

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 57, Number 1. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 4, 1919. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## GRANGE ALIVE TO ISSUES

Legislative Work of the Year Reviewed at National Meeting

**A** GREATER representation of the farm industry in Congress was urged in a strong resolution passed at the recent meeting of the National Grange. The resolution provoked considerable discussion. The information was supplied that in the present Congress there are only eleven farmer members, two of whom are also lawyers by profession; notwithstanding the fact that the census of 1910 showed that more than 53 per cent of the population of the United States was rural, and principally agricultural. The resolution which was offered by State Master Bouck of Washington urged a system of proportional representation, based on occupations.

When this resolution was reported back from the committee, the latter recommended indorsement of all legitimate efforts to secure a larger number of actual farmers in legislative assemblies, both state and national. It fully disapproved any plan towards this end based on an attempt at occupational classification. This is true to long-established Grange principles. The Grange has ever frowned upon efforts to create class distinctions in our national life and development.

As an organization the Grange has consistently avoided partisan politics, but one of the most important features of its national meeting was the report of its permanent legislative committee. This report was presented by the committee chairman, T. C. Atkison, of West Virginia, who was able to speak with distinct authority in the matter, inasmuch as he has been at Washington much of the time the past year and is closely in touch with all phases of the legislative situation.

The report shows the big legislative undertakings of the organization and will be of interest to readers of KANSAS FARMER whether Grangers or not. It is as follows:

"During the past year the greatest war in all the ages has continuously waged its deadly strife with varying results. The fact that the power of our great nation, united with that of our allies, has won the battle for democracy, will make every loyal American rejoice. The supreme task now before the country is to prevent future assaults upon the rights and liberties of the world, and thus render it impossible for such a catastrophe to overwhelm us again.

### Endorse Permanent Peace Program

"Realizing the importance of securing a permanent peace, two members of your legislative committee attended the 'Win-the-War-for-Peace convention' held at Philadelphia last May, under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, and took an active part in its deliberations. Our worthy master was made a member of the executive committee and the writer a member of the national committee of the League. This is not a peace propaganda, but a league to enforce peace, when the allied armies have dictated the terms of peace. Permanent peace can be secured only by a league of nations with power to enforce its decision. This is another expression of the old Grange doctrine that arbitration is better than war. Believing the policies and purposes of the League to Enforce Peace are sound, safe, and in harmony with Grange teaching, we have

felt that the National Grange should co-operate with it just as fully and as far as possible.

"The unsettled condition of the country, growing out of our entering the war, has made it difficult to secure consideration by Congress of a number of economic and public welfare questions in which this body is deeply interested. Early last December your committee prepared a booklet briefly summarizing the questions of national importance which had been passed upon by this body at its last session, and furnished a copy to all the congressmen, senators, the president, heads of departments, and many others. From time to time, as opportunity offered, all of these questions were personally discussed before congressional committees and duly presented to officials under whose departments they properly belonged.

### Representing Welfare of Agriculture

"In accordance with uniform Grange policy, members of your committee have, on several occasions, met with representatives of other farm organizations, and in a spirit of hearty co-operation have taken such part in the deliberations as seemed to them proper in prompting the common welfare of American agriculture, without in any way compromising the independence of the Grange. Our guide at all times and under all circumstances has been the expressed will of the National Grange, so far as it has acted upon national questions. Occasionally we have found it necessary in an emergency to act without specific instructions, but we have uniformly endeavored to keep in line with well-established Grange principles. A case in point was the effort made in Congress last spring to fix the price of the 1918 wheat crop at \$2.50 a bushel. The history of this fight is well known, and it is only fair to say that your committee had something to do with it. Believing as we did that if \$2.20 was a fair price for the 1917 wheat crop, then with the increased cost of production \$2.50 was not enough for the 1918 crop. The battle lasted for three months and the bill finally passed both houses of Congress as a compromise, fixing the price of 1918 wheat at \$2.40 a bushel.

**T**HE GRANGE has long contended for a League of Nations to enforce world peace, and its declarations on this subject one year ago were especially emphatic. By the unforeseen shaping of events we are rapidly approaching the very realization of such an actual league. . . . I appeal to the Grange membership to support any and every well directed effort to secure a world-wide league and thereby banish forever the awful destruction of life and property such as we have witnessed.

I appeal to all peace-loving people to see that there does not grow up in this country an American militarism that will become a menace to the peace, prosperity and contentment of our people. Let the Grange effort be towards building up a better and more perfect democracy than we have ever known. — OLIVER WILSON, Master National Grange.

The President, in a most remarkable message, vetoed the bill, and he has since fixed the price of the 1919 wheat crop at \$2.20.

### High War Profits Tax

"The whole nation has been intensely interested in the discussion of the new war revenue bill, and while we believe it might be made more equitable in some respects, it is making progress in the right direction, having fixed the war profits tax at 80 per cent, in harmony with the demands of the National Grange.

