile and be placed at a depth of not less than 30 inches. An excellent outlet can be secured for the drainage system by an open ditch extending to Buffalo Creek. This outlet should be protected by either concrete headwall or by hedge posts driven firmly into the ground on each side of the tile.

An estimate of cost on the proposed installation is as follows:

1,600 feet of 4 inch tile at \$39.50	
per thousand	63.20
50 feet of 6 inch tile at \$66 per	
thousand	3.30
Trenching and laying 100 rods of	
tile at 50 cents.....	50.00

Total\$116.50
This estimate does not include the cost of hauling the tile or back-filling the trench.

three-fourths of the entire wheat crop of the United States.

"During the past two seasons the S. Employment Service has so mobilized the labor forces that by judicious distribution following the ripening of grain, the farmers were able to harvest their crops with a minimum loss of wheat. If a national service is not maintained, the farmers will be materially injured by not having the advantage of drawing on the labor supplies of other States at the time needed.

"It would certainly be unjust to compel not only the worker but in many instances the farmer to pay a fee to a private employment agency for every worker furnished. In these times it would be a great mistake to compel the S. Employment Service to cease operations, particularly in view of the present labor situation in the agricultural districts."

Cans for Milk

Milk and cream from even a few cows can be much more conveniently handled in regular milk cans than in the shallow pans and wide-mouthed buckets commonly used.

Cans are convenient for collecting the milk at the barn and transferring it to the house.

These cans may be bought in various sizes. For handling cream and skim milk where separators are used, or even where cream is set to sour for butter making, the "shotgun can," is very convenient. It can be easily covered and set in water and is convenient to handle.

Special Rates for Fair Exhibits

The United States Railroad Administration has recently issued rules effective May 15, 1919, governing the handling of exhibits for expositions and fairs whereby live stock chiefly valuable for breeding, racing, show purposes and other special uses will be granted what amounts to a half rate in making the fair circuit. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

The rules stipulate that when exhibited at one exposition or fair, and then returned direct to point of origin, said live stock will be carried at full tariff rates going and free returning, if returned within thirty days after the close of the exposition or fair at which they are exhibited and the bill of lading therefor is accompanied by certificate of the secretary of such exposition that such articles were exhibited and have not changed ownership. This will apply where exhibitors make only one fair.

The rules further provide that when moving over a circuit of expositions or fairs, the articles will be way-billed at the regular tariff rate to each point of exhibition, and at the close of each fair, on presentation of a certificate from the secretary of the fair that such articles were exhibited thereat and that no change of ownership has occurred, the inbound charges will be reduced to one-half of the tariff rates, and when re-shipped from the last point of exhibition to the original point of shipment via direct routes and the bill of lading is accompanied by similar certificate from the secretary of the last fair or exhibition, one-half of the tariff rates will be applied on this final shipment home. This permits all exhibitors of pure-bred live stock to make a single fair or a circuit of fairs at one-half the cost heretofore encountered, for the majority of shippers, particularly horsemen, have had to pay full fare both going and returning in years gone by.

The "joker" in the rules is a stipulation that the animals will be carried at this reduced rating only when carriers' liability is limited to certain specified valuations, to wit: \$150 on horses, \$75 on bulls, etc., down the line. This will make it necessary for shippers to either run their own risk of loss or carry insurance on exhibition stock in some of the regular insurance companies, but it will be far cheaper to insure exhibition animals and thereby take advantage of the reduced rates than to pay full freight rates going and returning.

All shippers should proceed at once to see that their men in charge of exhibits have copies of the freight tariff giving full details, to wit: Boyd's No. 145 showing rules governing the handling of exhibits for expositions and fairs, page five. Any local railroad agent can obtain this for shippers.

Chief credit for obtaining these concessions must be given to the American Association of Fairs and Expositions which, with others interested, has been at work to obtain this concession for more than three years past. The rulings apply to all railroads under federal control.—WAYNE DINSMORE.

An Irishman was captured by the Germans during a battle when the Germans got the worst of it. Pat kept remarking, for the benefit of any one who might hear him, "The Irish certainly gave you Dutch an awful beatin' in that last battle." This greatly irritated a young German lieutenant, and he finally took the Irishman before the commanding officer, who decided that he would either have to swear allegiance to Germany or be executed. Pat decided to live, and after he had taken the oath asked, "Well, I am a German now, am I?" The officer said, "Yes." "Well," said Pat, "Didn't the Irish give us a terrible lickin' in that last battle?"

Increase Milk Consumption

In discussing the subject "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition" at the recent annual meeting of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, Dr. E. V. McCollum dealt largely with the value of dairy products as health-giving and building-up foods for the human body, drawing comparisons between the development and vitality of various nationalities, which went to prove beyond a doubt that non-users of milk and its products are far behind those nations who do use them.

The effect of a plentiful supply of green, leafy food and a liberal amount of milk is being demonstrated among Kansas school children who have responded to the diet in a remarkable manner, increase of weight being a noticeable feature. Dr. McCollum outlined the plans being made which will reach the children in their homes, through the children themselves. Sporadic attempts at this had already been made he said, but the time had come for real concerted action. In some communities school lunches consisting of vegetable soup, baked beans, bread and butter had been introduced. This was not a sufficient diet and children failed to respond. Liberal amounts of milk and leafy foods are necessary.

The speaker maintained that it was a most shameful condition of affairs when large groups of school children were found suffering from malnutrition. The improvement of the health of the poor, especially the children, must be attended to at once. Printed propaganda will reach only 10 per cent of these people at most. It is up to the dairymen of the country to do their share in this matter, and to help educate the people up to the value of dairy products. Investigations in New York City show that 20 per cent of the people young and old, are suffering from malnutrition. This does not mean insufficient food but rather bad selection. Experiments have shown that the type of diet which fails with animals also fails when adopted by human beings.

Dr. McCollum asked the members to give him their assistance in his work. "It is up to the individual as well as the organization to demonstrate this important principle among the poorer elements in city, town or village, where the people live too much upon cereal foods. Observations of these communities should be made and proper demonstrations prepared, showing the greater value of milk and other dairy products as builders-up of the human system. The speaker said he was interested in this movement from the public health standpoint. Members of The Holstein-Friesian Association are interested from the same point of view, plus the financial part.

In reply to questions as to the ideas of the foreign born element in regard to food, Dr. McCollum stated that these people were not inclined to stint themselves, but they made the great mistake of not buying the essential foods—milk and butter—in sufficient quantities. There should be a milk route in every poor quarter of all our large cities, and the foreign born people should be educated to the necessity of using milk as one of their chief articles of diet. This education must be given to the children of these people, as it is only through this source that the coming generations in America can be developed into healthy, well-nourished citizens.

Community Picnic Promotes Public Welfare

(Continued from Page One)

Doctor Jardine and Miss Batchelor bubbled over with enthusiasm at the Idana event. Doctor Jardine thought it was the greatest thing ever, and yet he has been accustomed to see all kinds of big gatherings of people to reach all sorts of results. Miss Batchelor said, "This is great. I'm having the time of my life. There's a lot of power in this that does not appear upon the surface." She had just been incidentally shaking hands with a hundred or so of the best people upon the earth, Kansas folk, and giving each a word of smiling greeting. The writer smiled at both, tall Doctor and the smiling Miss, and told of picnicking all summer for some years before

being drafted on a war district board. There were more than fifty-seven varieties; they out-Heinzed Heinz, but they were of this real western quality all through, long grass or short grass, dry summer or wet, for they were among that people who, no matter what disaster or overwhelming defeat has met them at the time throw up the head, men and women alike, and say, "It will be all right in the spring"—the most hearty and wholesouled optimists upon earth, Kansans. Why, their brand of picnic is different from any other, and when they move away to distant states, near to New York or Los Angeles even—one of those is heaven to some, the other to the rest—they have to meet from time to time in a "formerly-from Kansas" picnic. It reminds one of the pictures in the Louvre in differences and in oneness. Every painter of the Adoration has pictured the mother, the Child, and the Wise Men as of his own land and race, but in it all is a great oneness or purity of conception of character portrayed by the artist's genius that unifies and pervades all. So in this wide variety of picnics over Kansas under widely different auspices and even many differing racial characteristics, there is still a oneness, a human character-making and developing influence having no exact counterpart, born and nourished in the freedom of the prairies and the liberty of the human soul under ideal conditions. Every picnic should make the community better, the state better, in all those things that bind us together for worthy and right aims.

Summer Advantages of the DE LAVAL



The superiority of the De Laval Cream Separator is more apparent and is more appreciated during the summer months than at almost any other time of the year.

Farmers appreciate the De Laval during the busy summer season because of its large capacity and the fact that it is easy to turn and easy to clean.

With a De Laval, the milk is taken care of in the shortest time and with the least effort—both important in hot weather when a number of other things have to be done.

Quick handling of milk and cream in hot weather maintains the highest quality of both, and often means the difference between profit and loss.

Over 2,500,000 De Laval separators are in daily use the world over—more than all other makes combined. More than 50,000 local agencies look after the needs of De Laval users.

If you don't know the De Laval agent in your community, write to the nearest De Laval office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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61 Beale Street
SAN FRANCISCO

HESSIAN FLY THREATENS

Fly will be a source of great danger to next year's wheat crop. Widely distributed over state. Control measures simple. Fight must begin right after harvest. Early disking and plowing first steps.

By G. A. Dean, Kansas Experiment Sta.

RECENT field investigations by men from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and reports from county agricultural agents, show that over practically the entire eastern half of Kansas, and also in some of the wheat producing counties in the western half of the state, there is such a thorough distribution of Hessian fly that it is a source of great danger and is almost certain to seriously injure next year's wheat crop unless measures are taken to control it.

The Hessian fly is now in the flaxseed stage in the stubble. If the stubble is examined, and if it is infested with the fly, the little, brown flaxseed-like objects may be found just above the crown, or at the nodes of the plant, between the leaf sheath and the stalk. (Fig. 1.) During the latter part of August, and all through September, and in some parts of the state even the first ten days of October, adult flies will emerge from the flaxseeds and each female may deposit from one hundred to three hundred eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves. (Fig. 2.)

