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of the Farm and Home

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BOYS AND GIRLS GROW PIGS

Educational Features of Club Work Emphasised by Club Leaders

By Janette Long, Extension Division, Kansas Agricultural College, in "Hogs in Kansas."

KANSAS hog breeders and feeders who are now holding the field soon will have healthy competition from a source undreamed of a few years ago. Kansas farm boys and girls are growing breeding stock and market hogs in a way that is bound to win recognition from the pork producers of the state.

These boys and girls are members of the state pig clubs and state sow-and-litter clubs organized by the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College. This work is supervised by the state club leader, who is employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College, and the details of the work are planned and put into operation by a specialist in animal husbandry who has direct charge of the pig and baby-beef club work promoted by the college. The club members are encouraged in the production of pure-bred hogs and are taught the proper care and feeding of breeding stock and market hogs.

Boys and girls ten to eighteen years of age are eligible to membership in the pig and sow-and-litter clubs, and the requirements in feeding and handling are those recognized by hogmen as essential for profitable pork production. Records of all feed weights and costs are kept by the members, and these have an important place in the calculation of the results of the year's work.

Special emphasis was placed on the state pig-club work in 1917 at the time the farmers of this country were asked to grow more pork for our allies and our own soldiers in Europe. The state pig and baby-beef club leader was appointed at that time.

At the present time 821 Kansas boys and girls belong to the state pig clubs. Each one of these club members is growing out at least one pig, and many of them have sows and litters of five to ten pigs. It requires little figuring to estimate the amount of pork that will be added to the state's production by this young army, and when it is realized that most of these boys and girls are growing pure-bred pigs as foundation stock the permanent value of their work is apparent. The year's work will close in November, when the records will be compared and the prize winners will be named.

Where possible, clubs of five or more members are organized and a local leader is selected. The local leader's duty is to encourage the boys and girls and to help in an advisory capacity in the feeding and record-keeping. The members meet occasionally to give attention to the club business and to discuss their work, and sometimes a social hour is added to the program. These sessions are interesting and helpful and are enjoyed by the club members. The club pledge—"I consecrate my

head, my heart, my hands, and my health, through food production and food conservation, to help win the World War and world peace"—is typical of the spirit of these young pork producers. Such patriotic names as "Hoover Pig Club," "Old Glory," "Funston Liberty Pig Club," "Over the Top," "Win the War," and "Boy Scout Pig Club" have been adopted by many of the organizations. The children are working with a purpose in view, and their interest and enthusiasm increase as they study their records and gain experience in the work.

Sixty-three of the State Pig Club members exhibited their pigs at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka this year (1918), and a number were represented by exhibits at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. These exhibits attracted the attention and gained the interest of both fair visitors and fair associations, and better inducements will be offered these young exhibitors next year in the hope that they may be encouraged to show their stock in greater numbers. The State Pig Club exhibits included pure-bred animals of the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, and Hampshire breeds. The proud exhibitors were present in good numbers and never tired of stroking their pigs or making their stalls more comfortable. These boys and girls stated many times to questioners

that they are in the pig club work to stay. One boy, when asked if he wanted to sell his sow, answered emphatically, "No, I'm not going to sell her; I'm going to keep her and grow more pigs." No more interested crowd was seen around any of the judging rings than that made up of these young owners of the pig club exhibits when the animals in their classes were being placed.

The work of the state pig clubs is endorsed generally by the county farm bureaus as a part of their work and is being encouraged by the agricultural agents over the state. Prizes to the amount of \$120 have been offered by the Nemaha County farm bureau, to be distributed among winning pig club members in that county in November. The officers of the farm bureau have voiced their estimate of the educational value of the pig club work by insisting that the awards be made on the daily gain, cost per pound of gain, and individuality of the pig.

Bankers also have shown their faith in the state pig club work by loaning the members money with which to buy their pigs. One Emporia banker has given the Lyon County Pig Club members a joint membership in the National Duroc Jersey Registry Association. The pigs are registered in the national association in the name of the Lyon County

Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association. Any boy in the county may join the local club if he owns a pure-bred Duroc Jersey pig or sow and is willing to carry out the requirements of a local association. The surplus stock will be disposed of each fall at a sale arranged for the members.

A Glasco banker accepted personal notes from fourteen members of the sow-and-litter club in that community for loans with which to buy sows.

One of the most encouraging features of the pig club work is the interest shown by breeders in the local organizations. In a number of cases, by making special prices to the members, they have made it possible for the boys and girls to start their club work with pure-bred animals, which they could not have bought had the breeders not made this sacrifice in their favor. One breeder near McLouth, in Atchison County, furnished pure-bred Poland China gilts to the thirteen members of the sow-and-litter club at a price of \$50 each, and the banker loaned the money for the purchase of the gilts. This breeder has given the club members the privilege of selling their hogs with his at the time he disposes of his surplus stock in November.

Another breeder in Osage County sold five pure-bred Duroc Jersey barrows to the members of the Boy Scout Pig Club at Carbondale for \$7 each. The statement that the pigs were to be used in club work was responsible for the bargain price. These pigs are being fed out by their owners, who will invest their returns in pure-bred gilts, which they will use in the sow-and-litter contest the coming year.

Melvin Jung, one of the Rice County members, paid \$25 for a pure-bred pig fifty-eight days old. His pig made an average daily gain of 1.5 pounds for 210 days, at a cost of 8½ cents a pound, and all feeds except the pasture were bought. This boy was awarded first place in the Duroc Jersey boar class at the Topeka fair, and his sister won first place on her Duroc Jersey sow.

One Rice County member sold three pure-bred pigs from a litter of eight, for \$100, for breeding purposes. Another member in that county raised ten pure-bred pigs from a litter of eleven.

One of the sow-and-litter club members bought a pure-bred registered Poland China gilt for \$50 in January, and in March a litter of five gilts was farrowed. He sold four for \$80 at eleven weeks of age, this sale price covering the cost of the sow and the feed given her and the pigs. He has his foundation stock and his gilt as profit.

Members of the Win the War Sow-and-Litter Club at Olathe have done such good work that they have gained the helpful interest of the people of the

(Continued on Page Seven)



NOEL YINGLING, twelve years of age, is the proud owner of this Duroc Jersey gilt, Pet, and her fine litter of twelve red pigs. Noel is a member of a pig club in Brown County, Kansas. His brother, Ivan, fifteen years of age, is president of another pig club. He also has a Duroc Jersey gilt and a litter of seven pigs. The pig club leader, while visiting Ivan this spring, remarked that he was "interested up to his ears" in his pigs.

After Ivan became a club member, Noel became enthusiastic about the club work and persuaded Ivan to sell Pet to him for \$93. Ivan now regrets having sold Pet, since her litter is so large, and he feels that she was worth more money. He tells Noel that it will break him up in business to buy feed for so many pigs.

Both Ivan and Noel have enrolled in a corn club and expect to raise corn to feed their pigs.

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Concrete for Permanence

FARMING is a business and as such must be governed by the same principles which determine success in other businesses. The man who persists in looking upon farming as a science or an art only and fails to develop the business side of his occupation cannot hope to make any great success financially. This is a side of farming that has too long been overlooked by our agricultural colleges, or at least not given the attention it deserves. The Agricultural College of Kansas is at last beginning to make some progress in the matter of taking up investigations that will be helpful in promoting better business methods in connection with farming operations. The department of agricultural economics is definitely taking up the business side of farming. It deals with the business problems which confront the farmer on his own farm and those problems which must be dealt with by groups of farmers. Agricultural economics takes up the economic side of all phases of agriculture and consequently its field for work is almost unlimited.

The department of agricultural economics was established September 1, 1918. The work now being done by the department was started several years ago, but was not correlated in the one department until last fall. In addition to the teaching of agricultural economics, marketing and co-operation, farm management, farm cost accounting and other courses dealing with the economic side of farming, a number of studies are being made which deal with the farm business and with the economic activities of all farmers.

A study of the marketing of Kansas butter has been completed and published as Bulletin 216 of the Kansas Experiment Station.

Profits Are Studied

In the farm management work, surveys have been made in many counties. Labor income surveys have been made in fifteen counties to determine the things which were limiting the profits of farmers and hindering the development of agriculture in those parts of the state. In several of these counties the surveys have been repeated for several years to determine an average of a number of years gives the same results as a study which includes only one year's business operations.

These studies have shown clearly that the average farm is lacking in well organized diversity and that farmers need to pay more attention to the maintenance of soil fertility, so that good crop yields may be obtained; and farmers need to keep live stock of good producing ability. A desirable diversity on most of the farms can be obtained by the keeping of more live stock of better quality. The addition of a greater number of live stock in the farm business would also aid in maintaining soil fertility if the manure produced is properly conserved and utilized.

Complete cost accounts have been kept on a number of farms to determine accurately the cost of all farm operations and the relative profits of the various farm enterprises. It is planned to enlarge this work materially within the immediate future. This type of work is much in demand at the present time and the department is constantly being requested to furnish information regarding the cost of producing various farm products.

Wheat Cost Determined

During the past summer a survey of 300 farms in twelve typical wheat growing counties of the state was made to determine the approximate cost of growing wheat.

Another project under way is to determine the methods through which the farmers acquire the ownership of farms and to ascertain if present day farmers are being retarded in their progress toward obtaining ownership.

A study has been made of co-operative enterprises in the state and a publica-

tion is in preparation dealing with various phases of co-operative endeavor on the part of farmers. These studies have included the work of live stock shipping associations, farmers' co-operative elevators, farmers' co-operative stores and various other co-operative enterprises.

The various phases of farm tenancy are being studied and the study of the means by which farmers acquire ownership is one of the initial stages of an extensive study of tenancy conditions in Kansas.

Studies Useful at Once

Many of the studies which have been completed, or are now under way, are more or less preliminary to other studies which will be taken up later. The studies which have been made are also of immediate use in their application to farming conditions at present.

It is the plan of the department to continue and develop these studies dealing with the business problems of the individual farm and of agriculture such as the cost of producing various farm products, marketing these products, rural credit both long and short time, co-operative enterprises, the various phases of the tenancy problem and other important agricultural problems, as rapidly as the facilities of the department will permit.

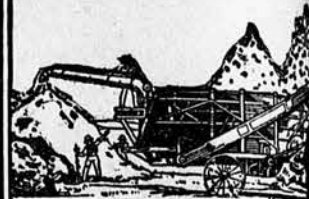
Broken Gears

When a driving pinion is injured, a hard knocking will be heard in the rear axle, and usually there will also be unpleasant jerking. This is an indication that teeth or parts of teeth have been broken off and are being caught between the gears, where they are causing more damage. The thing to do is to bring the car to a standstill at once and investigate. Most rear axles are accessible through the differential housings, and it is easy to remove some of the grease and discover the extent of the damage. Quite often by removing the broken parts of the teeth from the case it is possible to drive considerable distances without further damage unless whole teeth are out. Driving the car after the noise is heard may result in the ruin of the master gear, whereas the loss of a pinion only would be the extent of the damage if the car is promptly stopped.

If your engine overheats, examine the fan belt to see if it is slipping. If this is working properly, feel the radiator after the engine is warmed up and see if it is cool at the bottom and hot at the top. This would indicate poor circulation and a pump out of order. If the pump is found to be working properly and the radiator is not clogged up with some patent no-leak compound, there is another cause which may be making the engine overheat, and that is too much gasoline. The driver who learns to hold his gasoline feed down to the lowest possible notch, driving "on the spark," as some call it—that is, with a well advanced spark—except when slowly climbing a steep grade, usually has a cool motor. Too much gasoline will cut down the speed and overheat the engine.

The first motion picture forum in the United States was recently established at a school in Boston by the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor. It proved so successful that a number of others will be established soon. The plan is to use films imparting some definite social, economic or patriotic lesson, with discussion by the audience in the open forum style to bring out the strong and show up the weak points in the teaching. The first picture shown was a dramatization of Edward Everett Hale's classic, "The Man Without a Country."

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WHEAT HARVEST HAS BEGUN

This week will see the wheat harvest in full blast over much of Kansas. Kansas is the first state to adopt strictly business methods in getting the necessary labor to harvest the immense crop which is now ready to cut. The Kansas wheat belt harvest labor conference, it is called, met in Hutchinson early May and agreed upon a wage scale high enough to attract labor for the harvest period. Fifty cents an hour will be the standard wheat belt harvest wage for pitchers, shockers, header drivers, and under drivers. Sixty cents will be paid for stackers, and 70 cents is being offered for teams. While the Federal Labor Bureau in co-operation with the state officials has used every effort possible to locate and bring in labor, the harvest conference, which is a permanent organization, decided to spend about \$2,000 in advertising for harvest labor. Contracts were placed for advertising in many of the daily and weekly papers in Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa. The money is being appropriated by the counties in the wheat belt, either from county funds or by commercial organizations. This should serve as insurance that there will be plenty of labor available. The labor coming in response to these advertisements will be distributed by the efficient organization which has been created by the United States Employment Service, where being field offices all through the wheat belt.