"Your committee met with representatives of other farmers' organizations at Washington last February, and among other things recommended that the President appoint a commission of nine representative farmers, with certain definite duties and powers to act in the settlement of the war-time interests of agriculture. For some reason the President did not appoint this commission, but an advisory committee of twenty-four, of which our worthy master is a member, was selected by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Food Administrator to advise with those departments on matters affecting the interests of agriculture.

### National Prohibition

"In accordance with the repeated declaration of the National Grange, on every proper occasion we have urgently advocated every measure proposed for the restriction or abolition of the liquor traffic, and it is with great pleasure that we are now able to announce that we believe we are soon to realize the great blessing of a dry nation. In creating the wholesome public opinion which now prevails upon the prohibition question, the Grange has had much to do. We took an active part in securing the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the national constitution, which now seems sure of adoption by the necessary thirty-six state legislatures.

"The Grange has long favored woman suffrage and has done much to create public opinion in its favor, and your committee has strongly urged upon Congress the passage of the amendment to the national constitution, granting woman suffrage; and while the matter

is still delayed by the Senate, we believe it will pass that body before the end of the present Congress and be submitted to the state legislatures for ratification.

### Government Ownership of Railroads

"For many years, in one form and another, the National Grange has considered the question of government ownership of railroads, and opinion seems to have been pretty evenly divided, but the decision has uniformly been in favor of government control, rather than government ownership. We shall not discuss the merits of that question now, but since the government has found it necessary to take over and operate the railroads, as a war measure, we may now learn by experience many things of value concerning government operation of our transportation facilities. This is certain to be one of the far-reaching and vital questions that must be settled, and it seems to be generally believed that some form of government ownership or government operation will continue.

### Advocate Government Telegraph

"The National Grange on several occasions has decidedly indorsed government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. These utilities have been taken over by the government and they are now operated in connection with the post office department, and they may never be returned to private ownership. Again, the wisdom of the Grange has been demonstrated and its demands vindicated.

"Many measures have been enacted into law as war necessities. It is not unusual for such measures to contain carefully veiled economic or political provisions calculated to secure some special privilege or to buttress the strong and oppress the weak. Many unrighteous things have been done in the name of patriotism, and now that the war is ended there will be a ceaseless effort to shift its burdens to the shoulders of the masses by shrewd legislative manipulation. The period following our Civil War gave many demonstrations of that fact.

"Many questions are now sure to come up which must be settled in the interest of the common people, or the victory we have won will be largely, if not wholly, lost to humanity. The Grange cannot begin too soon to study these great questions, with a view of influencing the minds and opinions of the farmers of the country. Agriculture must come out of this world conflict more independent and stronger than ever before or face an ultimate condition of a non-resident landed aristocracy upon one hand and a renter or peasant class upon the other. Such a condition will be dangerous, if not fatal, to democracy.

"There will be no lack of political issues now, and the blatant demagogue will be abroad in the land. There has never been a time in the history of American agriculture when it needed the steady, thoughtful statesmanship of the Grange as it does now that the gigantic struggle toward normal conditions is upon us. The responsibility that is upon the Grange is appalling. In the name of our God, our country, our children and our children's children, may we wisely and bravely measure up to the responsibility."





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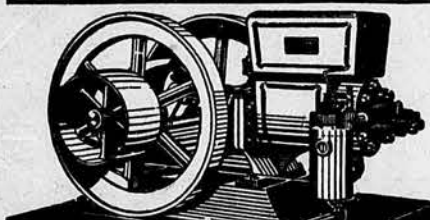
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# MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

## Kansas City Tractor Show

**T**HE week beginning February 24 has been announced as the date of the fourth annual tractor show to be held in Kansas City under the direction of the Kansas City Tractor Club. This club claims to have conducted the first tractor show of its kind ever held in the world. The first exhibition was a comparatively small affair held in a circus tent. Last year, due to the demand for space and the number of exhibits entered, a special building was erected providing over 75,000 square feet of floor space. This year a temporary building providing 90,000 square feet of floor space will be constructed on the Union Station plaza for housing this show, which promises to be the most comprehensive exhibit of its kind ever held.

Over 250 manufacturers will display approximately 150 different makes and models of tractors. There will be over 400 exhibits of tractor accessories and power farming machinery. All the big manufacturers of tractors, tractor accessories and power farming machinery or their representatives will be in attendance. Guy H. Hall, secretary of the Tractor Club, reports that foreign governments are taking a great interest in the possibilities of the tractor. Many inquiries have been received from abroad regarding this year's exhibit. A special mission from Central Russia and Siberia is expected to attend, also an Italian delegation of agricultural engineers. The minister of agriculture of Great Britain will be represented by a technical expert, and the French government has signified its intention of sending a representative for the purpose of studying American power farming machinery. Commissions from a number of countries of South America are also expected.

The tractor is being recognized not only as a means of furnishing ample power for various processes of cultivation, but as a portable power plant which can be moved quickly and easily to any spot on the farm. This adaptability of the tractor is one of the important factors in the extension of its use. In addition to plowing, disking and harrowing, it can be used in threshing, corn husking, filling silos, baling hay, sawing wood, digging ditches, and other jobs requiring plenty of power.