Begin Fight Now

Begin now to fight Hessian fly, and protect next year's crop.

The infestation in the fall wheat comes from two sources—the stubble of the previous crop, and volunteer wheat.

Plow deeply all wheat stubble as soon as this year's crop is harvested. To prevent the fly from emerging, the plowing should be finished not later than August 15.

If plowing can not be done soon after harvest, disk the stubble as early as possible after harvest. This not only conserves the moisture and makes plowing easier, but also starts the growth of

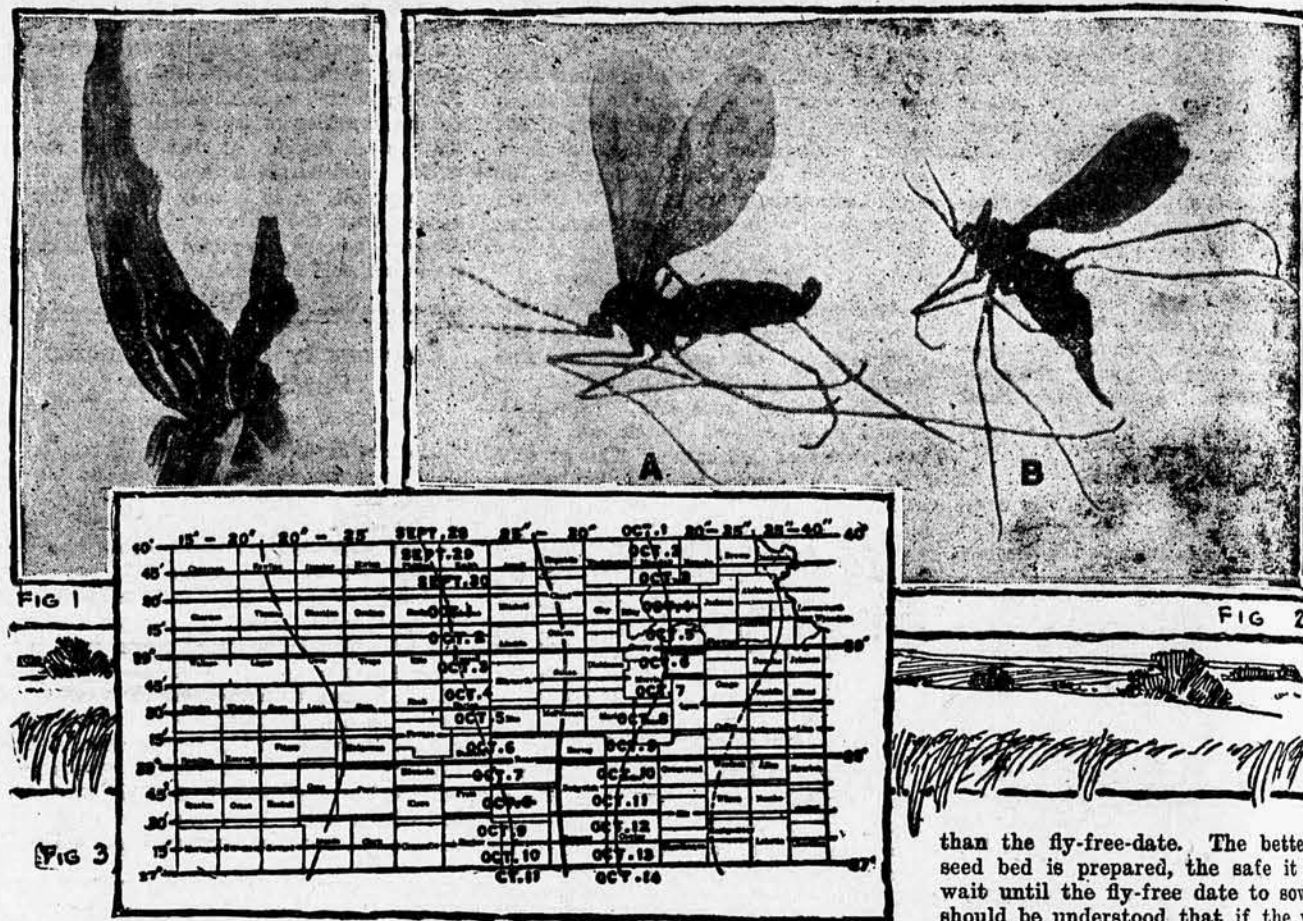


Fig. 1—Flaxseeds Between Leaf Sheath and Stalk; Twice Natural Size. Fig. 2—Male and Female Fly; (a) Male, (b) Female; Magnified Twelve Times Natural Size. Fig. 3—Map of Kansas Showing Date of Safe Sowing Calculated from Experimental Sowings, 1907-18

volunteer wheat and has a tendency to bring about an early emergence of the fly. In many cases the disking pulls out the stubble and exposes the flaxseed to unusual climatic conditions which are fatal to many of them.

About three or four weeks after the disking, the ground should be plowed to a depth of about six inches, or deep enough to bury all stubble and volunteer wheat under at least three inches of soil. By doing this, practically all of the flies will be buried, and it will be impossible for them to reach the surface.

Immediately after plowing, the ground should be refirmed and worked into a seed bed. It should also be kept mellow

and free from weeds and volunteer wheat.

Fly-Free Sowing Date

The Agronomy Department of the Experiment Station has shown conclusively that where the ground is prepared in this manner it not only produces maximum yields, but the crop may be planted with safety later in the season.

Delay the planting of the crop until near the fly-free date, which, after twelve years of experimental sowings, has been determined according to the accompanying chart. (Fig. 3.)

On the average seed bed, the maximum yield of wheat will be obtained in an average season by seeding a little earlier

than the fly-free date. The better the seed bed is prepared, the safer it is to wait until the fly-free date to sow. It should be understood that if the wheat is seeded earlier there is a greater risk of the crop being injured by the fly, and therefore seeding should be delayed to as near the fly free date as practical.

Organize for Community Action

We know that the flies will migrate in dangerous numbers for a distance of several miles, and thus best results in the control of the Hessian fly will be had when all co-operate and follow the methods of plowing and planting as recommended.

Organize a community campaign to have no Hessian fly. Plowing under of the stubble soon after harvest, preparing a proper seed bed, destroying volunteer wheat, and sowing on fly-free date are cheap insurance against Hessian fly.

If the old strawberry bed is to be used next year it must be thinned out and cultivated now.

More Dairy Cattle to France

DAIRY cattle for shipment to France are still being purchased by the French commission sent to the United States for this purpose. It has been announced that this commission expects to purchase several thousand head of dairy cattle. The number will probably depend upon the ability of American dairymen to furnish animals good enough and at the prices the commission is prepared to offer.

The Department of Agriculture has been notified that probably three thousand cows and heifers will be purchased the first month and the number will be increased if the animals are satisfactory.

This is the second purchase of dairy cattle for the devastated regions of France; the first, last April, consisted principally of 104 pure-bred and grade cows and four pure-bred bulls purchased by the French High Commission. That importation by France was in the nature of a trial order. Those cattle and the others which will be obtained are to be used as foundation herds for the devastated sections of France. Two per cent of the total shipments, as specified by the French officials, are to be bulls.

Department regulations governing the transportation of live stock to foreign countries have been revised effective

June 5, and apply to dairy cattle as well as to beef animals which in past years constituted the bulk of the shipments. The regulations require that adequate feed, water, and attendants as well as comfortable stalls and pens be furnished, so the animals will arrive in the best possible condition.

The Bureau of Markets, through its foreign trade division, has arranged to have the animals transported under the classification of "relief," which makes immediate shipment possible. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry will make the necessary certification to the health of the export cattle and an official health certificate will accompany every shipment.

The success of live stock exportations from the United States, the department states clearly, depends principally on the co-operation of breeders. It appears that orders are being placed with other countries, including Canada, and repeat orders will depend on the measure of satisfaction given. The French officials have indicated their desire for large animals of good milking quality. The United States Department of Agriculture lays stress on the need for sending the French people only the kind of stock that will be a credit to the American

cattle industry. The bulls especially will determine largely the future reputation of our cattle and should be of conformation and breeding that will insure better herds in the next generation.

According to the officials the export trade in dairy cattle can be established for years to come by filling the orders with animals of excellent quality; on the other hand, the trade may be quickly lost by shipments of inferior stock. Officers of dairy cattle associations are being asked to acquaint their membership with these policies, and also to impress on them the importance of building up abroad an esteem not only for American cattle but for the fairness, courtesy and ability of American breeders.

Advertise Dairy Products

Did you ever stop and think how much money is being used to advertise milk substitutes, oleo and the like? These advertisements are works of art. They are attractive and make people want to buy the commodity advertised. How many advertisements of butter and cheese have you ever seen?

Is it any wonder the city people are buying these substitutes?

The other evening at a moving pic-

ture theater the writer saw on the screen a beautiful picture of a child eating a certain kind of butter substitute, which was advertised as being not only better and more nutritious than butter, but which could be purchased for half price, and this, of course, would appeal to many, many people.

When the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association begins doing business a Dairymen's League brand of cheese and one of butter will be placed upon the market and advertised as a brand of quality, and not only will the city consumer learn of its good qualities but the farmer will find it upon the shelves of the country grocery, and he will not have the excuse he pretends to have today when purchasing oleo, thereby doing his own business unaccountable harm, for the reason that he now gives that he cannot buy good butter.—H. J. KERSHAW in Dairymen's League News.

Sowing vacant places in corn to rape or cane will offset some of the loss of a poor corn stand. Rape sowed at the last cultivating makes excellent feed for sheep. Some farmers in the eastern part of the State also follow the practice of disking wheat or oat stubble and sowing rape.

Tractor Farming in Kansas

KANSAS has been the banner tractor state for a good while, yet few Kansans fully appreciate the part the tractor played last year in the actual carrying out of the slogan, "Food will win the war." There is estimated to be on Kansas farms, by those in a situation to know, not far from 10,000 tractors.