Those who live where general or diversified farming is the practice cannot realize fully the situation as it exists where wheat is the main farm project. It has been estimated that 224,000 men will be required to harvest the crop, and of this number Kansas cannot supply more than 101,000. The remainder must come from outside the state. In a county like Pawnee, for example, in the heart of the wheat belt, 5,600 men are needed for the harvest period. The county cannot supply more than 1,500. The planting of a big acreage of wheat can be accomplished with a comparatively small amount of labor. A man with six horses and a big drill can seed twenty to twenty-five acres a day, and the work of seeding alone is often distributed over a period of sixty days. When the harvest comes on it takes six men and eight horses to cover the area the one man and six horses can seed in a day, and harvest work can seldom be extended over more than sixteen days without there being serious loss.

There probably has never been a finer prospect for a big wheat crop in the history of the state. There will be good wheat in sections where the crop has not been profitable for a number of years. The most important factor in saving the crop from now on is dry weather. The best efforts of all organizations in the state should be directed toward the one big effort of harvesting the crop the next few weeks.

FINANCE PRODUCERS' COMMITTEE

A levy of 5 cents a car, to be collected by all commission firms at all live stock markets upon each car of cattle, sheep or hogs bought or sold by them, has been proposed as a means of financing the producers' committee of fifteen which was organized at Chicago a few weeks ago. This proposition was made by the executive committee of the Kansas Live Stock Association at its recent meeting in Kansas City. This Kansas organization, which is the strongest of its kind in the United States, is going on the theory that this producers' committee of

fifteen has a real job and can do something in the matter of stabilization of prices and the cutting out of some of the wastes of marketing. A portion of the official action of the executive committee of the Kansas association will be used by its secretary, J. H. Mercer, when he meets with the committee of fifteen at its next conference, which will soon be held. The resolutions adopted represent the views of the Kansas Live Stock Association on marketing and other important questions. The portion of the resolutions touching on the activities of the producers' committee follow:

"The entire cattle industry of the United States has been urged by governmental authorities during 1917 and 1918 to increase production; to conserve the cow and save the calf, with the result that cattle raisers have patriotically increased their herds. The condition now confronting the owner of cattle, and cattle which have been bought at war prices and fed war feed, is critical. Fat cattle now being marketed are losing from \$20 to \$50 per head while lumber, iron, manufacturing goods and all labor have advanced since the signing of the armistice.

"Therefore, the Kansas Live Stock Association requests that the producers' committee of fifteen co-operate with the bureau of markets to the full limit of their authority, to prevent ruin to the cattle industry of this country.

"This association recommends further that our committeeman, J. H. Mercer, and the producers' committee of fifteen consult with the United States Railway Administration and urge that stock cars be furnished to shippers only in such numbers and at such times as will prevent excessive and undesired receipts and so that stable markets may be maintained.

"The Kansas Live Stock Association requests that the producers' committee levy a fee of 5 cents per car to be collected by all commission merchants at all live stock markets, on each car of cattle, sheep or hogs which may be bought or sold by them. The collection so made to be used in financing the affairs and expenses of the producers' committee.

"This association urges the producers' committee to appoint a grievance committee at all markets, whose duties shall be to hear and adjust, if possible, all complaints that may arise between any member of any live stock association and any public utility, commission company, etc. And further to ascertain the reasons for unusual fluctuation in the price of live stock; to keep a record of the price of dressed meats and to otherwise preserve such statistics as may be of value to the cattle industry in the future. Should the producers' committee not deem it expedient to appoint such grievance committees, then the Kansas Live Stock Association hereby authorizes its board of directors to establish such a committee at the Kansas City and St. Joseph stock yards."

Wichita was selected as the place for the next annual convention of the Kansas Live Stock Association.

CONSUMERS ON THE COMMITTEE

The Missouri Live Stock Association believes the consumer should have representation on the producers' committee of fifteen, and presented a suggestion to that effect to the executive committee of the Kansas association at its recent meeting in Kansas City. Organized labor is the only section of the consuming classes that is in position to name any representation. In presenting this sug-

gestion the Missouri association pointed out the fact that there is a wide discrepancy between the selling price of animals on foot and the price of meat to the ultimate consumer, and that unreasonable prices are now being extorted from the general public, and for this reason suggests that the Bureau of Markets or any other government agency should be urged to investigate the business of the retailer in meats with a view to ascertaining the proper relation of the wholesale to the retail price.

This plan for a consumer representative on the committee has been presented at various times by C. E. Yancey of Liberty, Missouri, who was a member of the meat division of the United States Food Administration. There may be some merit to the proposition, as the consumer is vitally interested in whatever takes place from the time the animals leave the producers' hands until they are sold over the retail counter.

SET ALARMS AHEAD

Both houses of Congress have now favored the repeal of the daylight saving law in spite of the vigorous efforts put forth by the city classes to retain this unnatural time. These people seem to feel that farmers are most inconsiderate because they refuse to submit to the intolerable nuisance and actual loss resulting from having to conform to the fast time in carrying out farming activities. Many of the editorials written in support of the city view are not true to fact and some are positively foolish and inconsistent. Even the laboring man of the city can see the folly of forcing such inconvenience and loss of efficiency upon agriculture as an industry, and the American Federation of Labor, at its recent annual meeting, refused to go on record against the demand for the repeal of the daylight-saving law. The joy-riders and golf players, who constitute the big element so insistent on having the clock an hour and a half ahead of the sun so as to fool themselves into going to work an hour earlier, might try setting their alarm clocks an hour earlier. The result will be the same, and the farmers will suffer no inconvenience or loss of efficiency in production.

POTATO BLIGHT THREATENS CROP

A serious outbreak of potato blight has developed in the potato fields of the Kaw Valley growers. For the past week or two the weather conditions have been very favorable for the development of potato blight. Although there were no indications of the disease two weeks ago, the experienced potato grower knew that it was a safe policy to have the spraying outfit ready. Prof. L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist at our agricultural college, was in close touch with the situation and had sent out warnings to all the principal potato growing districts, these being brought to the attention of the growers largely through the medium of the county agents. The blight has now developed extensively, says Professor Melchers. Growers must take immediate action if serious loss is to be prevented.

The early blight spreads rapidly in damp, muggy weather, beginning at the lowermost leaves where it forms brown spots, and spreads to the top of the plants. Gradually the leaves turn brown and hang limp on the stalks. The plants caught at this time by the early blight will not be able to finish forming the tubers. It is urged that all potatoes be sprayed as soon as possible to stop the loss. Bordeaux mixture is being recommended, using the 5:5:50 formula. It is absolutely necessary that the spray-

ing be done thoroughly, for if the mist only strikes the tops of the plants, it will not prevent the blight from spreading. In some cases where the vines are large, it becomes necessary to have the plots gone over twice, getting the center and bottom leaves covered with spray in as far as possible. In some fields the growth is so rank that it almost seems impossible to drive through with a sprayer, but the injury which will be done to the vines will not be as serious as the loss of foliage through the blight fungus. Growers are urged to spray their potatoes by all means.

Those desiring further details on the preparation of the spray material or the method of applying should communicate with their county agricultural agent or write direct to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas.

CANADIAN FARMERS ORGANIZE

Farmers of Canada are becoming a power in influencing legislation. There is a permanent council of agriculture. Representatives are chosen annually by seven farmer organizations and all provinces are represented. This council has now asked members of parliament a single question regarding their attitude toward its platform: "Do you or do you not support our platform?" An answer in the negative will be followed by an independent candidate.

Canadian public officials are good politicians and are not likely to ignore or defy the requests coming from the organized farmers. Their platform is of peculiar interest to the people of the United States, for it deals not with local affairs, but with world matters. It declares for the acceptance of reciprocity with the United States, for a league of nations, for payment of the war debt by removing the protective tariff, for the nationalization of natural resources, and the public ownership of public utilities. These are some of the very questions which the people of the United States are called upon to answer.

Actual cost of the service is not the only factor entering into the fixing of freight rates. For example, a special rate on a 2,000-car shipment of drain tile to the Pecos Valley of New Mexico was made not long ago by the Santa Fe Railroad. This rate was so low as to barely pay the cost of the service, but from the standpoint of the railroad operators it will in time bring increase in future traffic. A low rate on tile will naturally increase its use in draining low, seepy land, and make a farm more productive. During the war the Railroad Administration in making up its rate advances, which became effective June 25, 1918, purposely made many rates high to discourage shipment in order to release equipment for handling necessary war material. Rates on tile were among those greatly increased. The necessity for such freight rates no longer exists, and materials needed to increase productive efficiency should have more favorable rates as soon as possible. Farmers' organizations will find much to do along the line of making such needs of agriculture known.

Soldiers who fought in the war with Spain lost in weight on an average of twenty-two pounds each; the average American soldier at the end of the fighting in 1918 weighed twelve pounds more than when he went into the army. Contrasting the work of the quartermaster and the medical and sanitary departments in the two wars isn't exactly comforting to the present day critics.

FARMERS AND THE RAILROADS

Inefficiency of Government Ownership Has Been Demonstrated

WHAT shall be done with the railroads, is one of the big questions before us. We are now in the midst of a most chaotic transportation muddle. Agriculture and transportation are most closely allied as factors in our national prosperity. Farmers are vitally concerned in the future of transportation.

We have been having a valuable object lesson in the wartime government control of railroads. While it has been expensive and annoying, it will perhaps hasten the ultimate settlement on a definite policy in railroad management.

Advocates of government ownership are probably not so sure now that this is the correct solution of the railroad question. The editor of the National Grange Monthly in the June issue takes considerable satisfaction in pointing out that the National Grange has never advocated government ownership of the railroads and has repeatedly refused to commit the organization to such a policy, though strongly importuned to do so by some advocates thereof; while as often and as emphatically has the National Grange declared for such vigorous regulation and control of private ownership as shall safeguard alike the interests of the public and the legitimate investments of the owners. This has been for years the consistent policy of the National Grange and it has never once deviated therefrom.

"It is looking like a pretty sound policy these days, too," says the editor. "The 'great adventure' of the past two years in railroading has been undoubtedly the best thing that ever happened for America, even though it does take a billion or two of real dollars to pay the bill; and even if it does eliminate what at one time looked like a very promising issue for the next presidential campaign! The public never learned so much, in so short a time, about any one subject as they have learned about government operation of the railroads; while there are features about the lesson which will serve to keep it in mind far into the future!

"The transportation experience involved in this 'great adventure' has been disastrous, exasperating and costly, but perhaps having it has saved the country from a greater disaster. Cautious buyers of an article frequently ask for a sample before closing a permanent deal. In this case the sample is sufficient. Now let's get back to business, on the safe and sane lines which the Grange has always advocated—the only course of common sense and reason."

It will be helpful in thinking over and discussing the railroad question to go back to the condition of affairs in the period preceding our entrance into the world war. This is well set forth in an article prepared for KANSAS FARMER a little over two years ago by James T. Elliott and not published at that time because of the many circumstances incident to our war preparations. What follows is exactly as written two years ago:

"Farm produce, the foundation for all national wealth, would be worthless without the aid of that gigantic superstructure, the railroads, in transporting it to market. The farmer might produce the most bountiful of crops, but if he was without railroad facilities to ship his product to market, it would be worthless to him and to the nation, and eventually would rot on his hands, thus reducing him and the nation to poverty amid an ocean of plenty.

"This condition of affairs was exemplified in 1907 and again in this present moment (March, 1917), when in both cases a lack of yards, terminals and equipment made it impossible for the railroads to meet the transportation demands made upon them by shippers of the country.

"It will be recalled that 1907 was a year of plenty, both on the farm and in the manufacturing industries of the country, yet it was a year of panic in the agricultural, commercial and financial progress of the nation. Why, is asked? Because of the substantial increase in business offered, the railroads found themselves without sufficient yard space, track, cars and motive power to adequately handle it. It was not a panic due to poor crops or failures in commercial circles, but was a panic brought on by the inability of communities and sections of the country to deal with one another because the railroad facilities were inadequate. Congestion everywhere; not yards or sufficient capacity for trains; not tracks sufficient to carry them; not cars sufficient to transport the business of the people. Thus these factors, in a year of plenty, caused the panic.

Lack of Railroad Equipment

"In the year 1916 and at the present moment, the same conditions exist and for identically the same reason. Grain elevators in the West are choked to capacity while insufficient transportation facilities to take this product of the farmer to the points where it is needed the most is causing loss to the farmer on one hand, while on the other it is adding to the high cost of living and causing dissatisfaction and want among the poorer classes in some sections of the country.

"This lack of cars to meet the demands of the nation is explained by Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, in a communication to the American Druggist Syndicate under date of January 24. Mr. Smith says:

"Our foreign trade has increased from \$4,000,000,000 at the beginning of the war to \$8,000,000,000 at the present time, and domestic trade has increased from about \$30,000,000,000 to \$46,000,000,000, the domestic trade showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent and the foreign nearly 100 per cent. "In addition to this enormous foreign trade movement to and from tide water, there has been set up a greater internal industrial situation in manufacture and commerce to provide these supplies, which, in many cases, have to be handled half a dozen times from one plant to another in the process of manufacturing and finishing. "This condition was precipitated almost immediately and the railroads within a few months were called upon to perform, in many instances, a service 40 per cent in excess of the preceding year. The railroads had not the reserve for such a condition and were unable financially to anticipate it."