The tractor industry has made a great growth. It is stated that in 1912 there were only 11,000 tractors manufactured in the United States. In 1918 the total output approximates a hundred thousand, and it is predicted that in 1920 there will be 300,000 tractors in use in America.

American tractors were favorably known in Europe before 1914, but the great war resulted in thousands of tractors being shipped to England, France, Italy and other countries of the Old World. Domains and estates of the gentry were plowed night and day to defeat the German U-boat program. The food controller of England, the late Lord Rhonda, is quoted as saying that American tractors saved England from starvation. We all know how the tanks, transformed tractors, enabled the British to break the Hindenburg line before Cambria, and later brought about the debacle which hastened the retreat of the Kaiser's armies from French territory. In far off Mesopotamia the American made tractor was an important implement of military value in defeating the Turks. Now with peace assured, the ancient granary of the Near East will see tractors from America in practical, everyday use in fields where for centuries the primitive wooden plow was the only implement used. A merchant of Bagdad is now representing several American manufacturers. At Busra, the port of Bagdad on the Persian Gulf, facilities are ready to handle immense importations of American farm machinery, including tractors.

The 1919 tractor show will be held the same week as the Kansas City Automobile Show and this adds to the interest. The building to be constructed will be steam heated and lighted by electricity and will furnish unusual accommo-

dations for both exhibitors and the visiting public.

### Farm Home Water Systems

A good water supply, complete sewage-disposal plant, and effective heating and lighting systems constitute the four prime utilities of the farm home, the foundations of safe, comfortable living, says a new government bulletin entitled "Water Systems for Farm Homes." The bulletin is an exhaustive survey of farm water systems, discussing in considerable detail the location of wells, storage of water, methods of raising water, power, pipes, installation of fixtures, etc. In the author's own words, "the aim of the bulletin is to give to farmers, county agents and others, basic information concerning sanitary and engineering principles underlying safe, serviceable and lasting water systems for farm houses." For a free copy of this bulletin write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Perhaps your county agent has obtained copies for distribution.

### Make Machinery Repairs Now

Even though there may be a little easing up in the farm machinery situation as a result of the ending of the war, there is still need for conservation in farm equipment. Running a machine into the shed or fence corner in the fall without going over it to learn what repairs may be needed before it is in shape to work again, is laying up trouble for a busy season. In the spring, just when the machine is badly needed, a trip to town must be made for some casting, or a special bolt. Repairs made at that time are expensive, for to the cost of repair parts must be added the value of the time used in getting the parts.

It is a good plan to go over each machine as it is put away in the fall, and to make a memorandum of all necessary repairs and parts; and to see to it that these parts are on hand long before they are actually needed. This will not only save time, but it will result indirectly in increasing the time which can be put in on the farm work. Besides, the machine will last longer, for if a man is not rushed in making a repair he is more apt to take a little more time to make it properly.

If plowshares need sharpening before they are fit to use, take them to the blacksmith on the next trip to town. He is not as busy now as he will be when the spring plowing begins, and he will do a better job. Neither will there be any wait for them next spring, while he sharpens a few dozen other shares which were brought in early.

### Sending Money Home

Those in charge of the home remittances in the Y. M. C. A. work in France report the forwarding of \$717,000 in one week and over two and a half million dollars in a month for the men in the service. The sums committed to the association for the people at home—usually the mother—average \$57. That would mean that over forty-five thousand men had sent money home in one month. Altogether over 165,000 remittances amounting to nine million dollars have been handled for the soldiers.

These are some of the things the men say when they bring in their money:

"Just to help along the little bank account."

"I'll be able to use that when I get back."

"I don't need it right now; send it home."

"That's for the girl and the little house."

"Send my month's pay to the wife. I go into the fight tomorrow."

"That will pay my college debt."

"It will square an old score."

"That's for education by and by."

"That will go into my baby's bank."

"That's for good old Dad, bless him."

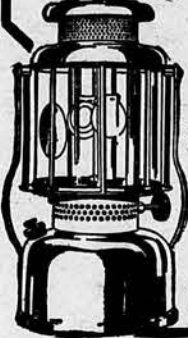
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Editorial, Advertising and Business  
Offices, Topeka, Kansas

Entered at Topeka Post Office  
as Second Class Matter

Published Weekly by The Kansas  
Farmer Company, at Topeka

# KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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

REPRESENTATIVES: E. HATZ SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

New York: 15 Madison Square, North

Kansas City, Mo.: 1402 Waldheim Building

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

Chicago: Harris Trust Building

San Francisco: Monadnock Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$1.00; Three Years, \$2.00;

Established by First State Board  
of Agriculture, 1863

Member Audit Bureau of  
Circulations

Oldest Agricultural Publication in  
Kansas

## PERMANENT INCOME AMENDMENT

The constitutional amendment providing for making a specific tax levy to maintain our state educational institutions was adopted by a large majority. This is convincing evidence of the widespread interest in the future welfare of these institutions, which have so splendidly demonstrated their value in the year just past. Ordinarily constitutional amendments have had hard sledding when submitted to popular vote for ratification, and particularly those having to do with matters of taxation.