A little retrospect will remind us that over 70,000 Kansans were drawn into the War Service. Investigation shows that over 50 per cent of these men came from farms, or were farm help. Not less than 40,000 husky farmers were out of the farming game last summer, yet records show that the wheat acreage was increased by over 1,200,000 acres more than was ever before planted in the history of the State. Either a lot of men had been loafing on the job in times past, or what was the actual fact, tractors in the hands of boys, girls, women and old men took the place of a lot of men, and actually increased farming operations in face of lessened help and inexperienced labor.

Yes the tractor is truly here, and here to stay, as almost the "last cry" in farming tools. Many doubting Thomases of a few years ago are now proudly chug-chugging their dusty way over Kansas farms. Many more are daily being convinced that "the tractor is the thing." Those remaining that are not yet convinced should undoubtedly be to Wichita the second week in July, and see for themselves the possibilities of tractor farming.

What real farmer and lover of good horse flesh can look at the enormous wheat fields and not realize the suffering horses will have to undergo if the harvest tools are all drawn with horses? Tractors on thousands of farms will this year pull binders and headers faster, and longer hours, than can be done with horses. Mr. Farmer, are you going to let Old Dobbin enjoy a well earned summer vacation or will you again make him slave through the heat and flies of harvest time? Go buy a tractor, and be humane to the faithful horse.

A big lesson we should draw from last year's experience is that we, as farmers, have doubtless in the past employed wasteful methods of farming. It's been truly a case of having a "strong back and a weak mind." We've been prodigal in the use of labor on small one and two horse jobs, when by the exercise of a little brain we could easily have accomplished more and worked much less. The logic of the whole matter simmers down to this, the farmer, no less than the business man, must study to cut down costs in order to increase profits. Horse labor with the many drivers required must give way to the tractor and its modern string of tools, in order to produce the same amount, or more, at a less initial cost.

The objection is often heard that the tractor is too unreliable. Mr. friend, that is where you are "in error." Would not Old Dobbin be pretty unreliable if you hitched him up to the plow, never looked after his harness and sore shoulders, never curried, fed, or watered him, and left him out in all weathers? "Oh," you say, "any fool with ordinary horse sense would know that was no way to treat a horse." Even so, have you, or others used any more intelligence in operating the tractors you say are unreliable? It's you, my friend, that is not to be depended on, not the tractor. Get some "engine sense" just as you now probably have "horse sense" and the tractor will be found fully as reliable as any other tool you farm with.

The story is often told of the two men moving into a new neighborhood enquiring as to the kind of people they would find. The old inhabitant asked them what kind of people lived where they came from. The one answered that they were mean, backbiting, thievish and hard to get along with. The old inhabitant told him the people were the same there, just as they were in the old neighborhood. The other replied he found

his former neighbors very good people to deal with, pleasant, honest, kind and helpful. Old inhabitant told him he would find just the same sort in his new home. "It's what you are, what you look for, that you get, both in neighbors, horses and tractors."

Get right with the tractor—the tractor way of farming—and the tractor will be right for you.

The biggest and best school you can attend to get acquainted with tractors, get "engine sense," and get into the procession of modern farmers, is the Wichita National Tractor Demonstration to be held from July 14 to 20. Talk to the operator, watch the tractor, not the plow, and find out all about the machine in which you are interested.—W. H. Sanders.

Bulletin on Tractors

A bulletin on the use of the tractor in Kansas is to be prepared by the engineering division of the agricultural college on the basis of replies to a questionnaire sent out by Dean A. A. Potter.

Replies to the inquiry will give practical information as to the cost of operation, the adaptation of the tractor to farms of various sizes, and other important problems.

A good way to brighten up the contact points on a magneto or on ignition coils is to fold over a piece of fine emery cloth and work it back and forth between the points while pressing on the upper contact. This method cuts both contacts evenly.

The Value of a File

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture suggests that the farmer should keep his tools in good working order. A file has the same relationship to the agriculturist as the "steel" has to the butcher or the grind-stone to the woodsman or the whet-stone to the scythe.

No one will be able to appreciate the value of keen cutting tools until they experience rough and shoddy work as well as much wasted labor in the use of dull tools.

What is true of the mechanic is also true of the agriculturist, especially the beginner who hacks away at his garden with a dull and rusty hoe and wonders why his labors are not more responsive. A file can be purchased at a nominal cost. By keeping the cutting edge of the hoe sharp tillage as well as weed destruction will be more effective with less effort, and with greater satisfaction to the user of such implement.

The impulse to do a friendly act, speak a kindly word, or perform some service not absolutely demanded by the circumstances comes to nearly everyone at times, unless indeed one's soul has become numb to all good suggestions! And what do we do with these impulses toward immediate social service? I always take pleasure in thinking that the biblical quotation, "Quench not the Holy Spirit," applies to such cases. If I refuse, without good reason, to respond to the suggestion to do a kindly deed, I am stifling the growth of my soul. Is this too broad a generalization? Surely if we continually refuse to do a good deed we will all too soon lose the impulse to perform kindly service.—Herbert H. Smith in Epworth Herald.

Figures Prove Testing Pays

Twelve per cent of the patrons of the co-operative creamery of Dover, Minn., are members of the local cow-testing association. Though only 12 per cent of the number, they receive about 36 per cent of the money paid by the creamery to its patrons. This is not because of larger herds, but because of better cows and better dairy practices.

In January the returns to dairymen who belonged to the cow-testing association were \$14.19 per cow, while the returns to non-members were \$5.95 per cow. At the same rate, the returns for



Stock Raising in Western Canada

Is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre

—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to home-seekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman. You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent




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BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Haskell Coffin

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS

a year would be almost \$100 per cow more for the herds belonging to association members.

The advantage of the cow-testers over others was brought about by their detecting and eliminating of low producers and their feeding of the remainder of their cows according to known production.

From early childhood to mature age

it is the consciousness of having an ambition that keeps us all alive and doing. Every one of us can well afford sufficient time to consider what is the best course for us to take—what shall be our ambition—and when our mind is made up we should see to it that thereafter we are continuously conscious of having that ambition. What we accomplish will be our reward and the best proof that we have graduated from the "drifters" into the ranks of the ambitious.—School-Day Philosophy.

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.

The Family Clothing

CLOTHING the family is a business and should be handled as systematically as any other business. Know where your money goes. Remember that wise spending saves.

What should you spend for your family and yourself? Does about one-seventh of the average yearly income—15 per cent—seem a fair amount to spend for clothing?

As an aid to wise planning consider what you want of your clothing. Do you not want protection from cold, heat, moisture, and rough surfaces; freedom in movement, breathing, and standing; beauty? You will get this last by choosing materials, colors, and designs suited to you and your occupation. Clothing which is appropriate, becoming, inconspicuous, clean, neat, and within our means tends to make ourselves and our neighbors think well of us.

What kinds of clothing do you need? Have you tried thinking of the different kinds of garments? How many of each should you have? They can be put into three groups. First, outer-clothing, which includes coats and sweaters, suits, dresses, blouses, shirts, trousers, hats and caps, gloves and mittens, boots, shoes, overshoes, gaiters and leggings, and furs. Second, under-clothing—knitted vests, underwear, corsets and under-waists, chemises, corset-covers, combinations, petticoats, stockings and socks, suspenders and garters, night dresses, nightshirts and pajamas, bathrobes, kimono and wrappers. Third, such accessories as collars and cuffs, neckties, belts, handkerchiefs, mufflers and scarfs, veils, handbags and pocketbooks, umbrella, etc. You need to think, too, of the cost of cleaning, repairs, renovation, and remodeling. If you sew at home you will need needles, pins, thread, sewing silk, buttons, hooks and eyes, snap-fasteners, tape, braid and other findings.

About how much did you spend for each group last year? Does this seem a good apportionment of the money you spend for the family clothing? Outer-clothing 70 per cent, under-clothing 20 per cent, accessories 5 per cent, and care and findings 5 per cent?

Plan ahead what to buy. Go over all the garments on hand and decide what is ready to wear, what needs a little freshening, and what is worth remodeling. Remodel only when you are sure the material has enough wear in it to warrant the work and the cost of the new material necessary. Decide what few things are needed to complete the wardrobe for the season. Estimate what it will cost to put the old in order and buy the new. If this comes to more than you ought to spend, decide what you can best go without. If it is less, decide what you would like most to add. Put down on paper what you plan to spend for the principal items of outer-clothing, under-clothing, accessories and care and findings.

Consult this plan whenever you spend money for clothing, and follow the plan. Keep in mind experiences which will help you to plan more wisely for another year.

Are home-made or ready-made clothes better economy for you? If you spend the same money, do your home-made clothes usually have better materials, better workmanship, but take more time and energy? Do your ready-made clothes have better style and take less time and thought? Do these differences always hold true? If you make part and buy part, it is a good plan to make those which you can do best and most easily and on which there is the great-

est saving in money, and to buy those which trouble you most to make and which are easiest to find ready-made in good quality.

Harvest Field Lunches

When the men are engaged in the heavy work of harvest time, with the long hours between meals, a light lunch in the field and a cooling drink is often greatly appreciated. "A nicely prepared sandwich—one sandwich per person, consisting of two slices of bread—and a thirst quenching drink should satisfy most exacting," says the bulletin "Lunches for Harvest Time," published by the Kansas Agricultural College. "The object of the lunch is not so much the food eaten as the short rest and relaxation from labor for which the serving of the lunch gives excuse. All drinks served should be cold, not too sweet, and in generous quantities." The following combinations are suggested as being inexpensive, satisfying, and easily prepared:

1. Bread and butter sandwiches, buttermilk, chilled and flavored with a little nutmeg and brown sugar.
2. Nut bread sandwiches. Lemonade.
3. Jelly sandwiches. Chilled and sweetened vinegar water.
4. Meat sandwiches. Chilled tea.
5. Ginger bread. Chilled coffee.
6. Raisin sandwiches. Chilled tea.
7. Lentil sandwiches. Lemonade.
8. Cheese and pickle sandwiches. Diluted, unsweetened grape juice.

Washing Woolen Blankets

There may be some who have not washed their woolen blankets. Perhaps this is just as well, since the heavy wool dries better in the hot summer sunshine. They must be washed with care in order to preserve the soft, fluffy condition, for they are not so warm after becoming harsh and felted. The following soap mixture is recommended for this purpose by the extension division of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Shave one cake of mild soap in a quart of water, then gently heat it and add one cup of borax. Dissolve the soap mixture in enough cool, soft water to thoroughly immerse the blankets. They may stand in this as long as convenient. Occasional squeezing of the parts that are spotted and moving of the blankets in the liquid with the hands will aid in cleaning.