Little New Construction

"In the past railroad construction and improvements kept step with the nation's progress. This has been a pronounced help to farmers of the country and particularly to those of Kansas and neighboring states, where the advent and close proximity of railroads to farm lands have increased enormously the value of these lands, and also has given the farmers the transportation that has made many of them wealthy, and practically all of them independent.

"But railroad construction and extensions have dwindled down until in the year 1915 there was less railroad con-

struction than in any year, omitting the Civil War period, since 1848. There was less than 1,000 miles of new railroad constructed in 1915 in the United States. Thus, in a field which has heretofore been an inviting field of enterprise; in a field that has found heretofore at every hand, investors who were seeking to invest their surplus means, we find that in the year mentioned railroad construction into new territory has been, in effect, arrested, and that nothing is going on in the way of carrying this pioneer of progress into the untouched wealth of the United States.

"The troubles of the railroads began in real earnest with the passage of the Hepburn law some ten or more years ago. State legislatures and state railroad commissions began to legislate against the railroads. State lines became readjustment points for interstate trains. In fact the crossing of every state line meant some change or addition in the equipment of trains.

Serving Many Masters

"It was a case of the railroads serving forty-nine masters—forty-eight states and the federal government—and it is this conflicting legislation, from which neither the public or the railroads have benefited, which has cost the railroads many millions of dollars every year, and from which the railroads seek relief.

"Here are a few of the restrictive state railroad enactments which will give the farmers of Kansas and adjoining states some idea of how these laws affect the railroads. These are extracts from official records and can easily be verified.

"Fifteen states, by prescribing a minimum daily movement for freight cars, or by imposing heavy penalties for delays, attempt to favor their own traffic. Twenty states regulate hours of railway service, the variations running from ten to sixteen hours a day. Twenty-eight states specify headlight requirements without an approach to uniformity.

"In 1913, out of the magnificent total of 1,395 proposed enactments, 230 were placed upon the statute books of the several states. Between 1912 and 1915 upward of 4,000 bills affecting railroads were introduced into Congress and our several state legislatures, of which 440 have become laws.

"Twenty states have adopted 'extra-crew' laws. Nine attempts in six years have been made to secure federal approval for such a law, but without success. Twenty-one states, however, refused to enact such a law. Nineteen states have legally asserted their right to control bond and stock issues of railroads operating within their limits, and doubtless this number will increase. Missouri adopted a train-crew law, but, on a referendum of the voters of the state, the law was rejected by a vote of 324,085 to 159,593—more than two

to one in favor of the railroads. In the fiscal year 1914, 166 railroads, operating 204,610 miles, reported an expense of \$4,051,533 for compliance with extra-crew legislation. This amount equals a return of 5 per cent on \$80,000,000 of capital. These companies reported a total expense of \$28,703,983 in consequence of legislation regulating operation.

"One state requires cuspidors in passenger cars. An adjacent state prohibits this practice. This state is traversed by carriers passing through the 'cuspidor' state! One state requires screens in the windows of passenger cars and these cars traverse a neighboring state where screens are forbidden.

"During a recent hearing before the Senate committee on interstate commerce on the Shepard bill to abolish the doctrine of the Shreveport case, the question of state discriminations was emphasized. While Louisiana was protesting against this bill, telegrams of protest from St. Louis and Kansas City commercial bodies were received and read. St. Louis contended that the Shepard bill would permit Illinois to exclude St. Louis from the commerce of that state; Kansas City claimed that it would be excluded from the markets of Kansas and Oklahoma. A Tennessee congressman appeared and protested that the bill would enable Arkansas to exclude Memphis from its markets. And while Louisiana was protesting the action of Texas, the city of Natchez in Mississippi was protesting the exclusion of its business from Louisiana markets. While the Virginia Commission was complaining before the Interstate Commerce Commission against North Carolina for discriminating rates, its chairman, Judge Prentice, was favoring the adoption of the Shepard bill before the Senate committee referred to.

"It is this conflicting and pernicious legislation on the part of forty-nine different masters on the one hand and the insistent demand for increased wages on the part of 400,000 train service employees on the other, that has brought about this stagnant condition in railroad progress.

"The railroads, notwithstanding the great physical and financial burdens this legislation has forced upon them, have endeavored in all cases to obey the mandates of these laws, and in so doing have impoverished themselves and almost destroyed their credit. They have positively refused to increase their financial burdens by adding \$100,000,000 or 25 per cent a year to them, simply because the highest paid railroad employee in the world demand this increase under the flimsy disguise of asking for an eight-hour day.

Forced Wage Increases

"The ramification of this matter, with the trainmen's brotherhoods on one side and the National Conference Committee of the railroads on the other, which finally reached President Wilson and Congress last August and temporarily ended with the brotherhoods withdrawing their strike order following the forced passage by Congress, in forty-eight hours, of the Adamson law, are too well known to necessitate their repetition here. That law was scheduled to go into effect January 1, 1917, but by mutual consent this has been delayed, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the law. Should this high tribunal declare the law invalid, the railroads will then be right back where they were last August; namely, facing the greatest strike in annals of modern history, with the alternative of being mulcted out of \$100,000,000 a year by their train service employees. If on the other hand the law is upheld, the railroads will be forced to add this big wage increase to their

(Continued on Page Seven)

FOUR big items of legislation in which farm interests have a direct and definite interest, occupy the center of the stage, with a host of minor matters, each of major importance in its own field. The "Big Four" are: What is to be the future of the railroads? How shall the evils in the packers' monopoly of food distribution be remedied? What is to be the policy of the government toward the telegraph, telephone and wireless services? How shall we build and operate an American merchant marine? . . . There is a growing conviction among our farmers that the government should keep out of all business except so far as may be necessary to protect the public against every form of injustice. . . . Our country seems to have become nauseated with the idea of government operation of anything, with all the "stagnation that comes with red tape and bureaucracy." We certainly have had enough of privately-owned and government-operated utilities.—National Grange Monthly.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SHIPS

Farmers Want to Know About Plans for Merchant Marine

THAT the farmers of this country do not favor any kind of a subsidy for our merchant marine, and oppose government ownership and operation or government ownership with private operation, was the opinion expressed by T. C. Atkeson in speaking for the National Grange at the recent conference in Edward M. Hurley's office to discuss the future of American shipping.

"The National Grange today," said Mr. Atkeson, "has in its paid membership more than 600,000 members, and they are dues-paying members, organized into a compact and well disciplined fraternity, which has its subordinate bodies in more than 7,000 communities, and its county, its state and its national organizations. These hundreds of thousands of farmers and farmers' wives, in their subordinate Granges, constitute a school of economics, as well as an evidence of American independence, and they have studied and thought long and well, not only on the matter which is here before us, but on many other questions of American policy and of interest to the farm people. The opinions of these men and women are expressed by their duly elected delegates in the thirty-three State Granges, these are carefully studied and formulated, and in turn the masters of these thirty-three State Granges, and their wives, who stand equal with them in all matters of Grange government, bring the carefully formulated opinions of the State Granges into the National Grange. So I speak here not only as the representative of this great body of producing farmers, but as their representative guided by formal expression of carefully considered opinions, and bound by precedents of years of careful study and action.

"As a matter for academic discussion there seems to be but one side to the question of having a merchant marine. We all agree that this great nation ought to have the greatest merchant

marine of any nation in the world. We are ready to vote unanimously for that ideal—as an ideal.

But it is not an ideal which confronts us, it is a stern, material fact. If we are to have an American merchant marine we must determine how we are going to get it, who shall own and operate it, and who shall pay the bills. There are lots of luxuries in this world that people would like to have, but when it comes to paying for them, that may be another story. A merchant marine would be a luxury to us, and the question is whether we are willing to pay a luxury price for it. It is all very fine to have the Stars and Stripes waving on ships in every port in the world, as Chairman Hurley of the shipping board tells us they are, but are the American people ready to go down in their own pockets to keep the flag flying there? If they are, then the problem is solved, and it will be a very simple matter to have as big a merchant marine as we want to pay for.

"Our country seems to have become nauseated with the idea of government operation of anything, with all the 'stagnation that comes with red tape and bureaucracy.' We certainly have had enough of privately-owned and government-operated utilities. In order to reduce the deficit, the shipping board has proposed to charge off a billion dollars which somebody will have to pay, which somehow will be spread over the taxpayers. Some government-owned ships have been sold to private concerns below the cost of construction, and the dear public dearly pays the bill. It has been indicated that some steamer routes will not prove profitable and this will have to be made up by a subsidy of some kind, which the people will have to pay.

"Senator Jones, who is chairman of the commerce committee of the Senate, is quoted as saying: 'An adequate merchant marine is an imperative need of

the United States, not only as a part of our commerce and transportation system, but also as a part of our national preparedness. We shall never again be so utterly lacking in those things so essential to our national safety as we were at the outset of the war.'

"Senator Jones takes the stand that if the people are to foot the bill for the merchant marine anyway, the best plan is for the government to retain the ships. He says these ships belong to the people. If they are to lose money on them they will, in his judgment, prefer to lose it in operating the ships themselves, rather than to sell them at a loss and see private capital enrich itself by their operation.

"He goes on to say that we should adopt a system of discriminating duties to foster our ships. That is, we should allow lower duties on goods imported in American ships than in foreign ones. This policy is necessary, he says, in order to insure return cargoes for our ships, otherwise though we might show preference to our ships by loading them with goods for export, we could not force the people of other countries to patronize our lines, and the only way to induce them to do so would be to make concessions to them. Of course this is only our old friend 'subsidy' in another disguise, and the people would only be putting in the one pocket what they took from the other, but it would insure us a merchant marine, and that is what is wanted. This preferential treatment for American ships has been approved by both political parties, Senator Jones points out. He urges that the whole question should be approached from a high non-partisan standpoint, and provided for without delay.

"One of the most serious questions is how our ships are going to compete with ships made and manned by lower-priced Japanese and other oriental labor. We already have laws which impose high standards of wages and conditions of

labor on American ships, but we cannot impose these conditions on Japanese ships, for it would be no more just for us to lay down these conditions for Japan than it would be for Japan to declare them for us.

"I was courteously asked by Mr. Hurley to 'attend these discussions and give us your views from the farmers' standpoint.' It might be easier to give my views from my standpoint, but I am in pretty close touch with the working, producing farmers of this country, and while I would not assume to speak for all of them, I do not hesitate to say that I believe a large majority of them at this time are opposed to any form of subsidy; they do not favor government ownership and operation; they are opposed to government ownership with private operation; they believe that our merchant marine should be and can be developed by private capital and operated more economically and efficiently by private owners than by the government, and therefore they should be so owned and operated; but under the strictest possible government control compatible with the public welfare and the best interests of all concerned.

"They further believe that the time has come when Congress should adopt a definite and specific policy in regard to our merchant marine, and put it into operation just as soon as possible, and give it time to demonstrate by experience whether or not changes or modifications are necessary. There is a growing conviction among our farmers that the government should keep out of all business except so far as may be necessary to protect the public against every form of injustice."

If civilized man gave of himself to his fellow men as freely and unselfishly as does the dog to his human master, there would be no room in our lives for doubt or greed or dishonesty or suspicion.—Our Dumb Animals.

Must Test Cattle for Tuberculosis

BEGINNING July 1, 1919, the shipment of cattle interstate without having them properly tuberculin tested will be prohibited—with a few exceptions—by a regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The enforcement of this new regulation will, it is believed, be of great assistance in preventing the further spread of tuberculosis among live stock, and having the work practically under state and federal supervision at all times will serve to bring about uniformity.

The Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Animal Industry, is now actively co-operating with the state live stock sanitary officials and cattle owners of forty-two states in the eradication of tuberculosis from live stock.

Recent legislation in several of the states has made it possible to proceed with the work where heretofore it has been impossible to do so. Federal funds available for the work are insufficient to meet present demands, and now that the cattle owners are finding the work to be of such advantage and importance the demands will increase rapidly.

Most activities are in the "accredited herd" work with the owners and breeders of pure-bred herds of cattle who wish to free their herds from tuberculosis and have them placed on the list as "accredited."

Full Co-Operation Essential

Some "area work" is being conducted. Under this plan a community or county or some other unit decides to have all the cattle in the area tuberculin tested

with a view of completely eradicating the disease as soon as possible. In order that the "area work" may be successfully carried on, the fullest co-operation of the cattle owners in the territory must be obtained, and any attempt to proceed with the work without the good will and hearty co-operation of the people will fail.

Appropriations by the states for the coming fiscal year for live stock tuberculosis eradication aggregate about two million dollars. Part of this sum will be used to indemnify partially the owners of cattle found to be tuberculous. Most of the states now have laws permitting the payment of indemnity and the federal department also pays some indemnity when funds are available. With the exception of valuable breeding animals it is found most advisable to consign the tuberculous cattle for slaughter and thereby dispose of them to the best advantage. In the greater portion of "reactors" the disease is found to exist to but a slight extent, making the meat fit for food, thereby causing a great saving. The carcasses of such cattle, after being passed for food by trained inspectors, usually bring about the market price, which sum, deducted from the appraised value of the live animal, leaves the amount of loss. Under the more recent laws this loss is divided between the owner, the state, and the United States, each standing one-third, except that in most cases the state is limited in the amount that it can pay and the United States is always limited to the payment of \$50 for

a pure-bred animal and \$25 for a grade.