The amendment to put the state educational institutions on a more permanent basis was given a majority greater than any candidate except Henry Allen. Mr. Allen's majority was 145,000 and the majority for permanent income amendment was 132,000. It carried in every county in the state. Wyandotte County, the largest in population and property value, gave it a majority of more than five to one, as did also Stanton County, the smallest county in the state. The heaviest majority was six to one in Grant County.

Only two amendments, namely those establishing prohibition and the woman suffrage amendment had been added to our state constitution prior to the last election. As was pointed out by the educational committee of the State Council of Defense, which worked for the adoption of the amendment, it is the "third great step," and this committee feels highly gratified that the step was taken as decisively as were the other two, woman suffrage having received a majority of only 13,000 larger.

The task facing the legislature at the coming session in making this levy will call for the most careful consideration of the needs of our state educational institutions. They must recognize the wishes of the voters and taxpayers of the state. The heavy vote in favor of this new departure in providing funds for these institutions should act as an incentive to go into the subject in a most exhaustive manner. It is evident the people of the state desire their state educational institutions to move forward in a most aggressive manner. The members of the legislature will welcome ideas and suggestions which will be helpful to them in getting at the needs of these institutions in the months and years ahead. It is a problem for every citizen of the state. If you have anything to offer, present your ideas to the legislators from your district before they come to Topeka to begin the work of the legislative session.

## MILLING AND FEED REGULATIONS

It is hard to get away from the laws of supply and demand as an important factor in fixing prices for fundamental products. Most of the flour and feed regulations of the Food Administration have now been canceled. The prices of bran and shorts are now free from artificial control, and there has been a jump of approximately a dollar a hundred in the prices quoted for these milling by-products. This is evidence that the prices fixed by the Food Administration were too low in proportion to the selling prices of other feeds. Animal feeds of all kinds were scarce and this abnormally low price for bran and shorts created a demand far in excess of the supply. It is all very well to have the regulation controlling these prices, but the farmer who could not buy a sack of shorts got little comfort from reading in his market paper that the fixed price was only \$1.32 a hundred.

The mills go to the old competitive basis now that the regulations are removed, but are still under supervision, and jobbers and retailers are limited in the matter of profit on the basis of from three to four dollars a ton. It is evidently the purpose of the Food Administration to permit the law of supply and demand to regulate the prices as in former times but to watch closely in order to prevent dealers in feeds from making exorbitant or undue profits.

This can be held in check by local price boards.

These rather sudden changes in the prices of milling by-products may lead to readjustments in flour prices. If the unusual demand for these by-products increases the profits from handling them, a lowering of flour prices would of necessity follow. The feed situation was so unsatisfactory, even with prices arbitrarily fixed, that no one will feel called upon to complain at the raising of the regulations, providing jobbers and dealers are prevented from making unfair profits.

## SCHOOL WORK FOR SOLDIERS

We cannot commend too highly the plan for giving the men held in camp Funston a chance to continue their school work. General Wood was quick to grasp the opportunity offered by the Agricultural College to extend the privileges of the school to undergraduate students or those ready for college work during the demobilization period. The details of the plan were worked out recently in a conference between General Wood and President Jardine.

The plan calls for giving intensive special courses to 310 men covering a period of eight weeks. This group of men will be housed in one of the barracks constructed for the S. A. T. C. work at the college. Of this group of students 150 will take up special agricultural subjects.

The men desiring to take regular college work and prepared for it will be housed in Funston, making the trip to Manhattan and return each day on the interurban. These men will be permitted to enter college courses on exactly the same basis as any other student and will be subject to all the rules and regulations of the institution. In addition co-operation will be given the educational program to be conducted at the camp for men who expect to return to the farm and shops, but who cannot be handled at the college in either of the groups already mentioned. While these men are still soldiers and under military discipline, the art of making war has become secondary, and this opportunity to train themselves in the arts of peace during the period they are held in camp will be highly appreciated by the men themselves.

## FLOUR RESTRICTIONS

In view of the statement that with the signing of the armistice we must plan to ship twenty million tons of food products to Europe instead of only seventeen and a half million tons some may wonder why all the wheat flour regulations have been raised. The signing of the armistice changed the situation as to wheat immediately. Wheat supplies from distant countries became available through the release of shipping. The Food Administration had been making plans to build up an immense reserve of wheat in this country. From a surplus over normal consumption of only twenty million bushels we had been able through the most rigid conservation measures to ship 141 million bushels, but came up to our 1918 harvest with only a ten-day supply of wheat on hand in America. The new crop was large, but in planning for the war program of 1919 the Food Administration was anxious to avoid being caught again with such a shortage of this most valuable food stuff. To build up a big reserve, it was absolutely necessary to use wheat most sparingly. Now, however, we can return to normal consumption and by simply eliminating waste, a habit which we have acquired under the rigid regulations of the past year, still keep the Food Administration's pledge in the shipping of breadstuffs to Europe.