When the blankets are clean, rinse them several times in plenty of cool, soft water and put through the wringer. Hang them outdoors to dry and when almost dry brush gently to raise the nap. If there is a little wind that also helps to make them fluffy.

The Mystery of Dress

The child's set illustrated comprises a pretty bonnet, a sack, and a dress with kimono sleeves and simple lines. All of the models in this set are easily and quickly made. Lawn, dimity, crossbar muslin, challie, poplin, voile, or crepe are good materials for the dress and sack. Flannel or silk may also be used. The cap may be of silk, cloth, or velvet, lawn or batiste.

No. 2877 is just the dress and hat for the little tot to wear these warm summer days. This outfit may be made of khaki, lawn, percale, linen, cotton corduroy, pique, drill, gingham or chambray. Smocking may replace the gathers at the waistline. The shoulder straps may be of ribbon if preferred.

A comfortable house dress, especially

desirable for mature figures, is shown in No. 2878. Percale, drill, khaki, chambray, gingham, poplin, flannelette, or lawn may be used for this model.

A popular style is No. 2887, a one-piece dress for which gingham, voile, crepe de chine, taffeta, linen, serge, gabardine, and satin are suitable materials.

Waist 2885 is particularly neat and dainty in organdie, voile, crepe, soft silk, satin, batiste, or chambray. Flannel or albatross for fall wear would also make up well in this design.

No. 2893 is a graceful and comfortable model for a growing girl, good for thin summer materials, serge, satin, linen, taffeta, gabardine, or velveteen. Blue linen with worsted embroidery in a simple couching stitch is shown in 2886. The dress has an underbody to which the sleeves are joined. Foulard, taffeta, gingham, shantung, or rajah silk, serge, gabardine, satin and velveteen are also good materials for this dress.

If you do not find the pattern you want among those illustrated, send us 10 cents for the summer style book containing 550 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns. Aside from listing patterns you may wish to order, this book will give you ideas you can develop from patterns you already have.

Cleaning Carpets and Rugs

In indoor cleaning, avoid scattering the dust. Carpet sweepers keep the dust from flying, take up surface dust, and are excellent for daily use. Their brushes do not reach deeply enough into the fabric for thorough cleaning, however. Vacuum cleaners suck the fine dust out of the interior of the fabric, thus saving hard work and wear on furnishings. When heavy sweeping is done by hand, sweep with short, firm strokes.

If possible take rugs out of doors for an occasional cleaning. This freshens them and lessens danger from moths. Lay the rug right side down on grass or dry snow, beat with a flat, springy beater, sweep, turn right side up, and sweep again. Do not hang on a line to

beat, or shake by holding one end or corner. Such treatment weakens the threads, even in small, light rugs.

Why Lawn Is Called Lawn

Years ago the Dutch excelled all other peoples in the bleached linens they sent forth. That was in a time, of course, when bleached linen was considered a luxury. The Dutch gained their fame for this excellence because they had a wonderful system of treating the muslin to make it white. To begin with, they treated it to bleaches and acids of various sorts and then they placed it on bleaching lawns, or greens, where it lay at intervals from March to September. The white material thus produced took the name of the lawns whereon it was bleached—at least so goes the story.—Denver Field and Farm.

Flour Paste for Wall Paper

To make flour paste for wall paper put into a large pan or pail a pint of flour with a small quantity of alum broken up into small pieces. Mix with enough warm water to make a stiff batter. Then pour over the paste a large pan of boiling water, stirring well all the time to avoid lumps. The boiling water should cook the flour and thicken the paste. If the paste does not thicken properly, set it over the fire a few minutes. Be sure to stir or it will burn. When well thickened, throw over it a dash of cold water to prevent the forming of a scum while cooling. Thin with cold water as necessary.

Rabbit Recipes

The two recipes which follow were prepared by government experts as a variation from the more common ways of cooking rabbit.

Rabbit Sauce: Dress and soak healthy rabbits, young or old, over night in salt water. Wash thoroughly. Cut the meat off the bone and grind very fine in food chopper. To one pound of meat use $\frac{1}{2}$ medium sized onion, 2 tablespoons

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cracker crumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon black pepper, a pinch of cayenne and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk. Chop onion fine, mix all ingredients together, let stand for several hours and make into cakes for frying or pan-broiling.

Rabbit Pit: Clean and cut into joints young rabbit; soak in water slightly salted, for an hour or more; stew in water with a small sliced onion until the rabbit is tender; put in earthen dish; pour the gravy slowly over an egg that

has been beaten with a spoonful of water, season with salt, pepper and a few cloves; pour over rabbit, cover with a crust of mashed potato and bake until brown.

Escaloped Chicken

Slightly butter an earthen baking dish, put into it a layer of cold cooked chicken which has been sliced or cut in cubes, then a layer of rice. Alternate until the dish is full and pour over it tomato sauce. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake in a hot oven until brown.

Black Pudding

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
2 eggs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
 $\frac{1}{2}$ scant cups flour
1 teaspoon soda in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk
Nutmeg

Cream butter and sugar; add eggs, beat until light, then add molasses, sour milk, nutmeg, and flour. Steam one and one-half hours. Serve with any kind of sauce you like.

Chocolate Pudding

2 cups milk
1 square chocolate
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful sugar
1 teaspoonful vanilla
1 cupful bread crumbs—dry but not dried
2 eggs

Heat together milk, chocolate, and sugar. When chocolate is melted, cool; add egg yolks, bread crumbs, and vanilla. Pour into oiled pudding dish and bake until firm. Serve with the following foamy sauce:

2 egg whites
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful powdered sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful hot milk
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Beat egg whites until stiff; add sugar and vanilla. Just before serving, add the hot milk.

Black and Green

An old colored man was burning dead grass when a "wise guy" stopped and said: "You're foolish to do that, Uncle Eb: It will make the meadow as black as you are."

"Don't worry 'bout dat, sah," responded Uncle Eb. "Dat grass will grow out again and be as green as you is."—Boston Transcript.

There Was a Reason

"Darling, I cooked dinner for you all myself, and you've never said a word about it."

"I would have, dearest, but somehow I hate to be always complaining."—London Tid Bits.

To keep the house clean is both neater and easier than to make it clean when it has become very dirty. Clean walks, steps, porches, and sills, together with clean shoes and rubbers help to keep dirt out of the house. The heavy cleaning can be done a little at a time, thus avoiding a general upsetting of the house each fall and spring. Train the family to leave things in place and in good condition. This is fair play to all.

Rub windows and mirrors frequently with soft paper. This keeps the glass clear. When washing is necessary, use a clean, lintless cloth wrung well out of clear water, or water to which kerosene, alcohol or washing soda has been added. To get a clear glass, work quickly with even strokes and wipe at once with a clean, dry cloth or soft paper. Glass may be dry-cleaned with a paste made by moistening a fine powder, such as whiting. Rub on the glass, let dry, then polish with a cloth or paper.

HIS DOG

I surely sniff excitement in the air—
Perhaps he's coming home! If I could know!
But up and down the street and everywhere
I've watched about a hundred years or so;
Yet somehow I expect him any day
With shouts and cheers, as when he marched away.

And when I hear that whistle! And you see
A streak of dog, in frenzied happiness—
You'll understand! He'll pat my head and say:
"Hello, old Pal! You missed me some,
I guess!"
I'll leap to kiss his hand—and then—oh, boy!
I wonder if a dog can die of joy.
—Laura Simmons, in Life.

FASHION DEPARTMENT



No. 2887—Ladies' Dress: Cut in seven sizes—24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires five yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. No. 2885—Ladies' Costume: Waist 2885 cut in seven sizes—24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, and requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the 38-inch size. Skirt 2885 cut in seven sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge with plaits extended is about 2 1/2 inches. Two separate patterns—10 cents for each pattern. No. 2886—Junior's Dress: Cut in three sizes—12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. No. 2893—Girl's Dress: Cut in three sizes—12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.



No. 2888—Child's Set: Cut in four sizes—1, 2 and 3 years. The 2-year size will require 36-inch material two yards for the dress, 3/4 yard for the sack, and 1/2 yard for the bonnet, with 1/4 yard of lining. No. 2877—Girl's Dress and Hat: Cut in five sizes—8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 4 will require 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for the dress. No. 2878—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in seven sizes—24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require six yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is about 2 1/2 yards. No. 2884—Ladies' Apron Dress: Cut in four sizes—small, 32, large, 40-42, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

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Kansas Fairs in 1919

The following is a list of the fairs to be held in Kansas in 1919, their dates (where such have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 13-20.
Kansas-Free Fair Association—Phil Eastman, secretary, Topeka; September 8-12.
International Wheat Show—E. F. McIntyre, general manager, Wichita; September 29-October 11.
Allen County Agricultural Society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola; September 2-5.
Allen County-Moran Agricultural Fair Association—E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran; September 3-5.
Barton County Fair Association—Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; September 30-October 3.
Bourbon County Fair Association—W. A. Stroud, secretary, Uniontown; September 9-12.
Brown County-Hiawatha Fair Association—J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; August 26-29.
Clay County Fair Association—O. B. Burtis, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-5.
Cloud County Fair Association—W. H. Danenbarger, secretary, Concordia; August 26-29.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—C. T. Sherwood, secretary, Burlington; October 5-10.
Comanche County Agricultural Fair Association—A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater; September 10-13.
Cowley County-Eastern Cowley County Fair Association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 3-5.
Dickinson County Fair Association—T. R. Conklin, president, Abilene; September 16-19.
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society—W. E. Spaulding, secretary, Lawrence.
Ellsworth County Agricultural and Fair Association—W. Clyde Wolfe, secretary, Ellsworth; September 2-5.
Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative Fair Association—C. A. Kyner, secretary, Wilson; September 23-26.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—L. C. Jones, secretary, Ottawa; September 23-26.
Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair Association—Floyd B. Martin, secretary, Lane; September 5-6.
Gray County Fair Association—C. C. Isely, secretary, Cimarron; September 30-October 3.
Greenwood County Fair Association—William Bays, secretary, Eureka; August 26-29.
Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 12-15.
Haskell County Fair Association—Frank McCoy, secretary, Sublette; about September 15.