Healthy Cattle Worth More

Owners realize that these slightly diseased cattle may at any time become a source of danger to the healthy animals of the herd and that they themselves may break down from the disease and die or become of little or no value. The value of healthy cattle in any herd, after the tuberculous ones are taken out, always increases, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the owner that he has a healthy herd or that he is doing everything in his power to make it so. Cattle from accredited herds are commanding increased prices over those that are not, and those from herds that are in the process of being accredited are also being sold at advanced prices.

The second list of accredited herds and those that have successfully passed one tuberculin test in preparation for the accredited list is expected to be ready for distribution July 1. Requests now received indicate that 100,000 copies will be required to meet demands. This pamphlet of about 100 pages will contain the names and addresses of about 4,000 cattle owners, representing about 91,000 cattle, whose herds have passed one or more successful official tuberculin tests applied under the co-operative plan for accrediting herds of tuberculosis-free cattle.

Up to April 1, 1919, the total number of herds under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis was about 9,800, containing about 200,000 cattle; and since that time a large number have been added to the list.

These cattle owners have realized the great importance of trying to maintain a healthy herd, and have pledged themselves to co-operate with the state and federal officials in every possible way to free their cattle from the disease.

Must Guard Against Infection

Experience covering a period of several years has proved beyond a doubt that a herd can be freed of tuberculosis and kept free, and that the procedure is entirely practical and within the power of a large percentage of cattle owners. But to accomplish the desired results everyone connected with the project must do his best to follow plans, in every detail, that will bring it about. The fullest co-operation on the part of the herd owner is very important. A herd of cattle may be declared free from tuberculosis by the officials in charge of the work, and then, through some oversight or by carelessness, diseased animals may be added to the herd or members of the herd may be allowed to associate with tuberculous cattle. In such case, infection may again be introduced and cause further losses and much trouble.

Since the inauguration of co-operative tuberculosis eradication work the number of cattle tested with tuberculin each month has increased. A total of 252,114 cattle were tested from July 1, 1918, to May 1, 1919. Minnesota leads among the northern states with about 25,000. Virginia leads the southern states with 15,796, followed closely by Alabama with 15,694.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

A READER asks if the germ-free blackleg vaccine is an absolute preventative of blackleg. We have long had methods of vaccination against blackleg, but the earlier vaccines used were far from satisfactory, being so variable in their action. Our experiment station at Manhattan has been investigating blackleg and preventative methods for a long time. The germ-free fluid vaccine was first developed at the experiment station and thoroughly tested out. It is now manufactured and sold extensively by commercial concerns. It has been proven to be practically 100 per cent efficient in protecting stock against blackleg, and has almost entirely superseded the old blackleg vaccines. It produces a higher degree of immunity and an immunity of longer duration.

Still another preventative is being developed by the experiment station, known as blackleg filtrate. The preliminary tests indicate that this is fully as efficient as the germ-free fluid vaccine and costs less to produce. The experiment station has been able to sell this filtrate for 10 cents less a dose of five cubic centimeters than the germ-free fluid vaccine.

Fly Repellant

The following formula for a fly repellant is suggested by Don McMahan, extension veterinarian for the North Dakota Agricultural College:

Dissolve one cake of laundry soap in four gallons of soft water, while boiling hot add one gallon of crude oil slowly and stir vigorously for ten minutes. Then add four ounces of naphthalene, shake or agitate for fifteen minutes.

This can be applied by spraying most effectively or can be put on animals with a moistened cloth, being careful not to rub skin. Just apply to hair. This will be found to be much more lasting than most fly repellants and after being applied a few times it only has to be renewed every day or so.

Rudimentary Teats

T. M., Allen County, asks if the rudimentary teats on dairy calves and heifers can be removed with safety and how it should be done. This is a very simple operation. Simply clip the extra teats off with a pair of sharp shears and cauterize the wounded surface to prevent bleeding. Another method is to tie them off with a silk thread, but this takes more time and probably causes the animal fully as much pain as clipping them. Experienced dairymen appreciate and value smooth, well-formed udders, and object seriously to cows with rudimentary teats. It will pay to give some attention to this matter while the heifers are young, removing the extra teats as soon as they are noticed.

Farmer and Merchant Marine

A good deal of propaganda is going the rounds to the effect that the virtual subsidizing of our merchant marine will be of great benefit to agriculture. Thinking farmers are rightfully asking some pointed questions about the proposed plan. As with the railroad, the question of private ownership or government ownership is up for decision. Chairman Edward M. Hurley, United States Shipping Board, called a conference in his office recently to discuss the future of the American merchant marine. At this conference he made a special effort to have agriculture well represented. A number of representatives from agricultural colleges were present, as well as representatives from various farmers' organizations. According to press reports, the opinions expressed were overwhelmingly for private ownership and operation of American ships.

One of the strongest talks made at this conference from the farmer's standpoint was by President W. M. Jardine of the Kansas Agricultural College. He said:

"We want to know the facts about ships and what you propose to use them for. We will be as strongly back of a merchant marine policy as we were behind the war, once it is understood. If we furnish shipping interests with ships, where are you going to sail them, and what are you going to bring back in them? We want a market for our surplus, especially a surplus of cattle and meat products, for we want to feed our cereals out at home to increasing numbers of live stock, that we may have an enduring agriculture and protect the fertility of our farms. We must have a market before we can assimilate more people on the farms. We want a market for American manufactured goods, for

pride and patriotism, as well as business, demands that we should have."

A very comprehensive statement was also made in behalf of the National Grange by T. C. Atkeson. In another column of this issue this statement appears.

Price for Green Kafir

A. J. L., Finney County, asks for a comparison of the value of alfalfa and green kafir, cane, or other similar crops. He says: "Alfalfa hay is worth \$15 a ton at the mill. What could I afford to pay for green kafir, cane or similar crop to put in a silo? I am figuring on wintering steers on silage, wheat straw and cottonseed cake without pasture. Do you think this will pay?"

A fairly good rule to follow in getting at the value of silage is to consider it

mainly on the distance from the field to the silo and the yield to the acre. The haul is not too long and the yield good, the filling cost even at present prices of labor should not exceed from 75 cents to \$1 a ton. With alfalfa bringing \$15 a ton at the mill our respondent would be justified in paying three and a half to four dollars a ton for well matured green kafir or cane fodder if it is within reasonable hauling distance—a half mile or less. If it must be hauled a greater distance, some allowance would have to be made for the extra haul.

The other question—that of whether it will pay to winter steers on wheat straw, silage, and cottonseed meal, cannot of course be answered definitely, because the matter of cattle prices when purchased in the fall and the prices of the same cattle in the spring are factors to consider. Cattle can be well economically wintered on the feeds suggested; in fact they should make gains. It is our opinion that cattle will pay good prices for the straw and silage consumed, and these crops have practically no market value except when sold to cattle.

Learn to Dress Mutton

The American people do not eat mutton to any great extent. The complaint is made that it is strong in taste and odor. Much of this prejudice against mutton is because of the flavors and odors which result from improper dressing. A great many more sheep are being raised on the farms and it will be necessary for those who attempt to raise mutton to learn how to dress it properly. A. M. Paterson of our agricultural college, who is an expert meat dresser and also recognized as an authority on every phase of sheep production, maintains that mutton is a most wholesome meat. He points out that sheep are subject to fewer contagious diseases than others of our farm animals and the few sheep carcasses are condemned by packing plants. The food value of mutton is about the same as that of beef. It is as cheap as beef and at the present time mutton stewing cuts are the cheapest meats that can be purchased. Mr. Paterson insists that properly dressed mutton is as palatable as any other kind of meat. A family can easily use a whole or a half of a mutton carcass before it spoils, even in warm weather. Mr. Paterson offers the following suggestions to be observed in slaughtering and dressing mutton in order to avoid the development of tastes and odors resulting from improper dressing:

"Before slaughtering a sheep to be used for mutton, select a clean, dry place, so as to prevent the blood and dirt from coming in contact with the fleece. The cleaner the fleece is kept the easier it will be to keep the carcass clean.

"Necessary tools are a good sharp knife, a steel, a box to bleed the sheep on, a place to hang up the carcass, a pail of warm water, and a cloth to wash the carcass.

"The sheep to be slaughtered should be taken off feed for about fifteen hours, unless it is a lamb still running with its mother. The animal should be handled with care and not chased, kicked or pounded about. Never pull a sheep around by the fleece. This causes sores and bruised spots on the carcass.

"The proper way to catch a sheep is by the hind leg, neck, or rear flank. It should be held by placing one hand under the lower jaw and the other hand under the dock. If these precautions are observed, the sheep will bleed better and cool more quickly. It will dress easier and the carcass will have a better appearance and the flesh a richer color.

"The sheep should be laid on a board so that the blood will run away from the

Baby Beef Makes Profit

AN AVERAGE daily gain of 2.62 pounds for a feeding period of 150 days, costing at the rate of \$16.86 a hundred, was made by the thirty calves just marketed by the Kansas Experiment Station. These calves made the largest gain and attained the highest finish of any that have been fed. Silage was used more extensively than ever before, the average amount consumed per head for the 150 days being eighteen pounds.

This is the fifth year that baby beef feeding experiments have been conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station. In 1915 the highest average daily gain for a lot was 1.97 pounds to the calf; average of all lots, 1.87 pounds. In 1916 the best gaining lot averaged 2.45 pounds daily; average of all lots, 2.32 pounds. In 1917 the highest average lot gain to the calf was 2.12 pounds; average of all lots, 1.92 pounds. In 1918 the average daily gain to the calf in the highest gaining lot was 2.51 pounds; average of all lots, 2.42 pounds. Of the two lots just marketed the average daily gain in the one making the largest gain was 2.62 pounds, and the average for the two lots, 2.58 pounds.

The baby beeves just sold brought \$15.25 a hundred on the Kansas City market. To have broken even, one lot would have had to sell for \$14.09 a hundred and the other for \$13.91. In feeding these calves, a comparison was made between sweet sorghum or cane silage and corn silage grown in a most unfavorable year. The corn yielded only three and a half tons to the acre. The yield of cane silage was nine tons to the acre. The calves in the cane silage lot made an average daily gain of 2.62 pounds, and the calves in the corn silage lot, 2.54 pounds. The maximum silage consumed daily to the calf was twenty-five pounds. The calves in the cane silage lot would have eaten more, but that was the limit in the corn silage lot.

Considering the full 150 days of the test, the calves in the cane silage lot consumed to each hundred pounds of gain, 367.76 pounds of corn, 64.14 pounds of linseed oil meal, 117.51 pounds of alfalfa, and 679.77 pounds of silage. Two-year-old steers fed the same feeds required 33 per cent more corn, 36 per cent more oil meal, 23 per cent less alfalfa hay, and 21 per cent more silage to make a hundred pounds of gain, and the cost was \$21.34 a hundred as compared with the cost of \$16.86 with the baby beeves. At the end of the 150-day period the young animals were as well finished as the two-year-olds after 120 days feeding, this period ending at the time of the cattle feeders' meeting in Manhattan last month.

Only exceptionally well bred calves of early-maturing type can be finished as these calves were. They were sired by pure-bred Shorthorn bulls and from pure-bred Angus cows. Thirty head were fed, fifteen being steers and fifteen spayed heifers.

that makes well-paid work for American workmen, who in turn make a market for the products of American farms. But we want assurances that when you develop this market with American ships you will not develop a return trade which will bring here products which compete with our own products so that we lose instead of profit by the effort. If you develop trade to the Argentine, you bring back products from the Argentine which compete with the products of the American farms. On the other hand if we develop a trade to the tropical countries, then you bring back articles of commerce which we do not produce ourselves, which we need and can use, and which do not compete with the products of American farms. These are some of the assurances we of the Middle West want, and when we understand that these things are understood, we will back up, and be willing to pay our share of the cost of developing the sort of an American merchant marine that

worth about one-third the price per ton of good hay. Of course alfalfa is in a class by itself as to feeding value, largely because of its large percentage of digestible protein. Other hays sometimes sell for as much on the market, but in actual feeding value are not equal to good alfalfa. When alfalfa is selling very high on the market is frequently happens that protein can be bought cheaper in the form of cottonseed meal or cake. Roughage must of course be supplied in the form of some cheaper material, such as silage or fodder. In arriving at the value of green kafir or other similar fodder in the field as compared with alfalfa hay, it must be remembered that these crops are not silage until they have been hauled to the silo and run through the cutter. There will be some shrink and the labor involved in hauling the crop to the silo and filling it must be added to the cost of the crop in the field. The cost of getting a crop into the silo depends

The butcher should place one on the fore flank and grasp the sheep under the jaw with the other hand. Push the knife into the angle of the neck next to the neck bone, just behind the ear, and cut downwards. This severs the veins and arteries.