There is another point to consider also. Last year the coarse feed grains were plentiful, taking the country as a whole. This year conditions are reversed and we are under the necessity of making the most careful use of the

grains used for animal feeds. While wheat must not be wasted, we can use it liberally and not be unpatriotic, for increased consumption of bread will help out in the shortage of meat and feed grains.

## SHORT COURSE INSTRUCTION

Considerable publicity has been given to the announcement of short course instruction to be given by our Agricultural College in the eight weeks' term beginning January 6. These short courses have long been a feature of the work given at this institution. They in no way interfere with or take the place of courses in agriculture or engineering leading to degrees.

The college has learned much from its experience in giving men vocational training for war work. The instructors have learned the difference between training men and simply giving courses of instruction. The experience gained and the equipment accumulated makes it possible to give most valuable training to those who from lack of time or other reason cannot take advantage of regular college courses. It gives to anyone wishing to gain general practical knowledge of subjects and trades related to agriculture and engineering admirable opportunities. Such courses will appeal largely to those already having some training and experience in the different subjects. The laboratories and the equipment are there and with the experience gained during the war the instruction will be more practical than was thought possible heretofore. A great many things can be done under the spur of necessity, and if the changes in the method of instruction as announced seem radical we should remember that they are merely putting in operation the lessons learned in giving men special vocational training for war purposes.

## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

There is more and more disposition on the part of producers to attack their problems from a business standpoint. Instead of clamoring for legislation or merely complaining of their difficulties in selling produce for a fair price, they are organizing to handle their business affairs in a thoroughly modern up-to-date business manner and in accord with existing conditions. How well such co-operative movements are succeeding is illustrated by the story of the Leavenworth County Fruit and Vegetable Association as told by its secretary, Frank Olhausen, who addressed the Horticultural Society at its annual meeting held in Topeka last week. A portion of this address appeared in last week's issue of KANSAS FARMER.

Three years ago when this association was started the grocers of Leavenworth would go to producers of fruit, vegetables and other products and tell what they would pay for it. Before the co-operative association was formed and started on its career of finding a market for their products, the growers simply had to take what was offered. "Now growers call me up," said Mr. Olhausen, "and ask for the market price on berries or other products, and then they tell the local retailer what they want. If he refuses to pay their price, they haul their produce to our association rooms and go home and generally I get the price asked." In the discussion following Mr. Olhausen's address the attitude of the association toward the home dealer came up. He was asked to what extent they sold to local dealers and at what prices. The reply was that the association sold to home merchants at the same price they were able to get on the wider market they had developed away from the home through the result of their business activity. In other words, they sold at home on exactly the same terms as away from home, giving the home market the preference as long as it brought the same price for their products. Of course the fellow away has to pay freight in addition to the

price asked, and to that extent is at a disadvantage.

There are two sides to this matter of marketing produce, and George Holsinger, the newly elected president of the Horticultural Society, pointed out that co-operative marketing had also benefited the consumer who buys the stuff. The pack had been improved and the quality is better. In the long run the city consumer gets as good and perhaps better value, even if it does cost a little more.

In the year ahead of us we would urge producers of all kinds of farm products to study thoroughly this matter of local co-operation in selling. All big successes in co-operation have grown from small beginnings. If you wait for some big program of co-operation to be launched and put in operation you will be disappointed. We must learn to walk before we can run, and local co-operative efforts such as the one which has been successfully worked out by the growers of fruit and garden produce in Leavenworth County furnish fine schooling for larger things in the future.

## ARMENIAN-SYRIAN RELIEF

Another call for the relief of suffering humanity must be met through the generosity of the American people. It seems as though we have always been helping Armenians. It is one of the tragedies of modern times that this is true. These people are descendants of the first Christians and as a people are superior in every way to the barbarous Turk who for centuries has persecuted them in unspeakable ways. During the war a brutal policy of extermination was adopted by Turkey with the approval and consent of Germany. Fully half of the Armenian nation has probably perished. While the war was in progress 925,000 refugees were being supplied with food and clothes, barely enough to keep body and soul together.

When Turkey surrendered to the Allies more than three million Armenians were released. The winter is now on and without help these people will perish from hunger and cold. There are 1,700,000 refugees in Armenia and Syria alone to be returned to their homes. Clothing must be provided for at least 2,900,000. Over 400,000 children are without parents or homes and are absolutely at the mercy of the help that can come only from America. Without it they will perish in the weeks and months to come.

It has been estimated that \$30,000,000 is the very least amount that it will take to save these people, and it must be available in the next few weeks. Of this amount Kansas has been asked to give \$600,000 merely to keep alive these homeless, destitute people. From every pulpit and platform in America this appeal will be presented the week beginning January 12, which will be known as Armenian and Syrian Relief Week. Thousands of dollars have already been sent from Kansas, but we cannot stop giving while there is such dire need. We must save this nation from extermination.