ber 15.
Jefferson County—Valley Falls Fair and Stock Show—V. P. Murray, secretary, Valley Falls; September 2-5.
Labette County Fair Association—Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; September 24-27.
Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association—Glenn C. Calene, secretary, Sylvan Grove; September 2-5.
Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair Association—Ed M. Pepper, secretary, Lincoln; September 9-12.
Linn County Fair Association—C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City.
Marshall County Stock Show and Fair Association—J. N. Wanamaker, secretary, Blue Rapids; October 7-10.
Meade County Fair Association—Frank Fuhr, secretary, Meade; September 2-5.
Mitchell County Fair Association—V. S. Gabel, secretary, Beloit; September 30-October 4.
Montgomery County Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, president, Coffeyville; September 16-20.
Morris County Fair Association—H. A. Clynborne, secretary, Council Grove; October 7-10.
Nemaha Fair Association—J. P. Kiezer, secretary, Seneca; September 2-5.
Neosho County Agricultural Society—Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; September 29-October 4.
Norton County Agricultural Association—A. J. Johnson, secretary, Norton; August 26-29.
Pawnee County Agricultural Association—H. M. Lawton, secretary, Larned; September 24-26.
Phillips County—Four-County Fair Association—Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; September 9-12.
Pottawatomie County—Onaga Stock Show and Carnival—C. Haughwout, secretary, Onaga; September 24-26.
Pratt County Fair Association—W. O. Humphrey, secretary, Pratt.
Republic County Agricultural Association—Dr. W. R. Barnard, secretary, Belleville; August 19-22.
Rooks County Fair Association—F. M. Smith, secretary, Stockton; September 2-5.
Russell County Fair Association—H. A. Dawson, secretary, Russell; September 30-October 3.
Smith County Fair Association—J. M. Davis, secretary, Smith Center; September 2-5.
Trego County Fair Association—S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; September 9-12.
Wilson County Fair Association—Ed Chapman, secretary, Fredonia; August 18-23.

Food is the fuel which furnishes the energy for all the bodily activities as coal furnishes the heat to make the steam which drives the engine; but it does more than this—it also builds the body engine and keeps it in repair.

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—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and Autowashers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED, EITHER SEX—EV-ery town in the State of Kansas. Distribute Chinese Wonder washing powders. Quick sales, large profits. Clothes absolutely cleaned in cold water without use of pot or rub board. Send 10 cents for sample and terms of agency. Address The Chinese Wonder Company, Dept. 2, Rising Star, Texas.

CATTLE.

COME TO THE GREAT DAIRY COW market and buy dairy cows from a choice selection of milkers and springers. Write or wire Frank Luhrs, South St. Paul, Minn.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-18th pure, from heavy milkers, five to seven weeks old, beautifully marked. \$25, crated and delivered to any station, express charges paid here. Send orders or write, Lake View Holstein Place, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY PAUL BALCAEN, Florence, Grant Township, Marion County, Kansas, on the 15th day of August, 1918, one red steer, weight 1,100 pounds; two notches in left ear, tip of both ears cut off. O. V. Heinsohn, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY LEE SPICER OF KI-owa Township, Barber County, Kansas, on or about the first day of October, 1918, one light red heifer branded with "T" and one other letter undecipherable. O. T. Thom, County Clerk, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

TAKEN UP—BY JOHN CONNOR OF Holsington, Barton County, Kansas, on the 30th day of May, 1919, one two-year-old mare mule, twelve hands high; color black, white on nose. W. E. Beardsley, County Clerk, Great Bend, Kansas.

TAKEN UP—BY CONRAD POOF OF Wheatland Township, Barton County, Kansas, on the 7th day of November, 1918, one red cow about 2½ years old, with horns, appraised at \$45. W. E. Beardsley, County Clerk, Great Bend, Kansas.

DOGS.

AIREDALES, COLLIES, AND OLD ENG-lish 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 128, Oakland, Iowa.

HONEY.

REGARDING THE LAST WORD IN FINE honey, write to Drexel, the Bee Man, Crawford, Colorado.

HONEY—CHOICE ALFALFA, 60 LBS., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Amber Dark Honey, 60 lbs., \$11; 120 lbs., \$20. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE FOR FREE MISSISSIPPI MAP and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

RED RIVER VALLEY PRAIRIE LANDS, Wilkin Co., Minn. Improved and unimproved. Prices ranging from \$45 to \$125 per acre. Send for our list or call and see us when in Minneapolis. We have been in business since 1885. Thorpe Bros., 1-206 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM LANDS—KANSAS.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place to day 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.

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.

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AUTO TIRES.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU KNOW THAT YOUR AUTOMOBILE will furnish practically all the stationary power needed on your farm? It will grind feed, saw wood, fill silo, shred fodder, etc. Absolutely no change made in car. Ready in half a minute. Write today. Bell Power Unit, 301 Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TRACTORS.

FOR SALE—A 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR and a 20-inch Racine Separator. J. J. Hebert, Route 2, Hillsboro, 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.

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SPLENDID 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, STEAM heat, improvements, house alone estimated worth \$7,000; large barns, etc., near hustling railroad town and only eight miles large city. Productive loam tillage, stream-watered 50-cow pasture, wood, timber, apple orchard. Borders beautiful river, motor bus passes door. To settle now, low price \$5,000 gets all; only \$1,500 down, easy terms. Details page 78 Catalog Bargains 18 States, copy free.

Strout Farm Agency

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

HOME FARM, 320 ACRES

Out 6½ miles. Good buildings. Fine water, 160 wheat, half with sale; some alfalfa. Only 08,500, 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.

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PURE BRED POULTRY

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, STOCK and eggs for sale. Mrs. John Mitchell, La-fountain, Kansas.

Profit from Good Poultry

A Maine poultryman, Reuben Lowe, made a profit of \$4 apiece on his hens last year, according to a statement coming from the Department of Agriculture. This poultryman, who devotes only part of his time to chicken raising, kept 250 birds during 1918, which paid him a profit over feed cost of more than \$1,000, equivalent to \$4 a bird. Included in this amount are the sales of a few eggs for hatching, about 30 cockerels sold for breeding purposes at \$3.50 to \$5 each, as well as the market eggs, which were disposed of in large quantity. Mr. Lowe keeps White Wyandottes of a strain that wins in the show ring when judged according to either the Standard of Perfection or a utility standard.

One pen of 20 pullets owned by this Maine poultry raiser produced eggs as follows: November, 1918, 413; December, 1918, 418; January, 1919, 380; February, 1919, 326; March, 1919, 456; a total of 1,993 eggs, averaging 99.65 eggs per bird in five months.

Scales on chicken's legs are caused by a mite. This mite can best be controlled and disposed of by the use of heavy black crude oil.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Neglect Means Loss

A DOLLAR'S worth of neglect may mean a ten dollar loss, and particularly in view of the conditions prevailing at the present time. There are many points of vital importance that cannot be overlooked during the hot summer days. The outlook for poultry is good, and eggs are likely to be higher than ever. T. E. Quisenberry of the American Poultry School believes that the poultry and egg business has come into its own. In his opinion there can look for even higher prices this winter than in any previous year. "One of the big poultry and egg buyers told me a few days ago," said Mr. Quisenberry, "that the eggs which he is putting into storage now would have to sell for 65 cents a dozen this winter to keep him from losing money. Fresh eggs will be far higher. The export demand is going to be greater than in previous years. This has been a splendid year for farmers and poultry raisers, but I look for 1920 to be still better."

"If the above statements are true," says Mr. Quisenberry, "then it behooves every breeder of poultry to give close attention to those little details which make for his success. There are a few little things which must be given attention during the hot summer months. The season for the little fluffy, downy, interesting baby chicks is past, and we are too apt to lose interest and grow lax with our methods and work. It is to a few of the most important things for the hot summer months that I wish to call your attention."

"One of the most vital of these is crowding. Don't crowd the chicks in the house nor crowd the ground with too many fowls. If your house is crowded at night, the larger ones will impose on the weaker, mites and diseases are apt to get a start, and the vitality of your chicks will be sapped. Get the chicks to roosting on temporary roosts as soon as possible."

"If you are not eternally on the lookout during the hot summer months, mites are certain to get started in the cracks and crevices of the nest boxes and roosting quarters. Every roost pole and nest should be painted every two weeks with a liquid mite killer or a mixture of two parts of crude oil with one part of crude carbolic acid. Take an ordinary paint brush and go into every crack and crevice with the mixture. Keep the droppings, broken eggs, dirt and filth of every kind cleaned up. If once started, mites breed by the millions and cost you in feed, health and the vitality of your flock."

"Cultivate your yards and the ground around the poultry houses. Cover it with air slaked lime before turning the soil. Sow some rape, Swiss chard, wheat, or something else which will make tender green feed. Keep the chickens off of it until it gets a start. If you can't do anything more, spade up a few shovels of earth in each yard each day. The hot weather will dry the grass and make it so tough that it is not fit for food, so it is up to you to provide your flock with tender, succulent green food if you want them to grow rapidly and do best."

"Lice also thrive during the summer. Examine your chicks, also the grown fowls to see if you can find any evidence of them. If your chicks appear dumpy, one of the first things which you should do is to examine your house for mites and your chicks for lice. Some of the advertised lice ointments are good for mature fowls. Three-fourths of a pound of lard, one-fourth of a pound of suet, mixed with one-half pound of blue ointment, which can be purchased from your druggist, makes a good ointment. Mix

this thoroughly and use an amount about equal to a garden pea just about an inch below the vent and the same amount in the fluffy feathers on each thigh. See that this is rubbed into the skin at these points. Do not use this for young chicks. For head lice on baby chicks use a drop of sweet oil on the head and one drop under each wing. One of the best dust powders which you can use is sodium flouride. This chemical should be placed among the feathers next to the skin about as follows: Take a small pinch between the thumb and first finger and use one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on the thigh, and one scattered on the under side of each wing, when spread. In dusting hold the chicks over a large pan. The material which falls off may be used again. Don't use galvanized vessels for this work. Make war on the lice."