Then break the neck by placing one hand on the forehead, the other hand at the point of the jaw, and pulling upwards. This stuns the sheep. Hold the sheep until it quits struggling, so that the fleece will not be soiled with blood. The removal of the pelt is an operation best learned by observing the method of someone experienced in dressing sheep. It is of the greatest importance to prevent the wool from touching the carcass at any time. The operation begun with the sheep on the box. Before the operation is complete the carcass must be hung up. If the work has been neatly done, there will be little need of washing the carcass. All that is necessary will be to wipe it with a dry, hot cloth. If it is badly soiled, however, it is best to wash it thoroughly with hot water, but be sure to do it carefully.

In removing the viscera it is also important to complete the operation as quickly as possible and use every precaution to prevent the carcass from becoming tainted.

In communities where sheep are being raised it would be a fine piece of community work to arrange for a demonstration in the dressing of sheep. This could probably be done through co-operation with the county agent and Mr. Johnson of the animal husbandry department of our agricultural college.

Boys and Girls Grow Pigs

(Continued from Page One)

community in their work. The local veterinarian vaccinates their hogs and kills them when they are sick free of charge, and the butcher has promised the members that he will give a demonstration this fall in killing, dressing, cutting up a hog, for their benefit. The pure-bred sow owned by Max Adell, president of the Olathe Club, produced eleven pigs and saved all of them. The sow owned by his brother also farrowed eight pure-bred pigs and saved all. Ross built his own portable house. These two boys have housed their sows and litters in an alfalfa field all summer under ideal, sanitary conditions.

Another member of this club, who lives in town, kept his sow in a bare pen lot. He maintained his seven piglets up to the age of three months on sweet clover, which he gathered from the interurban right of way. This feed they did as well as would have been possible under field conditions, and the feed cost the boy nothing except a little work, which can rightly be considered exercise for a growing boy.

Eleven members of this club own pure-bred sows. At their business meetings the boys discuss such subjects as the raising of tankage co-operatively and a mutual insurance plan to protect them from loss on their sows at farrowing time. These members have planned a tour of the country for the purpose of visiting the modern hog farms.

The club rules are few and simple. In pig clubs each member must feed one more pig from the time they are born to twelve weeks old until they are "finished," or until the contest is closed. A sow-and-litter club member must provide care for one sow and litter of pigs from the time the pigs are farrowed until they are sold for breeding purposes or fed out for market or home use.

The pigs must be fed away from other pigs, and records must be kept of feeds, pasture, medicine, and work required during the contest. Club members must weigh the pigs at the beginning of the contest and at the end, and the weight is figured at a uniform price per pound.

Members of the pig and sow-and-litter clubs are urged by the club leader to

use at least good-grade stock for the club work, and are encouraged in the use of pure-breds.

In all of the pig club work the educational feature is emphasized by the state and local leaders, so that the members may realize that their work in the clubs means more than the winning of prizes. They are taught the best methods of feeding and handling hogs, and in their club work they learn principles that they can apply profitably now on their fathers' farms and later on their own farms.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article was written last year and all figures refer to 1918 clubs. The club work this year bids fair to be even more extensive than last year.

The Farmer and the Railroads

(Continued from Page Four)

already overburdened financial budget, not to mention the onerous command that all traffic be conducted on an eight-hour basis.

Railroads Must Have Change

"Now the railroads have contended with this combination of things over many years, and have reached the point where it is impossible for them to go any further without demanding a change. With their credit sadly impaired, coerced by foolish legislation and menaced with a walkout by the train service employees, is it any wonder that railroad construction stopped, that railroad credit suffered and that railroad stocks and bonds ceased to be factors on the market; owing in the latter case to the fact that their earning power was decreasing constantly? Thus investors who formerly eagerly bought railroad stock as a highly remunerative investment now look askance at such offerings, and in many cases seek industrial stocks for their surplus."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In a later issue we will give Mr. Elliott's discussion of the plan for railroad control proposed by the railroad executives of the country just before the government took over the operation of railroads for the period of the war.

Who is the most successful business man? The man who has the largest bank account? Not necessarily. That is one measure of success, but not the finest. The most successful business man is he who renders the greatest service to mankind and whose life is most useful. Wealth may come to such a man, but if it does, it must contribute to his usefulness, if he is to be regarded as highly successful. This raises the life of the business man to the same lofty plane as that of a physician, teacher, missionary, or minister, whose aim is service. When the accumulation of wealth for the purpose of adding to one's usefulness becomes the dominating aim of the business man, business takes on a new and nobler aspect, and financial success may be legitimately regarded as of primary importance.—Wm. E. Sweet in "A Business Man and His Overflow."

Courtesy is doing that which nothing under the sun makes you do but human kindness. Courtesy springs from the heart; if the mind prompts the action there is a reason; if there be a reason, it is not courtesy, for courtesy has no reason. Courtesy is good will and good will is prompted by the heart full of love to be kind. Only the generous man is truly courteous—he gives freely without a thought of receiving anything in return. The generous man has developed kindness to such an extent that he considers everyone as good as himself—and treats others not as he should like to be treated (for generosity asks nothing), but as he ought to be treated.—Drew's Imprint.

The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden underground, secretly making the ground green.—CARLYLE.

Why Gasoline Prices Are Low

THE fact that gasoline prices are low constitutes the achievement of an ideal on the part of the Standard Oil Company. There are several contributing factors.

The ingenuity of the automobile engineers in producing cars at moderate prices and the efficiency of the Standard Oil Company in producing gasoline in sufficient quantities to supply the demand have placed both in the light of staples.

The demand for gasoline is steady—the supply is steady—thus enabling the Company to utilize its equipment to a maximum capacity which in turn keeps down the costs and therefore selling prices.

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It is by this husbandry that the Company is able to keep down the price of gasoline that you may run your car for the enjoyment of your family or the furtherance of your business without great expense for fuel.

You may not know that gasoline sells in this market for about one-half or one-third the price charged in Europe even under normal pre-war conditions.

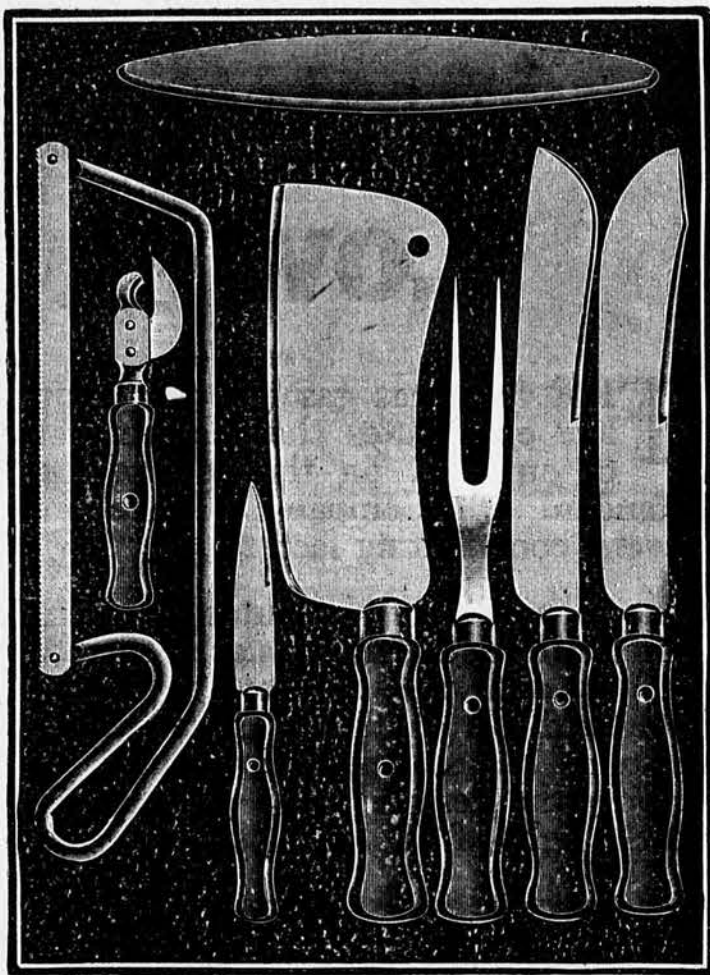
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BOOSTING FOR MILK

DAIRYMEN of Kansas cannot afford to ignore the matter of supporting the state-wide campaign to encourage the use of dairy products. Dairy councils are becoming active in many of the states, and the council organized in Kansas is beginning its preparations for an active campaign to encourage increased consumption of milk and dairy products.

The state dairy council of Wisconsin, under the lead of the college of agriculture and the producing interests, has set about the most gigantic campaign ever undertaken to popularize dairy products, the greatest crop of the state. Plans are already made to circulate 3,000,000 pamphlets and the campaign has barely started. Lectures and movies in teaching the 400,000 school children of the state are among the methods to be used.

A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, is giving from three to five lectures every week in various parts of the state to popularize milk products.

Lutie E. Stearns, noted as a public speaker, who for several months has been conducting extensive milk campaigns in St. Louis, Omaha and Atlanta, will occupy the entire month of June in the same work in Milwaukee. Miss Stearns is giving her services free, delivering her educational lectures to women's civic, industrial and labor bodies, in fact, organizations of any kind wishing to help promote this work.

During this Wisconsin campaign there will be distributed 500,000 each of a series of five leaflets dealing with the food values of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream. These have been prepared by the dairy council's educational committee under the immediate direction of the state school superintendent, C. P. Cary. More than 14,000 teachers will use these leaflets as the basis of school lessons for 400,000 children from the first to the eighth grades.

Extensive advertising campaigns outlining food values of dairy products will also be conducted in some of the big centers of the state. The Milwaukee campaign, which began May 25, is to last six weeks.

A film of 1,200 feet arranged for the Wisconsin dairy council was so successful and attractive that calls have come for it from the department of agriculture and from a large number of states. The milk campaign started in Wisconsin promises to extend to every state in the Union before it is completed.

B. H. Rawl, assistant chief of the bureau of animal industry and chief of the dairy division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, visited Milwaukee during the opening week of the campaign and addressed the members of the Rotary Club on the "Food Value of Dairy Products." He also spoke before the members of the Association of Commerce at a luncheon, his subject being "The Value of the Dairy Industry to Wisconsin."

Cow Testing Results for May

Figures on six of the cow testing associations of the state are given by W. E. Peterson, state agent of dairy extension work, in reporting on the activities of these organizations for the month of May. The highest producing herd for the month from the butter-fat standpoint was that of F. M. Latimer, of the Jackson County association, the average production being 53 pounds butter fat and 920 pounds of milk. The second herd is that of O. B. Reity, Montgomery County, the average production per cow being 47.5 pounds of butter fat and 1,011.1 pounds of milk. Third, L. E. Johnson, of the Harper County Association, with an average butter fat production of 43.9 pounds and 1,248 pounds of milk. Fourth, Louis Koenig, Dickinson County association, average 42.7 pounds of butter fat and 1,349 pounds of milk. Fifth, Ralph Tribe, of the Oswego association, with a production of 39.8 pounds of butter fat per cow and

1,026 pounds of milk. The sixth herd is that of the Stubbs Farm, of the Arkansas Valley association, with an average butter fat production to the cow of 39 pounds and 1,153 pounds of milk.

The highest producing cow was found in the Stubbs Farm herd, her production for the month being 96.9 pounds of butter fat and 2,155 pounds of milk. Two hundred and sixty-eight cows were tested in this association, sixty of them producing above forty pounds of butter fat during the month. The second cow in point of butter fat production was found in the Robinson & Schultz herd, of the Montgomery County association, with a butter fat production of 87.1 pounds and 3,056 pounds of milk. A hundred and thirty-one cows were tested in this association, thirty-seven producing above forty pounds of fat for the month. F. M. Latimer had the third cow, with a production of 70 pounds of butter fat for the month and 1,178 pounds of milk. The fourth cow was in the herd of Sam Carpenter, Jr., of the Oswego association, with a butter fat production of 69.4 pounds, and milk, 2,387 pounds. In this association 180 cows were tested, twenty-three producing over forty pounds of butter fat for the month. Next comes a cow in the herd of L. E. Johnson, of the Harper County association, with a butter fat production for the month of 56.3 pounds and 1,283 pounds of milk. A hundred and twenty-eight cows were tested in this association, twenty-one producing above forty pounds of butter fat. The sixth cow for the month was in the herd of Louis Koenig, her production being 51.9 pounds of butter fat and 1,992 pounds of milk. One hundred and eighty-eight cows were tested in the Dickinson County association, twenty of them producing above forty pounds of fat. Walter Massey, tester for this association, reports that two unprofitable cows were sold during the month. In the Arkansas Valley association four unprofitable cows were sold to the butcher during the month and twenty-seven pure-bred cows were purchased by members. The Stubbs Farm has just purchased a half interest in George Appleman's herd bull. The dam of this bull has a seven-day record of 662 pounds of milk and 40.58 pounds of butter, and a year's record of 24,219 pounds of milk and 1,290.93 pounds of butter. Only two other cows have equaled this combined seven-day and year record.