The Jewish population of Syria is making equal claims on our generosity, and every dollar that we give actually goes to buy food, clothing, shelter and seed for next year's crops. The money is administered under a 100 per cent efficiency plan. Not one cent is used for administrative purposes in this country. Prior to September the Armenian and Jewish relief committees collected \$12,321,145.92 and sent \$12,371,145.92. Fifty thousand dollars earned from daily interest balances on subscription had been added to the original subscription.

We feel sure Kansas will not fail in this call for \$600,000 to relieve the distress and save these patient, long-suffering people. With our past record for giving, we must not let the call of suffering humanity go by and be compelled to humiliate ourselves by a single black mark against our record.



# HAND-RAISING DAIRY CALVES

## Success in Dairy Farming Depends Upon Ability to Raise Calves

**T**HE success of the dairy farmer depends to no small degree upon careful rearing of calves, points out Prof. C. H. Eckles, formerly of the Missouri College of Agriculture. This is especially true since the prices of dairy cows have reached the present high level. The average dairy farmer must begin with ordinary cows or the best he can get close at home and, by raising the heifer calves sired by a well bred dairy bull, increase the producing capacity of his herd. This is the plan advised by Professor Eckles as a general rule. The development of a high class herd from these common cows will depend largely upon three things: Careful selection of individual cows; the use of a good pure-bred sire, and the careful raising of the heifer calves from the best cows.

With the high-priced land and expensive feeds the ordinary calf that is valuable only for beef cannot be raised with any profit by allowing it to nurse the cow. A calf raised in this way consumes about two gallons of milk per day for six months, or a total of 2,800 pounds. If it be average milk with 4 per cent fat it contains 112 pounds of butter fat. If this be counted at the low valuation of 22 cents a pound the calf consumes milk worth \$24.64 by the time it is six months old. By milking the cow, separating the cream and selling it to the creameries, this sum may be realized in cash.

The calf raised on skim milk under these conditions will require for the first six months 150 pounds whole milk, 2,800 pounds skim milk, 150 pounds of grain, and a little hay or pasture.

The economy of raising the calf with skim milk is apparent. It has been found by trial that two pounds of grain replaces one pound of butter fat as food for the calf. Calves raised on skim milk gain an average of one and one-half pounds per day up to six months of age.

The dairy calf is ordinarily raised by hand, since the milk of the dairy cow is usually worth so much more than the calf that it receives the first consideration.

It is a well established fact that a calf raised on skim milk is equally as good as one nursed by its mother. In localities familiar with dairying this is well understood, but in other places it is virtually unknown, and a strong prejudice exists against feeding skim milk on account of the unhealthy and undersized calves that have been raised in this way. Such calves are the victims of ignorance or carelessness. The skim milk calf raised properly differs little, if any, in size, quality, thrift and value from the same animal when raised by the cow. The poor results which have so often followed the feeding of skim milk have been due to faulty methods of feeding, and not because the cream which has been taken out is of so much importance to the calf.

Skimmed milk differs from unskimmed milk only in the amount of fat it contains. The fat is not the most important part of the milk for the calf. The protein builds up the muscles, nerves, hair, hoofs and horns, while the ash is used for building the bones. Protein is the curd of the milk which is seen when milk sours. The fat in the milk does not go to form growth in the animal, but furnishes heat and fat on the body. A substitute for the fat can be supplied much cheaper with grains such as corn. The calf fed on skim milk is not generally quite so fat during the first six months of its life as the one nursed by the cow, but often has a better development of bone and muscle.

The first milk of the cow after calving is called colostrum. It is important to feed this milk for a few days at first, since the calf seems to need the colostrum milk to start the organs of digestion properly. After a few days mixed milk may be given.

In case the milk is very rich in fat it will be best, even with the young calf, to dilute it with skim milk, as rich milk is liable to cause indigestion.

There is some difference in practice regarding the time to begin hand-feeding. Some do not allow the calf to nurse at all. Others prefer to let it nurse once, and some allow it to remain

with the cow three or four days, or until the fever is out of the udder. When it is impossible to feed the calf often, it is best to let it remain about two days, as at first it will take food often and in small amounts. The earlier the calf is taken away from the cow, the easier it will be taught to drink milk from a bucket. If the cow's udder is in good condition it is more satisfactory to take the calf away early, but when the udder is caked it is best to leave the calf with the mother for a few days.