"Drinking water must be supplied frequently on hot summer days and the drinking pan should be kept in the shade. The egg and the body of the fowl is composed largely of water. If you let the pan go dry, you cut down your growth just that much, and you cut down your egg yield by so doing. There is nothing so cheap, if supplied, yet so costly if neglected, as is water. It makes your feed go nearly twice as far as don't forget that the fowls drink a great deal on these hot days. You must also remember that scum and germs accumulate on the drinking pan, so these should be cleaned each day and disinfected once a week at least."

"Dead poultry, rats which have been killed, or meat of any sort should not be allowed to lie about the premises or become tainted. These should be promptly removed, and burned or buried good and deep. Limber neck is apt to result from ptomaine poisoning after such meat is once tainted or starts to decay."

"A moist mash will whet the appetite of the youngsters and hasten growth. They relish a feed once a day of the moist mash, but it should not be too sloppy. Neither should it be fed too freely, and allowed to remain in the feeding trough to become sour."

"If the ground is baked and the heat has driven all the bugs and worms into the ground, what are you going to do for meat food? Either mix about ten to fifteen pounds of a good grade of dry beef scraps into the dry mash, or bones and use the soup with which you moisten the mash each day. If meat in any form is available, that is excellent."

"You cannot feed a single grain of corn, barley, oats, or kafir to your poultry and expect to get best results."

"Mr. Poultryman, if you have done your duty and used the right methods your chicks should be practically out of danger now. One dollar's worth of expense and effort now in looking after the above precautions are worth \$10 spent in the earlier part of the season. Many poultrymen fall down and lose the season's profit by neglect when the chicks are practically raised. The old fowls are affected by the above suggestions as well as the younger stock. Keep everlastingly at it, and you are certain to be proud of the results and proud of the flock. Do the best you know how—the best you can do toward raising all your present youngsters to maturity. A record of all eggs and fowls sold or consumed should be kept. This will enable you to make an accurate and full report to the census takers next winter and spring. It will mean considerable to the poultry industry and have a fall production reported."

GENERAL FARM ITEMS

IS estimated that there were, on farms, 75,587,000 hogs in the United States, January 1, 1919. These figures are found in a recent statement from W. I. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Growers' Association, presenting some facts of importance to growers of hogs. Between the dates January 1, 1916, and January 1, 1919, there have been some rather significant changes in pork production and market prices in various sections as well as in the role of the United States, says Mr. Carmichael. During this period we have had an increase of almost 15 per cent in the total number of swine on farms. In spite of that general increase in numbers, according to government estimates, twelve states have had decreases in the swine production for one reason or another. They are: Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, North Carolina, Michigan, Montana, Wyoming and Rhode Island. The majority of these states are outside of the corn belt. However, the states which have shown greatest proportional increases during the same period occupy a somewhat similar geographic position. Arizona has shown the greatest percentage increase, being 45 per cent more swine January 1, 1919, than January 1, 1916. Mississippi, Connecticut and Florida show over 40 per cent increase each, while Massachusetts and Georgia have added to their numbers almost one-third more than they had three years ago.

In point of numbers Iowa has had a larger increase than any other state, having added nearly two million head to its already tremendous lead over the other states; Illinois, standing second in total numbers, stands second in point of total increase during the past three years with an added million and a quarter, and Minnesota ranks third in increase with slightly over a million head more than were on farms January 1, 1916. Six states each show an increase over a half million head during a corresponding period—Georgia, Mississippi, Indiana, Ohio, Florida and Alabama.

The combined receipts at the eleven leading markets during 1918 were larger than during any preceding year, hence it seems that no tardiness in marketing has effected the number of hogs on farms the first of the present year. However, marketing was nearly 20 per cent less in 1917 than in 1918, due partially to the soft corn condition prevailing in the fall of 1917 and the government's call for heavier hogs which somewhat retarded the marketing in the fall of 1917 and increased the receipts in the early months of 1918. During the past season the receipts at the eleven principal markets was nearly 32 million head, or almost one-half of the number estimated on farms the first of the year. The receipts at markets in 1916 were larger than any previous year and almost equaled those of 1918.

Of marked importance in considering the various factors in marketing is the tendency to put hogs on markets at heavier weights. During 1916 the average weight of hogs in Chicago was 210 pounds, in 1917 213 pounds, and in 1918 214 pounds, or an increase of over 10 per cent in weight as compared with 1916, in which year the hogs at this one market went to the shambles at the lightest yearly average weights on record.

Prices have shown greater corresponding change than either number or weight. In 1916 the average price at Chicago for all grades was \$9.60; in 1917, \$15.10, and in 1918, \$17.45. These prices seem very high as compared with the lowest yearly average on record, \$3.50 in 1896; or the prevailing average of \$5.15 in 1904, which was lower than any other since that date.

Some car owners mix graphite with gasoline to lubricate the springs. The advantage of gasoline over grease for this purpose is that when the gasoline

evaporates you have graphite only between the leaves and as it works out it blows off. Grease will stick and accumulate dirt.

Mulching Garden Vegetables

During the hot dry weather of the summer the practice of mulching many of the vegetable crops gives good results. Mulching the garden is often the only way in which the man on the general farm can be sure of producing many of the garden crops. He is too busy with field work to give the garden proper care and cultivation. Almost anything can be used as mulching material—straw, corn stalks, leaves, the lawn clipping. The material used for mulching should be several inches deep between the rows and around the plants.

One of the chief functions of mulching is to help retain soil moisture and prevent baking. Mulching also prevents washing, which often occurs when heavy beating rains fall. It keeps the soil in fine physical condition, stops weed growth, and makes further cultivation unnecessary.

A good mulch applied to tomatoes in June will reduce the amount of the destructive blossom-end rot, and it will improve the quality and size of the fruit, keeping it from coming in contact with the soil and becoming infected with decay or stained with mud. Egg plant, strawberries, peppers and potatoes are other crops especially benefited by mulching between the rows. Rhubarb and asparagus may be mulched with stable manure. Experience has shown that the increased returns secured by mulching pay handsomely for the slight expense of applying the mulch.

There should be no trouble in getting abundant supplies of straw or leaves for mulching gardens. Sometimes strawy manure is more useful when used for mulching vegetables than when composted. The best results are obtained from the mulch when it is applied early in the season, while the soil is still full of moisture. To be effective the mulch should be five or six inches thick, and it should cover the whole surface, being drawn up to the plants by hand, to insure getting it close up to the stems and beneath the branches of the plant. Usually the mulching material is so well decayed by the end of the season that it can be plowed directly into the soil when preparing for next year's crops, thereby adding much valuable organic matter.

Butter Production During War

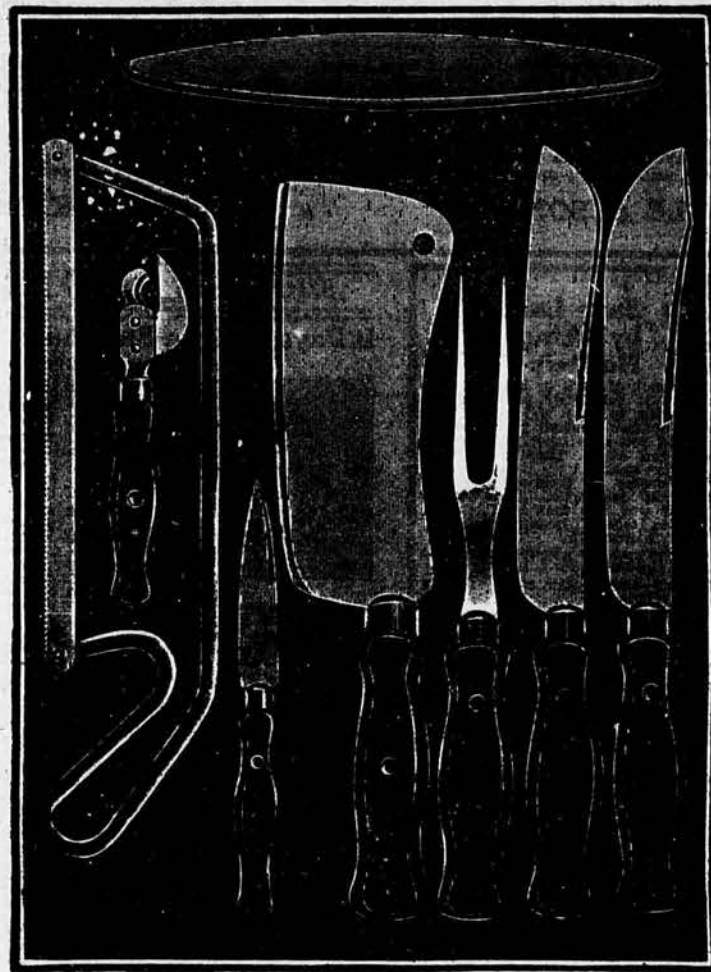
During the year 1909 the creameries of the United States manufactured 627 million pounds of butter and in 1914, six years later, the amount was 786 million pounds. This shows a normal increase for the period of 159 million pounds, which is an average of approximately 26 million pounds per year.

In 1916, the first year of the war that records are obtainable, the production of butter decreased below that of 1914. The output was 760 million pounds, a decrease in the two years of 26 million pounds or an average decrease of 13 million pounds a year. A normal output for the two years would have shown an increase of about 52 million pounds. In 1917 a further decrease took place. Production dropped 17 million pounds under 1916, making the output 743 million pounds.

In 1918 the production of creamery butter showed an increase for the first time since 1914 and reached 793 million pounds. This is the largest production of creamery butter in the United States for any one year and yet it is interesting to note that it is only 7 million pounds more than the production in 1914.

A normal increase for the five years, 1914 to 1918 inclusive, would have been 130 million pounds; therefore, 1918 showed a production of 123 million pounds short of normal.—The Creamery Journal.