R. E. Bausman, tester in the Montgomery County association, found two separators that were not skimming clean. There were eleven cows in this association that made over fifty pounds of fat for the month. In the Harper County association four cows produced over fifty pounds of fat for the month. W. M. Plank, the tester, also found one faulty separator.

H. E. Woerner, tester of the Oswego association, reports that three unprofitable cows were sold for beef purposes during the month and that he found two faulty separators.

In the Jackson County association a member reported an increase of \$30 in his month's cream check after repairing a separator which Samuel James, the tester, had found faulty. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, of the Jackson County association, sold their herd bull to the disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth for \$3,000. This bull, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2d, was grand champion at the National Dairy Show last fall.

Poisoning Flies

Flies can be greatly reduced around the dairy barn by the use of poison. One of the safest and best poisons to use is formaldehyde. The following formula can be used in preparing the formaldehyde mixture: Seven ounces formaldehyde, one-half pound sugar, one-half pint milk, one gallon water. Place this about the barn in shallow dishes, and great masses of dead flies will be found around each dish.

Feeding the Mare and Colt

THE first year of a colt's life will determine largely what it will be worth. Failure to grow the colt out of this stage will mean a small horse at maturity, and the market pays the premium for the big ones. Big draft mares should be bred to superior pure-bred draft stallions in starting to produce the profitable kinds of colts. Big rugged horses with good breeding to give them quality and finish will always sell at top prices on the central horse markets.

To insure rapid growth, the colt should be encouraged to eat hay and grain when few weeks old. A grain ration composed of equal parts of oats and bran with a little oil meal added is excellent. In order that the colt may get enough grain it can be fed while the mare is at work in the field. Colts should not be allowed to follow the mares at work in the field.

Where such a practice is followed the colt is frequently in the way, there is greater chance of cuts and injuries, and the colt will not make rapid growth. Both mare and colt quickly become accustomed to the separation and the colt will be better at weaning time, and also less troublesome.

Grade or pure-bred draft mares are the dependable source of power on nearly every Kansas farm. They are ready at an instant's notice to do whatever needs to be done, and they are not subject to breakdowns and delays. They produce a crop of growthy foals annually. Under the benefits of the state stallion license law the farmer can choose the right kind of a stallion to which to breed his mares, since every stallion is licensed as a pure-bred, grade or scrub. The right kind of breeding, however, is only the beginning in raising marketable horses. It is necessary to give the mare an opportunity to develop the colt to the best advantage, both before and after foaling. The mare must take care of the farm work and at the same time nourish the colt and these two jobs cannot be accomplished satisfactorily except under a good system of feeding. The amount of grain fed will depend

on the work the mare is doing as well as the requirements of the colt. Such feeds as oats, bran and oil meal should be included in the ration, with good quality roughage consisting in part of alfalfa hay, prairie hay, and Sudan hay. Oats is unsurpassed for both mare and colt, and a little oil meal added to the ration will prove advantageous.

Some corn can always be used, but unless it is cheaper per pound than oats it should be in very limited quantities. Bran is excellent for the brood mare and foal. If it costs too much to use it regularly it is well to give the mare a wet bran mash every Saturday night or oftener to aid in keeping her digestive tract in good condition.—F. W. BELL, Secretary Live Stock Registry Board.

Plans to Export Pure-Breds

To work out plans for increasing the exportation of pure-bred breeding stock from the United States to South America, David Harrell and H. P. Morgan, of the Bureau of Markets, will go to South America as representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture. They recently conferred in Chicago with secretaries of various breeding associations. Secretaries representing all breeds of hogs and all but two of cattle attended. Ways and means of stimulating interest among South American stock raisers in importations of pure-bred stock from this country were discussed. It was planned to send a shipment of hogs to South American live stock shows. This plan, it is believed, is one of the best ways of introducing to South American stock raisers the quality of animals now being grown in the United States.

Booklets to Show Dairy Trend

A series of four booklets, showing where the United States stands in the dairy business in relation to other countries, is to be published by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Dairy Division. While based on statistics dating back to 1850, the booklets will not contain tables of figures, but will give information in graphic charts with explanations showing the trend of the various branches of the dairy industry. The first booklet deals with dairy live stock, the second with the butter industry, the third with the cheese industry, and the fourth with other dairy products, such as market milk, ice cream, and condensed milk. The bulletins also show the development and trend of the industry in the United States and other countries.

Fly Spray Formula

The following is a spray mixture recommended by the Iowa Experiment Station, which is very efficient and yet cheap:

Coal tar tip, 4½ quarts; fish oil, 4½ quarts; coal oil, 3 quarts; whale oil, 3 quarts; oil of tar, 1½ quarts; laundry soap, 3 pounds.

Dissolve the soap in water and add the other ingredients, mixing thoroughly. Bring the whole up to thirty gallons, by adding luke warm soft water. This spray will not injure the coats of the animals as many other sprays do.

It is recommended to spray twice daily, once in the morning after milking and again in the afternoon. It can be applied with an ordinary spray pump. A large barrel spray being the most efficient, as with it two men can spray forty cows in five minutes.

Thirty gallons will spray forty cows twice daily for ten days at a cost of one cent per head per day.

After an internal combustion engine becomes thoroughly heated it will develop its full power with a leaner mixture of fuel than upon first starting. Most experienced operators know this and cut down the amount of fuel after the engine has become hot. Many inexperienced operators, however, are not aware of the fact and hesitate to make any change in the fuel adjustment when the engine seems to be running fairly satisfactory.

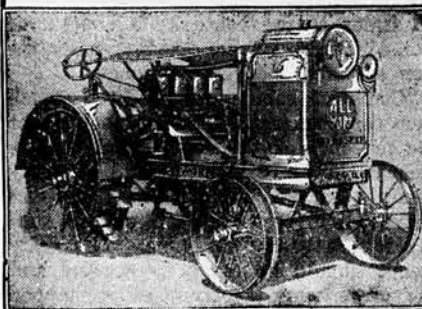


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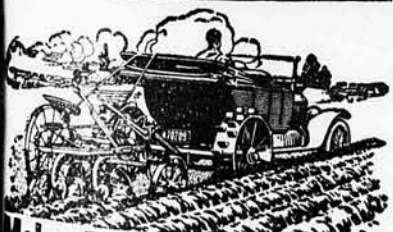
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THE HOME-MAKER'S FORUM

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.

Meals for Harvesters

IN RESPONSE to repeated calls for help in planning meals during harvest, the home economics department of the Kansas Agricultural College has published a bulletin on the subject, "Meals for Harvest Time." This thoroughly practical bulletin suggests a number of menus for each meal of the day which illustrate food combinations easily prepared in quantity and suitable for men doing heavy work. These are intended only as type menus and can readily be adapted to suit the season or locality. The bulletin will be sent on request to any housewife of the state. We quote below some of the general suggestions made:

"Woman's domestic work undoubtedly has a direct bearing on the efficiency of the field workers and therefore the solution of the housewife's problem is just as important, just as necessary, as is the solution of any problem on the farm, and a special study of the problem is the duty of every housekeeper. At all times meals should be planned on the basis of cost of food, fuel, etc., quality, and quantity of food for proper nourishment of the body, minimum waste of food, minimum waste of energy.

"But it is not so much 'what to serve' as 'what not to serve' that will answer these numerous calls for help. It is absolutely necessary to have variety in the meals, but ~~rank~~ folly to have all the variety come in one meal. Variety is a variable quantity on the farm and therefore should be handled with discrimination—work it into all meals rather than one meal. The too common custom of serving two and often three desserts at one meal is not far short of a crime, as their preparation uses up the time and energy of the housewife which might be spent to much greater advantage along other lines, makes a needless hole in the expense account, and last but not least, endangers the digestion of the consumer. One dessert and only one is sufficient for any meal. Another common mistake is the duplication of the same type of food. For example, the serving of potatoes and rice, or potatoes and spaghetti, means a duplication of starchy foods. Such foods may be and should be substituted one for the other, but not duplicated.

"Ordinarily too many kinds of food at one meal are served to harvesters. This is due to tradition, pure and simple. It is true that in many localities a great array of food is expected and even demanded by the men, but that is no reason why the custom should be continued indefinitely. A spirit of rivalry among the wives of the community to see which can serve the greatest quantity of food to the harvesters only helps to strengthen traditional custom. If these same wives would meet and co-operate in the work and decide definitely upon type menus that are sane, well balanced, and sufficiently flex-

ible to admit adaptation to circumstances and season, a great good would come to the individual home and to the community.

"Good, wholesome food, prepared well and in sufficient quantities to satisfy all, should be the aim of the housewife. Duplication, continual repetition of one food, such as fried potatoes, unnecessary 'extra' dishes have no place in meal planning. . . . As far as careful investigation extends there seems to be no reason, physiological or psychological, for the serving of pie for breakfast—it should never be included in the breakfast menu. The fruits suggested in the supper menu may be fresh fruits, prepared and sweetened, or canned fruits. Care should be taken in serving hot dishes hot and cold dishes cold. And at all times there should be a concentration of effort for the greatest conservation of time, energy and money.

"Complex salads require too much time for preparation, but in their place the presence of the fresh salad vegetables in the daily menu should be religiously observed. Chicken may be substituted for fresh meats if such a supply is not easily available. The daily menus should be carefully studied and the day's work systematically mapped out and related to the preceding and following day's menus. The use of the fireless cooker is strongly recommended and urged for the cooking of cereals and such foods as require long, slow cooking. A simple but very satisfactory home-made fireless cooker can be made at slight cost and is therefore in reach of everyone.

"During the busiest season the evening meal is apt to come rather late. Time may be saved by serving an earlier supper to the women members of the household, which gives an opportunity for washing a part of the dishes and leaves a maximum force available for serving the men quickly. By this plan the evening work is more quickly finished.

"The evening meal should be anticipated and everything that can be should be prepared in the morning, thus conserving time, energy and fuel. Amounts necessary for the number served should be carefully estimated to avoid leftovers, especially in respect to vegetables and desserts. Cookies, cake, salad dressing, beet pickles, etc., may be prepared the day before the first meals are served."

Children's Play Dresses

In selecting clothing for children, suitability and becomingness are essential points—for every-day wear, firm material having small checks or stripes of fast color is the best. The material should be firm so it will not catch and tear easily. Most children are active, and activity is hard on clothes. The small check or stripe does not show the soil as quickly as the plain color and

looks better when laundered. The color should be fast, as the garments need frequent launderings.

The plain dress with bloomers to match is most satisfactory. It does away with extra washing and is cool in summer, as very little underwear is needed. Many of the dresses are now being made with the short waist effect, but the long waist effect is also good and should be used where it is more becoming to the child.

Do not make dresses too long—on the child they always look awkward and it is much better to adjust them by means of tucks stitched in with a long loose stitch.—CHARLOTTE E. CARPENTER, Colorado Agricultural College.

Appeal to the Imagination

The world of the child is one of perpetual imagination. Try to live in it with him and he will be easier to guide.

While visiting a school I overheard this dialog between an unimaginative teacher and a small boy who was helping to remove some cobwebs from a cabinet in the classroom:

"Spider-webs are very beautiful, aren't they, Miss Andrews?"

"Hold the pan higher."

"All spiders aren't bad spiders; some spiders are good spiders, aren't they, Miss Andrews?"

"Watch what you are doing."

"I know a story about a spider. Miss Holmes told a story to her class about Robert Bruce and the spider—"

"When?" severely. The child hung his head. "If you loiter at her door again, I'll keep you in." A sullen look appeared on his face and the work was continued in silence. After he had left the room she turned to me and said: "That boy gets sulky spells. Oh, he likes nature work and stories, but I never could tell a story."

Upon my suggesting that stories stimulate the imagination, she held up her hands and with a look of horror declared: "Imagination! You don't have to stimulate children's imagination. The

trouble is they have too much."

She was unable to reconcile her adult mental attitude with a child's outlook.

A little girl, as she ran up and down the steps of a broad terrace surrounding a house in the country, kept saying to herself: "It's just like an old castle! It's just like an old castle!"

"Nellie," commanded her father, "don't do that! You'll fall."

"She is always falling," he explained to his hostess.

"Does she hurt herself?" asked the lady.

"No, but she might, she is so awkward. She gets worse all the time."

His little daughter manifested a lively imagination, but he did not understand how to make it of use in developing restraint and poise.

Live with children and one lives in a world of perpetual imagination. In no way can we more easily control the child's acts, form his habits, mould his thoughts, than along this avenue of approach to his mind. Reproof may adroitly be given by a playful appeal to the fancy.

"Poor Patsey," murmured a father, shaking his head as his heedless little son, a sturdy boy of five, stumbled and fell repeatedly during a short ramble in a meadow. "Poor Patsey! One would think to look at him that he had his bright eyes, but they are just beads."

The next day, running impetuously to meet me, this same little fellow stumbled over a stone, fell, and got up saying good-humoredly: "If Daddy was here he'd tell me I had beads for eyes." His heedlessness was soon corrected by this jest.

"The flowers are asking why Patsey doesn't take his feet off and leave them at home when he comes to see us," I suggested one day when he trampled my snowdrops.