### Don't Feed Too Much

Under natural conditions the calf takes its milk frequently and in small quantities. The calf's stomach at this time is small and an excessive amount always results in indigestion and scours. For the first two weeks five or six quarts, or about ten or twelve pounds per day, is all the largest calf should be allowed to take. A small calf, as a Jersey, does not need over eight or ten pounds per day on the start. This may be fed in two feeds per day, or better, in three, for two or three weeks. As the calf grows older somewhat more milk may be used, but at no time does it need over sixteen or eighteen pounds, or eight or nine quarts a day, but it is safe and economical to feed as high as

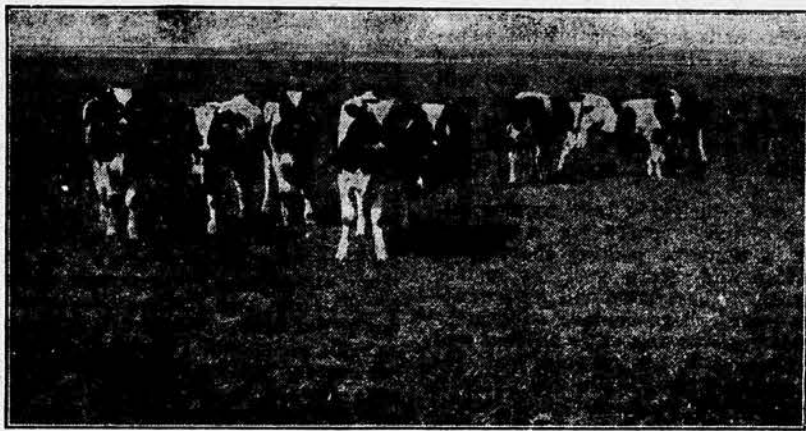
raised by gravity, but more difficulties are experienced.

The calf which is to be raised on skim milk should be taught to eat grain early. When they have access to it many of them will begin eating at two weeks of age or three at the latest. The grain should be placed in a box where they can easily get to it, and they can be encouraged at first by placing a little in their mouths after they have consumed their milk. Grain can best be fed dry after the milk is fed. In no case should it be fed in the milk, as in that case it will be gulped down without chewing, which is bad for the digestion.

After a calf begins to eat considerable, grain should not be kept before it. No more should be given than will be eaten up twice a day, which will not be over one-half pound daily for the first two months.

### Water and Salt Necessary

After this they may have more, but it will not be necessary to feed more than one pound per day up to six months unless it is desired to push them rapidly. If grain is allowed to remain in the trough, it often becomes damp and decayed and may cause sickness, just as a dirty pail will do.



THE MAN WHO CAN RAISE CALVES LIKE THESE HAS MASTERED A MOST IMPORTANT LESSON IN DAIRY FARMING

twenty pounds to a large calf if skim milk is plentiful.

At the end of two weeks the strong and vigorous calf can be changed to skim milk. This is done gradually and not by abrupt change. About a week should be taken to make the complete change, replacing a pound or two of whole milk with an equal quantity of skim milk each day until the change is complete. The milk may then be increased to fourteen to fifteen pounds per day.

Another very important precaution that must be taken is to have the milk warm and sweet when fed. Nature furnishes the milk to the calf in this condition, and we must carefully imitate her. Nothing will more quickly upset the digestion of the calf than feeding warm milk at one feed and cold at another. For the first few weeks the calf is especially sensitive to the temperature of its feed. After the calf is three or four months old it may take cooler milk, but in this case the milk should be cool all the time. The best results are obtained with warm milk, however, at all ages. The temperature of the milk when it comes from the cow is about 100 degrees F. If separated immediately it can be fed without warming and will be above ninety degrees. However, in the cooler season, say from October to April, it is necessary to warm it artificially.

### Keep the Pails Clean

Old or stale milk often causes indigestion or scours. A calf is better off to miss a feed than to have a feed of sour milk. Pails and utensils must be kept clean. A good rule is to keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails. The hand separator on the farm makes it possible to get the milk to the calf fresh, warm and sweet. Calves can be raised on skim milk where cream is

Calves will begin to nibble hay almost as soon as they will eat grain. For young calves, timothy-mixed hay is well adapted, as clovers and alfalfa are laxative and so palatable the animal often overeats, and this helps produce scours. It is a mistake to believe that a calf does not require water while still receiving milk. An abundance of clean water should be given and salt after the animal is old enough to eat grain and hay.

When the milk is sold for market milk or to cheese factory, or a milk condensery, the problem is how to raise calves without the feed costing more than the value of the animal raised. At the same time it is a most serious mistake under these circumstances to depend upon buying cows rather than raising calves. The only practical way to improve the production of the herd is by raising heifer calves from the best cows.

### In Defense of the Mule

Manufacturers of tractors publish many figures and testimonials from men who have used tractors one or two years, but you seldom see figures from a man who has used a tractor five years or more. The first cost of tractors is about the same as the first cost for mule power, possibly slightly more for the tractor. But at the end of five years the tractor is worth very little if it is used as much as mules, and the man who buys mules eight years old or more and works them five or more years does no better. He must sell at a big loss.

The business farmer buys a pair of three-year-old mules every year or so, works them till they are eight, and sells at a profit. He gets their work for less than the cost of their feed. He feeds little grain except when they are at

work and the roughage is produced on the farm at comparatively small cost. Each year the tractor gives more trouble while the mules give less.

The ideal plan is to go a step farther and have a pair or two of big draft brood mares and raise the mules. The man who plans to do this must have good mares and a good, well-bred jack. Small mares and jacks produce small mules which are not worth raising.