Eight Piece Kitchen Set FREE



This fine and useful eight-piece Kitchen Set, consisting of bread knife, carving knife and fork, meat cleaver, meat saw, paring knife, can opener and sharpening stone, is a practical necessity in every household. The bread knife and carving knife have eight-inch blades, the cleaver a five-inch blade, and the other articles are in proportion as shown in illustration. Every article in the set is guaranteed and will be replaced if found defective. It is a genuinely good kitchen outfit. Send for yours today.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Send us two yearly subscriptions to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00 each—\$2.00 in all—and we will send you FREE and POSTPAID one of these eight-piece Kitchen Sets. Use order blank below.

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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay for one year's subscription for each of the following:

Name

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Name

Address

Sell Him Now!

If you have a pure-bred bull, boar or other breeding animal that you cannot use in your own herd another season, why not sell him now? There are always buyers looking for pure-bred sires. Their trouble is to find a good animal. Your cue is to tell them where to find him, through the Classified Columns of

Kansas Farmer

**READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**HOLSTEIN CALVES****CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE**

One carload fresh Holstein Cows—One carload heavy Springers
These cattle are extra good. A few choice registered bulls.
HOPE HOLSTEIN FARMS - - - HOPE, KANSAS

SAND SPRINGS FARM HOLSTEINS

On yearly test fourteen cows in our barn average 13,329.6 pounds milk, 522.6 pounds butter, in 348 days. Average age 4 years, 10 months, 23 days. Possibly we could interest you in a young bull. Have one whose dam made nearly 20,000 pounds in a year.

E. S. ENGLE & SON - - - ABILENE, KANSAS

**Save Labor by Using Holsteins**

Whatever the amount of milk or butterfat you wish to produce, it is not better policy to use large yield cows than to feed and shelter the necessarily greater number of small yield cows. Use Holsteins and you save labor, feed, stable room, equipment and risk. They are always healthy and ready for work.

Choose cows according to their capacity for converting coarse feed into milk. That is the function of a dairy cow and that is where the big Black and White Holstein excels.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

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. Come and see them or write.

T. R. Maurer & Co.

EMPORIA - - - KANSAS

Selected Holstein Calves

Calves from four to six weeks old of either sex from selected cows and pure-bred sires. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed at \$25 each. Write us for description and prices on older stock.

Spreading Oak Farm, R. 1, Whitewater, Wis.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

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CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

12 Heifers and 2 Bulls, highly bred, beautifully marked, and from heavy producing dams, at \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write.

FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

J. F. MAST, - SCRANTON, KANSAS

REGIER'S HOLSTEINS

Registered bulls ready for service and bull calves, out of good producing dams. Sire: Sir Rag Apple Korndyke De Kol and Duke Ormsby Pontiac Korndyke.

G. REGIER & SONS, Whitewater, 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

\$25.00 - HOLSTEINS - \$25.00
Practically pure-bred Holstein calves, either sex, four to six weeks old, nicely marked, \$25.00 each, from registered sires and choice heavy milking cows.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM

Whitewater, Wisconsin

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, WOLTON, KANSAS
Brooders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

HORSES AND MULES.

Percherons--Belgians--Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms, Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

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Registered Jacks and Jennets. Good individuals, good colors. Have some choice young jacks that are priced to sell quick.

GEO. S. APP, ARCHIE, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS.

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

JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Flowers are the most unselfish creations in the world—they do nothing but give.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.**It Pays to Grow Shorthorn Beef**

You get quality and weight both with the Shorthorn. **AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.** 13 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, Illinois Ask for a copy of "The Shorthorn in America."

MARK'S LODGE RED SHORTHORNS

For Sale—25 well bred cows and heifers bred, priced reasonable. A few young bulls by Double Diamond by Diamond Goods. Price, \$150. Come and see my herd.

M. F. MARKS, VALLEY FALLS, 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.

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.

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.

OTEY'S DUROCS

One spring yearling sire, fall boars by Pathfinder Chief 2d, the mighty sire, Real head headers. Priced right. Would exchange for good gilts.

W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

HIGHVIEW DUROCS

FOR SALE—TWENTY FALL BOARS By Repeater, Golden Repeater and Pathfinder. Guaranteed and priced to sell quick.

E. J. MOSER - SABBETHA, KANSAS

MULEFOOT HOGS.**REGISTERED MULEFOOTS**

Twenty choice weaned gilts; ten fall gilts; a few bred sows. Boars no kin. Catalog and prices on request.

KNOX KNOLL STOCK FARM

Humboldt - - - Kansas

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**RED POLLED CATTLE**

Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.
Horn Dorset Sheep

H. C. LaTourette, Rte. 2, Oberlin, Kan.

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

Young bulls and some extra good young cows to calve in early spring. A few yearling heifers.

I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**FOR SALE**

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams ready for service, priced worth the money.

HODARD CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

ANGUS CATTLE**Dietrich's Aberdeen-Angus**

Aged bulls, fifteen choice spring bulls. Females, all ages.

GEO. A. DIETRICH, CARBONDALE, KAN.

How About an Account Book?

Hundreds of farmers have sent to Kansas Farmer for their Farm Account Book. Have you got yours? If not, HURRY!

Our Liberal Offer Will Soon Be Withdrawn

Do not delay in starting your records for this year, but get the best and cheapest book. The account book furnished by KANSAS FARMER is small, convenient, easy to understand and easy to keep. ORDER IT TODAY.

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KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find \$1.00, for which renew my subscription for one year and send me the Farmers' Account Book as per your offer.

Name.....**R. F. D.**.....

Town..... State

The Farmer and His Markets

It is quite time for the farmers of Kansas to get together and formulate some plan whereby we may control or help at least to control the food stuff markets. There is no other branch of labor or business but what has some basis wherefrom to figure its profits. The farmer as he stands today is a mere pawn in the business world. The fellow who talks loudest and most about the farmer's easy times and get-rich-quick opportunities wants to work six hours a day and receive enough pay to keep a wife and five or six children in comparative idleness, to say nothing about the luxuries of silk stockings, picture shows and college educations.

I have faith in the farm, and I live a country life, yet I cannot help seeing the unequal opportunities meted out to the country and city lad as to pleasure and idle hours. The law permits no woman or child in the towns or cities to work except under favorable conditions and short hours. There is no farmer in the state who can run the farm in any such way. His hours must be early and late. Every member of the family must lend a helping hand. I shudder to think what would be the consequences if the farmer and his children computed their labor and time at the same ratio other professional and business employees do, and why should they not? Why should not the farmer know beforehand the per cent of gain he is to receive for his product just as the merchant, the grocer, and the druggist. In fact every other business man knows something about his own business except the farmer. The middle man does his business for him; he, himself, knows nothing about it. Corn is one price today, another tomorrow. He starts his hogs to market and before they get there the market slumps and he slumps with it. The housewife and helpful children gather in their produce with hopeful hearts. The market may give them something or nothing; who can tell? Why don't we know how much we can sell and what it will cost to produce it? Fate has or-

dained that we must trust the weather man and gamble with the elements, but why should we be forced to stake out all on a changeable market?

Why should a pair of overalls, an old straw hat, a hoe and a stone-bruise, with early to rise and late to bed, pigs to feed, cows to milk, Sunday and every other day, be such a pleasant memory to the boy overseas, calling him back to the old farm again when he can stop in the city on an eight hour job, overtime pay, long, idle evenings with attractive pleasures thrown in. Who can blame him? Governor Allen must offer him something more substantial. Mere illusions won't bring him back. He has a faint memory of an early morn, a load of luscious watermelons which had cost him hours of hard labor, the market glutted; peddle, peddle all day; crackers and cheese for lunch, a weary old drive home, silver dollars—how many? Not enough to net him 10 cents an hour if his labor was figured in. Why should he go back to the farm. Let older heads than his handle the food production question. He knows a thing of two about farm profits. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush to his way of thinking.

The world must be fed. How are we going to do it? That's the question. One thing is sure; the farmer cannot afford to hire help at present wage scales and not know what his produce is to bring him at market time. The farmer was at one time known as the landed gentry. Now he is known as the "Sucker," "Old Corn Tassel," and "Overall Jim." Yet he is the man the hungry world is looking to. Something is sure to happen soon, for already his holdbacks have begun to show thin places, another trip down hill and they will snap like tinder. What will happen then? What should have happened long ago, the middleman cut out, solid business methods adopted, rural districts improved, and farm life made attractive to both young and old. Why not begin now?—L. C. of The Meadow Farm, Neosho County.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS.

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

The World's Greatest Pork Hog

Now booking orders for spring pigs. Shipment when weaned. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

Colony, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan. (Sale at Hutchinson.)
 Aug. 21—Earl Bower, McLouth, Kan.
 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. 10—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
 Oct. 13—H. L. Glover, Grandview, Mo.
 Oct. 14—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.
 Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Emingham, Kan.
 Oct. 16—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan.
 Oct. 17—Adams & Masson, Gypsum, Kan.
 Oct. 20—P. M. Anderson, Holt, Mo.
 Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
 Oct. 23—McClelland & Sons, Blair, Kan.
 Oct. 24—Dubauch Bros., Wathena, Kan.
 Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Durocs.

July 25—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
 Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 Oct. 1—G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

The Jersey sale recently held by Ed Carey at his farm in Carlton, Oregon, broke the average record for a sale of Jerseys. A total of thirty-eight head for an average of \$131.50, which is \$7 a head higher than the best previous record. St. Mawes, a daughter of Boise Queen and granddaughter of the famous bull St. Mawes, was the top price animal of the sale. As a two-year-old she made a record of 365 days and in her first year she made 352 pounds in 151 days. She was purchased by F. A. Doerfler, of Silverton, Oregon. Frank Loughary, of Monmouth, Oregon, paid \$2,100 for a ten-day-old bull calf that was a full brother of the Rosaire cow.

The board of directors of the American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association is already at work on plans for the great national sales of the breed, known as "Polled Hereford Week," held annually at Des Moines in February. Three inspectors are on the road now visiting something over eighty herds from which cattle have been nominated for the next winter's sales. The plan is to choose about 200 or 250 head of cattle, bring them to Des Moines the first week in February, then have a competent judge select the best fifty head for the first day's sale and sell the others in the subsequent sales. This series of sales occupies the most of the week, and in connection with it is held the annual meeting of the association for the election of officers and such other business as may come before it. These sales have been held for the past three years with increasing interest on the part of both buyers and sellers and it is anticipated that next winter's sales will develop into a breed show where many of the best specimens of this now popular breed will be on exhibition and be put up for sale at auction.