"What do the flowers say now?" he whispered as he quickly removed the offending members from the bulb bed and looked wistfully into my face.

"They say, 'Thank you, Patsey,'" I replied. "If you keep your feet on the

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LET us glorify the vocation of motherhood above all other, for the only queen that shall survive is the mother on the rocking chair throne, with a curly-headed subject kneeling by her side, a soft hand on its pure forehead and its sweet voice saying, "Now I lay me down to sleep." But that mother must be regent over all earthly powers, even the divine one that dares invoke another life; she must be God's and her own, a free woman to whom shall never come the annunciation of her highest office and ministry save from the deepest intuitions of her nature responding to the voice of a love so pure that it is patient and bides its time until the handmaid of the Lord shall say: "Be it unto me even as thou wilt."—FRANCES E. WILLARD.

you may bring them with you when you come to the garden." And a rebuke attained its end without creating antagonism. Sometimes it happens that children have the sense of discrimination between fact and fancy. Then we should clarify their ideas without implanting a sense of guilt. It was discovered that a hitherto faithful child was beginning to make statements, evidently not for the

FASHION DEPARTMENT



Waist 2574, Skirt 2575.—A Good Style for Matronly Figures: This will be pretty in any gabardine combined with taffeta in a matched shade, or in black satin, with crepe de chine for sleeves, trimming and drapery. The waist pattern, 2574, is cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt in seven sizes—24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 3 1/2 yards for the skirt, 3 yards for the tunic and 3/4 yards for the waist, of 27-inch material. The skirt measures two yards at the foot. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to you address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern, in silver or stamps.



No. 2550.—A Neat, Simple Model. You may have this in linen, silk or satin, or in serge, gabardine, suitings, combinations of materials from the under body, which is cut on the simplest and most practical lines. The pattern is made in three sizes—16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. The foundation measures 1 1/2 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

purpose of deception, but entirely through confusion of thought. I had read him an account in a newspaper of a dog that put his paws on the steering wheel of an automobile, while his master sitting beside him changed the gears and saw to the essentials of running the car. He made no comment at the time but his imagination seized upon the idea. A couple of months later he told me that he had seen a dog running a car on Fifth Avenue.

"His master was with him," I responded.

"No, not that one; this dog was alone. He changed the gears himself."

Shortly afterward he wanted to know what a cocoon is. I began the allegory of the caterpillar and the butterfly. "Don't tell it that way—don't say 'it said' and 'he said'—just tell me," he broke in. So I told him the facts of the development of the chrysalis as briefly and definitely as possible. When I had finished, thinking this a fitting opportunity, I explained the difference between fact and fiction, telling him that we should let people know whether what we told was really so, or just a story or joke.

The following incident shows his manner of applying my careful definition. He told his aunt that he had seen two squirrels running toward each other on a branch of a tree. They had their mouths filled with nuts, and they ran so fast that they "bumped heads" and knocked the nuts out. After an effective pause he added: "That's a joke. I made it up! Now this is real"—and he repeated a simple incident of a squirrel carrying away the walnuts that he had laid on the ground to dry.

Some children naturally make the distinction between fact and fancy without assistance. One of my child companions usually explained his representations where they might not be obvious, so that we lived in a world of 'pretend' without any feeling of deception—"I can't come to see you, I shall be too busy taking care of my horse (you know, my toy horse), and my automobile (you know, my bicycle)."

"Ride over on your horse."

"Oh, he is too wild."

"Then come in your car."

"It costs too much for gas and water."

—Prepared for the Bureau of Education of the U. S. Department of the Interior by Harriet Frances Carpenter of the National Kindergarten Association.

Books for the Mother

The following are recommended by Dorothy Canfield Fisher of the National Kindergarten Association as books which should be in the hands of every mother:

"Mottoes and Commentaries of Froebel's Mother Play" and "Songs and Games of Froebel's Mother Play," translated by Susan E. Blow. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. Price, \$1.60 each.

"As the Twig is Bent," by Susan Chenery. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York City. Price, \$1.

"Fundamentals of Child Study," by E. A. Kirkpatrick. Published by Macmillan Co., New York City. Price, \$1.25.

"In the Child's World," by Emilie Poulson. Published by Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass. Price, \$2.

Some Helps for Washday

Many women now set aside Tuesday as their regular washday with better reason than the old colored woman who always did her washing on Monday regardless of the weather "cayse de good book says cleanliness is nex- to godliness, and everybody knows Sunday is de day for godliness." Monday morning is likely to find the entire house more or less upset and the cupboard empty. It is desirable to have this day to put the house in order, bake, collect and sort the soiled clothes, remove stains, and mend rents so that they will not become larger in washing. Some like to put the more badly soiled white clothes to soak in cold water over night.

Keep up a good suds while washing and add hot water from time to time

as it is needed. Do not put enough water in the machine to float the clothes, however. If you do, they escape the action of the dasher and are not sufficiently rubbed. A good way of dissolving the soap is to shave a cake into two or three quarts of boiling water. Leave it over the fire until thoroughly dissolved, then pour the solution into the washing machine or boiler. The water in which the white clothes are boiled should be clean and only slightly soapy. Be sure to have plenty of clean, clear water for rinsing.

Of course you fold the plain clothes as you take them from the line. This saves many wrinkles and makes them easier to iron.

The Calendar of Kindness

Sunday—Between the time I read this and the time I fall asleep at the close of the day, I am going to make some one happy by word or deed. That will be my act of worship.

Monday—If it has been a BLUE Monday it will have the blue of the sky in it somewhere. Perhaps instead of going to the movie I can make that call on that neglected old friend of mine who is an invalid and cannot go.

Tuesday—The world is dying of failure to be thoughtful. Ingratitude is the King of Crimes. I will stop thinking of my own aches and pains today.

Wednesday—Why not bury that political hatred? or that newspaper scandal? or that neighborhood dislike? Good idea. Tombstones furnished free while you do not wait.

Thursday—Criticism is cheaper than thanks because there is more of it. The Chinese never oil their wheelbarrows. Labor and Capital are rusty because they have failed to use the oil of kindness and give thanks for what they have. O Lord give me some oil for my wheelbarrow of toil today!

Friday—My nerves have been "on edge" for the last four years. My tongue also, perhaps. But those who have given their lives in Freedom's name have suffered so much more than I that I feel ashamed of my own little troubles. What can I do today to express my gratitude for life?

Saturday—It is Spring in my heart. The flowers of God are perennial. They are free to all who love beauty and fragrance. O my Master, I will pick the fairest blooms and take them myself to the souls that have not yet found the way to thy Garden.—DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

Egg Souffle

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 1/2 tablespoons flour
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 5 eggs
- 1/2 cup cream
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Cayenne

Cream the butter, add the flour and gradually the scalded milk and cream. Cook in double boiler five minutes and add yolks of eggs which have been beaten until lemon colored. Add seasoning and fold in stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a buttered dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake in slow oven until firm.

Potato and Nut Timbales

- 1 cup mashed potato
- 1/2 cup ground peanuts
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1/2 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons drippings

Beat eggs, add the other ingredients and pour mixture into greased custard cups; bake until firm and brown. Set cups in pan of hot water while baking.—Colorado Agricultural College.

Chicken Salad

- 1 cup cold cooked chicken
- Mayonnaise dressing
- 1 cup celery

Cut chicken into half-inch cubes. Cut celery into small pieces and combine with chicken. Add enough mayonnaise dressing to make it possible to mold the salad. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with slices of hard cooked eggs.

Potato Puff

Add beaten whites of eggs to mashed potatoes (two eggs to six medium-sized

potatoes). Pile the mixture lightly in a baking dish and bake it in the oven until it puffs and browns. The yolks of the eggs and one-fourth cup of grated cheese also may be added.—U. S. Food Administration.

Years ago a famous children's specialist said to me: "When it comes to a serious illness, the child who has been taught to obey stands four times the chance for recovery that the spoiled and undisciplined child does." Those words made a lasting impression upon me. Up to that time I had been taught that one of the ten commandments was for children to obey their parents. Never had it entered my mind that a question of obedience might mean the saving or losing of a child's life.—Mary L. Wilson in Western Kansas Journal.

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 8-13.
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.
Jefferson County—Valley Falls Fair and Stock Show—V. E. 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—W. 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. Clyborne, secretary, Council Grove; October 7-10.
Nemaha Fair Association—J. P. Hielzer, secretary, Seneca; September 2-5.
Neosho County Agricultural Society—Geo. R. 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.

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.

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AGENTS—MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Manufacturing Co., Dept. 103, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUT OF SIGHT CATTLE POKE—BEST, cheapest and most effective poke made. \$1 per dozen; sample, 10c. F. I. Burt, Shawnee, Kansas.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE-MAN, ONE- horse, one-row, self-gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$25, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

CATTLE.

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

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. Helmsch, 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 Holington, 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.

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.

TRACTORS.

FOR SALE—A 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR and a 20-inch Eucalypt Separator. J. J. Hiebert, 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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NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, STOCK and eggs for sale. Mrs. John Mitchell, La-fountain, Kansas.

LIGHT BRAHMA HENS, SPLENDID markings, heavy layers, \$30 to \$35 per dozen. One fine male. Mrs. Oscar Felton, Blume Mound, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS—GUARANTEED BEST grade. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, \$16 per hundred; Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, \$17; Reds, \$18, postpaid, live arrival guaranteed. Same rate on twenty-five or fifty. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

POULTRY WANTED.

BROILERS GOOD DEMAND. HENS lower, eggs (fancy) higher. Ship direct. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

Who would throw dollars out of the window? Yet many farmers throw manure out of the stable onto a heap where much of its fertilizer value is lost.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Culling of Young Chickens

CULLING is in order at all times in the poultry flock. The more quickly culs are eliminated, the better for the flock as a whole. The tendency is to look on culling as an operation to be performed at certain stated times of the year. J. L. Prehn, extension poultryman of our agricultural college, is urging the culling of growing chickens. He maintains that culling of the chickens as they grow is fully as important as culling mature hens to get rid of non-producers. The weak, stunted, or deformed chickens are eating feed and using up space in the brooders and coops as long as they live, thus depriving the strong, healthy chickens of the opportunity to develop under the best conditions. These culs seldom amount to anything. The best plan to follow is to commence culling out these slow growing weaklings from the very start. Some will have prominent physical defects, such as very crooked tails, lameness, or other deformities. These tend to handicap the chickens as producers later. They should be disposed of at once. Cockerels should be separated from the young pullets as soon as they are large enough to be marketed or eaten, and unless needed for breeding purposes should be disposed of.

Only the good, strong, vigorous specimens of both males and females should be retained for breeders and layers, as these are the only ones that can return a profit. Of course this continual culling of growing chicks means considerable work, time, and thought. So does everything else that returns a profit. Do the culling systematically and reduce the labor to the minimum. That chick alongside the coop over there with its wings down, feathers all ruffled up, eyes shut, head drooping, looking worse than the last rose of summer, is not a good advertisement. Just put it to sleep with a sleep that knows no waking.

Letting the weak, stunted, deformed chicks live, not only gives a bad appearance to the flock in general, but may be the means of establishing disease in the flock. These birds of weakened vitality are naturally more susceptible to disease and are the ones first attacked by isolated germs floating about. Not being strong enough to withstand these attacks the weak chicks become a menace to the stronger chicks and the latter frequently contract the disease from the former. The same holds true regarding lice on the chicks. The weaker specimens are the ones which first become infested and through them the entire flock becomes infested.

Get rid of every chick that you do not intend to keep, as soon as they are large enough to determine whether or not they will be good producers. This applies principally to the cockerels, but some pullets may not show up as very promising. These should be eaten or marketed, along with the surplus cockerels.

Keep After Lice and Mites

Lice and mites are hot weather pests. They increase with astonishing rapidity during the summer season unless a continuous warfare is waged against them. Lice and mites take a large tax each year from our poultry, says Ross M. Sherwood in an extension division leaflet of our agricultural college. It seems that this year these pests are becoming even more troublesome than usual early in the season. In some flocks fowls are actually killed by the lice and mites. When setting hens are badly infested, the chicks will be troubled as soon as they hatch.

On mature fowls the lice are most numerous in the small feathers of the fluff on the sides and around the vent.

The clusters of the nits, or eggs, be found attached to the feathers below the vent. Mr. Sherwood recommends two general methods of treatment for laying hens. An application of equal parts of blue ointment and vaseline is very effective. The ointment and the vaseline should be mixed very thoroughly and a quantity about the size of a pea should be rubbed into the feathers about the vent. This material is very poisonous and should be handled very carefully. The other material recommended is sodium fluoride. Since sodium fluoride has not been used as a louse killer for a very long time, some druggists may not have it in stock. It can be secured, however, very quickly, and should cost for 60 cents a pound.

Sodium fluoride is a fine powder and should be applied in small quantities to the neck, back and sides, in the area around the vent and under the wings. If the fowls are badly infested with lice, a second treatment of either the blue ointment or the sodium fluoride should be applied a week or ten days after the first application.

For setting hens the sodium fluoride is the treatment recommended. With this there is not the danger of injuring the hatch that there is with blue ointment. It is well to treat the hens the times during the hatching period.

Sodium fluoride is recommended for young growing chicks. It is no more effective than sweet oil, lard, or kerosene as is sometimes used, but there is not the danger to the chicks using it that there is in using the oil and greases. It is applied to the back and down of the body.

The mites spend the day about the perches, in the nests, cracks and crevices and in the droppings. When a large number are present a few may stay on the fowls during the day. The mite goes to the fowl at night and sucks blood.

The mites are held in check by cleaning the droppings once a week and spraying the house with a 3 per cent solution of a good stock dip, with kerosene, with whitewash, or with some other similar mixture. The following is a good formula for whitewash:

First mixture—one bushel lime, twelve gallons water. Second mixture—two gallons water, two pounds salt, one pound sulphate of zinc.

After the second mixture is dissolved it is stirred into the first mixture and two gallons of sweet skimmed milk is added. Apply with a spray pump when possible. If not possible, use brush or broom.

Summer months are usually favorable months for chickens, but special care must be given the flock during this season of the year. Young chickens must be protected from extreme heat. The roosting houses must be very carefully watched in order to prevent mites from becoming numerous. Shade such as furnished by plants or trees is better than shade afforded by buildings or other artificial means. Chickens allowed to range in orchards will find plenty of shade and also an abundance of green feed. They will also be of benefit to the trees, as many injurious insects will be destroyed. Where it is necessary to keep chickens confined to small yards some form of artificial shade must be provided. The growing of sunflowers or a few stalks of corn will provide shade in a small yard.

During the summer season the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week, and disinfected with some strong disinfectant at least once a month.

19th. Annual Kansas State Fair

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 13-20, 1919

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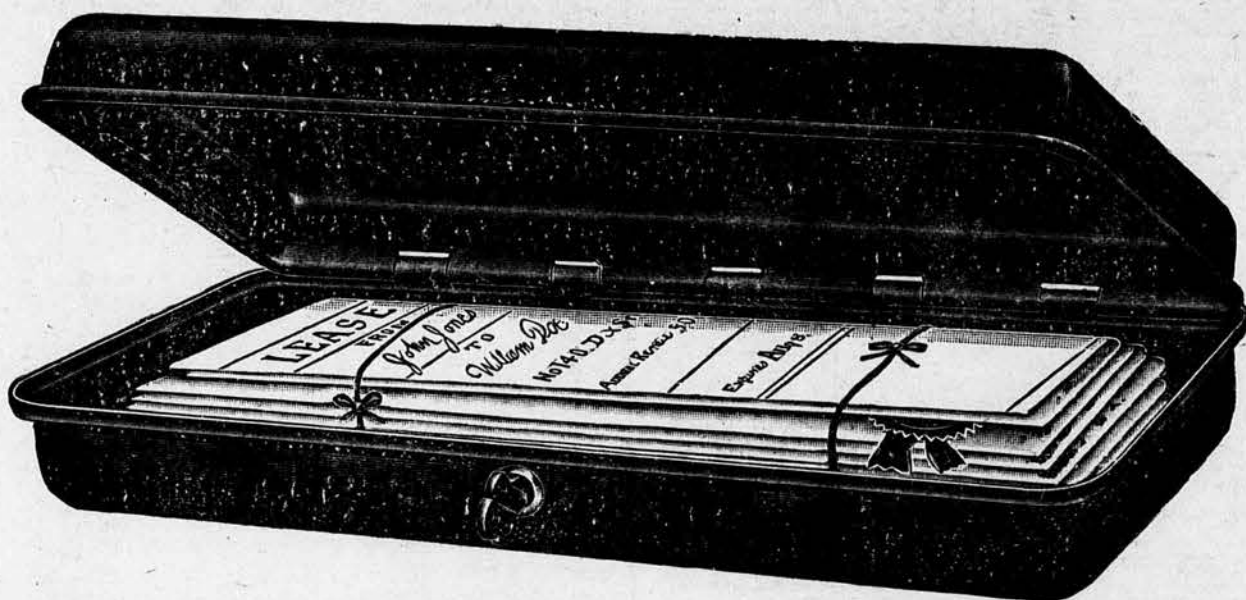
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HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE**

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

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

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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. P. 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

Holstein Calves

Extra choice, beautifully marked, high-grade calves from heavy milking dams, either sex. Write us for prices and description.

W. C. Kenyon & Sons

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Illinois

\$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

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

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**FOR SALE**

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

HORSES AND MULES.

Percherons--Belgians--Shires
Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.
Fred Chandler, Route 7, Charlton, Iowa. Above Kansas City.

JACKS AND JENNETS

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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES**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 herd 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.
F. 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.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**AYRSHIRE BULLS**

For Sale—Several pure-bred Ayrshire bull calves, three months to a year old, from excellent dams. Priced for quick sale at \$60 to \$100.
RAY FELTON - DWIGHT, KANSAS

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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We will mail you absolutely free and postpaid one of these Account Books with your renewal subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year at \$1.00.

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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.

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Town..... State

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Hereford Cattle.

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

Jersey Cattle.

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

Spotted Poland Chinas.

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

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. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Oct. 13—H. L. Glover, Grandview, Mo.

Oct. 14—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.

Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kan.

Oct. 16—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan.

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 20—P. M. Anderson, Holt, Mo.

Oct. 23—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. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Fern J. Moser, the well known breeder of Duroc swine, of Sabetha, Kansas, has announced July 25 for his summer sale of bred sows and bred gilts. One of the leading features of this sale is the great show boar, Joe King Orion 98999, a hog not fitted that stood second place at the Iowa State Fair last year with one of the strongest show classes ever shown on the Iowa fair grounds. Fifteen high class sows will be bred to Joe King Orion for September litters. Ten head will be bred to Goldfinder by Pathfinder, and ten head to Golden Wonder by Great Wonder I Am. The offering promises to be one of the best ever sold from the Moser farm and probably will be

the best lot sold in any sale this year. Fifteen choice fall boars will be included in the offering, among them being several show prospects.

Ketter Bros., Seneca, Kansas, have announced September 27 for their annual sale of Poland Chinas. This firm owns one of the best herds in the country. They have at the head of their herd Big Giant Bob, he by Bob's Giant by Mellow Bob. His dam was the great show and brood sow, Orphan Rose by Big Orphan. This hog was proven one of the great breeding boars. They have forty head of extra good pigs by this boar. Big Giant is assisted in the herd by Orphan Bos by Bos Premington, he by Nebraska Bob, dam Princess Orphan by Big Orphan Wonder. The sows in the herd are by Ketter's Blue Valley, Big Smooth Model, Grand Prospect, and Bob's Giant by Big Bob Wonder. About forty head of early spring boars and gilts will be selected for the September 27 sale and they promise to be extra large for their age. The Ketter Brothers are fitting a small herd for the Topeka Free Fair and for their home fair at Seneca this fall.

A. J. Erhart & Son, of Ness City, Kansas, will exhibit a full show herd at the big fairs this fall. Their herd will include one of the largest Poland China sows ever shown in this state.

The Effeminate Warrior

A new story of the Red Cross bag comes from Harvey D. Gibson, former Red Cross Commissioner for Europe who has recently returned to this country. He got the story from one of the workers in a hospital hut in Dijon. Everybody who has ever seen a wounded soldier knows the bag of gaudy cretonne with the little Red Cross in the corner in which each boy keeps the bit of shrapnel the doctor dug out of his knee, the last letter from home, the picture of his girl, his tooth brush and all his most cherished possessions. One of the boys in the Dijon Hospital had just been presented with his bag, a pink and white one. He accepted it gratefully; then he began to laugh. "Say," he declared, "someone had told me two years ago that I'd be goin' to war with a wrist watch on one wrist and a bracelet—"he held out his identification disk—"on the other and a cretonne bag in my hand! Say, I'd 'a' pasted him one!"

The saddest Crossing of the Bar on record in the minds of many will occur on June 30 when ole John Barleycorn does it for the last.

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

CLINTON HERD

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

ERHART'S POLAND CHINAS

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

A. J. ERHART & SONS

NESS CITY, KANSAS

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

A Few Fall Pigs.
CHAS. E. GREENE
Townview Farm 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
Bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Isaac Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas.

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

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

Holstein Meeting

There were 347 members present at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America which was held in Philadelphia June 14. One hundred and fifty members were represented by clubs and 2,684 by proxy. A feature of the meeting was the address by Dr. E. G. McCollum on "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition." Doctor McCollum's investigations along this line have become classic. He furnished conclusive evidence in his address that it is impossible to have satisfactory nutrition without milk or dairy products. He spoke of the value of demonstration work to show the necessity of more generous use of dairy products. Secretary Houghton advised a census of purebred Holsteins. About 120,000 animals have been registered during the past year. It was estimated that there are 150,000 females of producing age in the United States. Six amendments to the by-laws were adopted. The Canadian Holstein herd book was recognized and reciprocal registration arranged. It was provided that members shall report the number of pure-breds they own on January 1 of each year. Rule 8 of the Advanced Registry rules for the conduct of semi-official long time tests was amended by inserting the following:

"No cow shall be entitled to credit for a record or be eligible to compete for prize money in the 305-day class unless she shall produce a calf within fourteen months after the previous calving and the report of said record and the certificate to be issued therefor shall give the number of days that said cow has been in calf prior to the completion of the record."

Another amendment increased the directorate to sixteen, and two dealt with finances. In practically every department the appropriations for the conduct of the business of the association were increased. President D. B. Aitken was re-elected, as was also Secretary Frederick L. Houghton, who has filled this position for twenty-five years. Wing R. Smith was re-elected treasurer. Senator J. M. Hackney of Minnesota was elected vice president, succeeding Col. G. Watson French of Iowa.

The following directors were elected: Four-year term—Col. G. Watson French, of Iowa, R. G. Shafer of Pennsylvania,

J. A. Reynolds of Ohio, and F. F. Field of Massachusetts; three-year-term—Dr. B. B. Davis of Nebraska, F. L. Morris of California, John A. Bell, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and H. F. du Pont of Delaware; two-year term—H. W. Norton, Jr., of Michigan; one-year term—E. C. Schroeder of Minnesota. Other directors are W. A. Matteson and A. L. Brockway of New York, and W. B. Barney of Iowa, whose terms expire in 1920, and George E. Van Hagen of Illinois, Fred Pabst of Wisconsin, and H. A. Moyer of New York, whose terms expire in 1921.

The invitation of the Minnesota breeders to hold the next annual meeting in St. Paul, conveyed to the association by Mr. Schroeder, was accepted.

Polled Durhams Now Polled Shorthorns

The name of the Polled Durham Breeders' Association has been changed to the American Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This action took place at a called meeting of the stockholders held in Chicago June 11, at which 230 votes were cast in person or by proxy in favor of the proposed change. A resolution containing this proposal was voted down at a regular meeting of the association several years ago. In recent years the attitude of breeders has undergone a marked change on this subject of name. The word "Durham" is now obsolete, and it was felt that the breed would increase much more rapidly in popularity under the new name, which of course allies it more directly with the Shorthorn breed.

A committee was appointed, consisting of F. A. Murray of Illinois, D. B. Thieman of Missouri, and Albert Hultine of Nebraska, to confer with the directors of the Shorthorn Association on the matter of arranging terms under which an alliance or consolidation with that association might be effected, and also to request that the action of the Shorthorn Association in regard to the using of an "X" to indicate polled cattle in Shorthorn pedigrees be deferred until the matter could be taken up at the next regular annual meeting of the Polled Shorthorn Association in Chicago next December.

A report states that 707,486 quarts of milk are drunk in New York City daily. This does not include that used for cooking purposes. And it is also authoritatively known that the people there should drink nearly two million quarts daily to adequately nourish the young, the growing and the old between. Will the old cow ever come to her own down there? Not until we behind her get busy and learn a few vital facts before the city consumer—and then what is more to the point, keep them there.

Denver Tractor Demonstration

The Mountain States tractor demonstration in Denver was a great success in every particular. More than 100 makes of machines were operated in field practice under the direction of the national organization. Each machine was allotted a given space and under this arrangement a section of land was plowed and harrowed in three hours as a part of the first day's program. The attendance has been an average of 30,000 a day and the only drawback to the whole performance was the incontestable dust that prevailed everywhere. It is a very difficult matter in the absence of awarding prizes for anyone to determine just which is the best machine, if in fact there is such an animal. Modern invention has greatly improved these tractors and they are becoming more perfect day by day. The principal men from all the large manufacturing estab-

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.

ORDER BLANK

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 checkedingham.

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.....

lishments were here in person with crews of assistants to see that everything moved along all right and this scheme seems to have been well organized as everything moved without a miss or a bobble. The ground was too dry for the best results at breaking, but this made no difference to the tractors when it came to tackling the job.—Denver Field and Farm.

A principle based on history and hu-

man nature has been set down in these words: "No reform has ever gone far, or accomplished permanent results, unless it has developed its leaders from the ranks of those most affected. There is an inherent danger in the progress of any reform movement unless it is directed by those who know of their own knowledge every feature and every turn of the currents of life and thought and occupation of the class most affected by the change, and which is the party of the first interest."