The Southeastern Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized April 3, 1919, with the following officers: President, G. A. Laude, Humboldt; vice president, J. L. Jewell, Humboldt; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Campbell, Altamont; county vice presidents: Anderson, W. Bozeman, Colony; Allen, Wesley Jewell, Humboldt; Bourbon, F. C. Welch, Redfield; Coffey, C. H. White, Burlington; Crawford, H. I. Gaddis, McCune; Chautauqua, G. W. Holyrod, Cedarvale; Cherokee, Fred Cowley, Hallowell; Elk, George L. Dickie, Grenola; Greenwood, H. G. Brookover, Eureka; Labette, O. O. Massa, Edna; Linn, E. C. Smith, Pleasanton; Montgomery, I. L. Swinney, Independence; Neosho, E. S. Myers, Chanute; Wilson, V. L. Polson, Fredonia; Woodson, Henry Lauber, Yates Center. The association is launched with a good membership from the fifteen counties included in the district, and if the enthusiasm manifested is any criterion, the organization will greatly benefit the breeders as well as buyers of good Shorthorns. Spring and fall sales will be held and the offerings will be inspected by a competent judge before being accepted.

The U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, has announced July 26 for a reduction sale of registered Holstein cows and heifers. On that date seventy-five head of choice registered cattle will be offered to the public. Several will be bred to the 40-pound bull, Sir Veeman Ruby Vale Wayne 202249. This bull is a son of a 40-pound cow for which the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony paid \$8,000. There will also be several cows bred to the champion Johanna Bonheur 2d 143420, eleven times a grand champion, including the Dairy Cattle Congress and the National Dairy Show. There will be in the offering one 30-pound cow which has a 40-pound daughter, fourteen cows due to freshen before September all bred to 30-pound bulls; twenty-five heifers of breeding age, several bred to 30-pound bulls; fifteen heifer calves out of 30-pound bulls and out of high testing dams; six cows with records above 24 pounds, and a number of high class young bulls.

The Jersey sale advertised by Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kansas, for June 24, was attended by only a small crowd of representative breeders. The sale was held at the farm and resulted in the disposal of fifty-five head, including a number of small calves, at an average of \$153. The cows in milk averaged above \$200 per head. No sensational prices were made or records broken, but the averages were very fair and yet low enough to permit of liberal investments in dairy breeding stock. Several choice cows were sold with good records and a splendid lot of young heifers of popular breeding were competed for at only reasonable prices. The total returns for the entire offering were very satisfactory to Doctor Lomax.

Jones Bros., the well known Poland China breeders, have announced October 7 for their annual fall sale of Poland Chinas. On that date they will offer twenty head of

Sterling 500-Shot Air Rifle FREE



Boys, here is your chance to get that air rifle.

This is a real up-to-the-minute Air Rifle. Shoots 500 shots without stopping to reload, and is guaranteed to shoot accurately. We are going to give away several hundred of these guns to boys who will send us only two subscriptions to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00 each and 25 cents extra for shipping charges. Just send us two subscriptions for one year each and \$2.25 to pay for them, and we will send you this fine air rifle free and postpaid. Use the blank for sending us your order.

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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay for one year's subscription for each of the following:

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

Please send Air Rifle, prepaid, to

Name..... Address.....

Beautiful Waterproof Apron FREE



This is not an ordinary apron, but is made of beautiful waterproof material which gives the appearance of the finest quality of checked ging-ham.

EASILY CLEANED

The waterproof material of which this apron is made will keep clean much longer than any ordinary apron, and it can be easily washed with soap and water or cleaned with gasoline without injury to the fabric or color.

COLOR

We can furnish these aprons in either light blue checked or pink checked. In ordering, state color wanted.

The aprons are 30 inches long and 28 inches wide, with bib 9½ to 10 inches.

OUR OFFER

We will send this beautiful and useful waterproof apron to all who will send us only two subscribers to Kansas Farmer for one year at \$1.00 each. Send us two subscribers on the blank below, with \$2.00 to pay for them, and we will send you the apron by return mail, postage prepaid.

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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay for one year's subscription for each of the following:

Name..... Address.....

Name..... Address.....

Please send Waterproof Apron, color....., to

Name..... Address.....

choice spring boars sired by Jones' Col. Jack. A few will be by Norman Bob by Big Bob and out of a Chief Price 2d dam. This hog is a line-bred by Big Bob and Chief Price 2d. Jones' Jones by Gerstale Jones is also used in the herd. This hog's dam was old Silver Tip by Big Orange. Fifteen head of large spring gilts will be included in the offering, and ten fall yearling gilts. Several sows in the herd are such as Joe's Chief Lady 3d by Joe Jr., her dam being Chief Price Lady by old Chief Price 2d. This splendid sow has raised a litter of ten pigs by Jones' Col. Jack. Two extra good sows in the herd by old B Wonder out of Buster Over dams, that have good litters by Jones' Col. Jack. B Wonder was one of the best breeding sons old A Wonder ever sired. Jumbo Maid and Lady Jumbo 3d both have good litters by Jones' Col. Jack. This hog is proving a great

breeder of large even litters and, as the old Col. Jack is gone, this hog may prove his greatest breeding son.

The sale of Jersey cattle advertised by Mrs. Idell Knabb, Leavenworth, Kansas, for Monday, June 23, was held as advertised. Owing to a heavy rain the day before the sale many local buyers who had planned to attend by driving their automobiles were unable to attend. Only a small crowd of farmers and breeders was present. Forty-one head of females sold for an average of \$96.75 per head. J. B. Smith, of Platt County, Missouri, was a strong competitor and purchased several of the young heifer calves. Many of the cows were bred to freshen this fall and did not bring quite their value, as the demand and competition was for cows in milk or that would freshen soon.



CLINTON HERD

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
 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. Every pig immune and we record them.

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

ERHART'S POLAND CHINAS

Have a few bred sows and bred gilts priced reasonable. All immune. Several fall boars ready for service. Write your wants.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS

VOICE LOT OF POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS FOR SALE.

A Few Fall Pigs.
 CHAS. E. GREENE
 Peabody, Kansas

SPOTTED POLANDS—SHROPSHIRE

Choice fall boars. Registered ram lambs by Broughton 2434 and Senator Bibby VI. R. W. SONNENMOSER, WESTON, MO.

BIG-TYPE Poland Weanling Boar Pigs

Large spring pigs in pairs or trios, priced to sell. Write your wants. Annual fall sale October 14.
 L. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

Herd Boar Prospects by Spotted Colossus, spotted to Date, and Woodrow Wilson; \$50 to \$250. T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM
 Registered Jerseys from choice Jersey cows. Sire's dam is the highest producing cow in Kansas. Prices reasonable.
 TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, few old enough for service from Eminent Flying Fox dams, sired by Idalia's Raleigh, a son of the great Queen's Raleigh. Write for prices.
 THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KAN.

Wasted Talent

"There is nothing sadder than wasted talents."

"You're right!" exclaimed Farmer Cornstossel. "Think of what these miserable cutworms could accomplish if they'd organize as lawn mowers."—Washington Star.

When figuring on a water tank for the dairy herd, allow for about 160 pounds, or 20 gallons, for each cow daily.

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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 W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising
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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Hereford Cattle.
 Kansas, July 28 and 29—J. O. Southard, Comiskey.

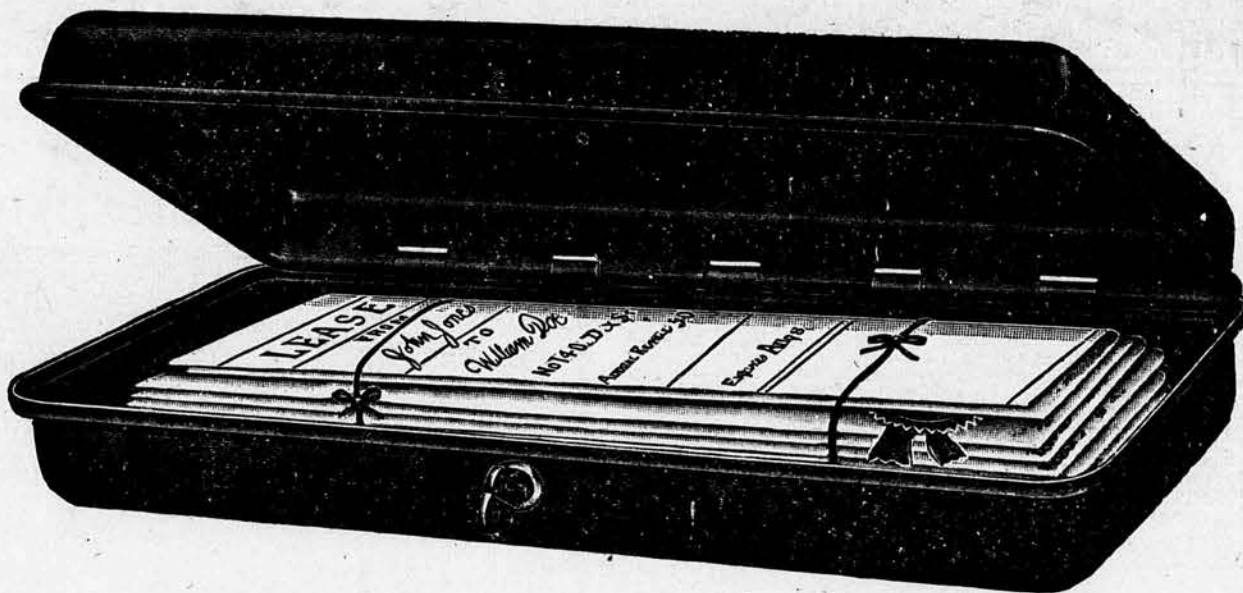
Jersey Cattle.
 Kan. June 23—Mrs. William Knabb, Leavenworth.

Spotted Poland Chinas.
 Oct. 11—R. W. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.
 Feb. 14—R. W. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.

Holsteins.
 July 26—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm

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