In sections where it rains and fills up the low places, the man with the mules wades through the soft spot, while his tractor neighbor sits idly by or spends a great deal of time digging out of mud-holes. The man with the mules need not worry, for his outfit will go at a steady gait ten hours a day, while the tractor may have to be coaxed for an hour or two to start and may stop in the middle of the field because a tap was loose. Many tractors may be found idle in fence corners while the owner does his work with teams.

The tractor, however, has its place, where it is profitable when the work cannot be done at the proper time with teams and the tractor is used as a supplement. The man who uses it, however, must be a good mechanic. A man of my acquaintance decided that he needed a tractor, so he sent his son to Manhattan to study tractor operation, and also to a tractor school. They have used a tractor outfit with good success because they needed it in their extensive farming and qualified themselves to use it. Without this it might have been a failure.

The automobile superseded the horse because of its speed, but the average man will not do much more in a season with a tractor than with six big mules. The automobile runs away from its own dirt, but the tractor works in soft footing, and must always be in the dirt.

Before buying a tractor, the forehanded man will do a lot of investigating and some close figuring. Mule power is more dependable than tractor power and need cost only their feed, and the first cost of a tractor plus cost of fuel, oil, and repairs, will feed the mules a long while.—J. H. HOWARD, Pawnee County.

### Irrigation Help for Kansas

We have just learned from J. B. Marcellus, the engineer who has charge of the extension work in drainage and irrigation at our agricultural college, that special attention will be given to irrigation work the coming year. Mr. Marcellus will be able to do this through the appointment of Ira E. Taylor as assistant engineer, who will specialize on farm drainage. Mr. Marcellus has spent over seven years in Idaho, Washington and Montana, and is especially familiar with all phases of irrigation development.

Data concerning certain phases of irrigation in Western Kansas have been collected and statistics of a large number of pumping plants are available. A bulletin entitled "Pumping for Irrigation with Special Reference to the Arkansas River Valley" is ready for distribution. Blue prints and plans of typical pumping plants are also available. A map giving the acreage now being irrigated by ditch or by pump, the acreage that can be irrigated by ditch or by pump, and the maximum, average, and minimum depths to water in all counties west of the 99th meridian is practically completed.

The dry season of 1918 has brought irrigation for Kansas into considerable prominence and the farmers who have had irrigation plants this year have duly appreciated the benefits.

Do you know what the greatest weakness in your business is? There are some places that are weaker than others, and you, as a business man, should be able to place your finger on the weak spots in order to strengthen them.—Exchange.

Think out new ways; think out new methods; think out new ways to deal with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a real new world.—LLOYD GEORGE.



# A COMMUNITY DRYING PLANT

## Dehydrating Vegetables Offers Big Possibilities in Food Conservation

**M**UNICIPAL or government-owned drying plants have been in successful operation in European countries for years. Such plants provide village communities with a convenient and simple method of drying all sorts of produce of the home garden and orchard, as well as the vegetables and fruits shipped to the community, which might be allowed to go to waste at the stores and market places. The advantage to the busy farmer's wife in the country community cannot be overestimated. Her work is heaviest in the summer when vegetables and fruits must be saved for winter use. The establishment of a community drying plant at a consolidated school, country church, or centrally located farm home would offer a great relief from her heavy kitchen duties. The housewife could clean and slice at least a portion of the fruits and vegetables she desires to conserve, and either take these or have one of the children take them to the community drying plant, where they could be left until it was convenient to call for the dried product.

These statements are made in a Department of Agriculture bulletin in which the operation of a most successful community drying plant located at Lincoln, Nebraska, is described. The starting of this plant was a result of the campaign for conservation of food, and during the season of 1917 eleven other communities adopted practically the same plan as the one in operation at Lincoln, nine of these being in Nebraska.

The cut on this page shows the construction of the community dryer used at Lincoln. Simplicity and economy of construction were given more consideration in designing this dryer than ease and convenience of operation. Some of the community dryers that were put in operation later have been more conveniently arranged, although involving the same principle of drawing the air over the trays of products by means of a fan. The greatest improvement in convenience of operation is to arrange the trays so they can be drawn out like drawers from the sides and any one of them removed without removing the remainder. A tray eighteen inches by thirty-six inches was found to be the size best adapted to community work. These trays are made of very light material with pearl wire screen bottoms and wire screen across one end, the other end being open. The screened end prevents light material being drawn through, while the open end permits free access of the air and is a convenience in emptying the trays. The screened end is placed toward the fan and suction is used. It was found that the best results came from drawing the air over the trays rather than forcing it across them. The wire screen of the trays should be paraffined to prevent the sliced fruits and vegetables from sticking. To do this the wire is warmed and the melted paraffin applied with a brush. If any of the paraffin fills the meshes they can be opened by holding the screen over the stove until the paraffin melts and distributes itself over the wires. This paraffin coating prevents all possibility of fruits or vegetables being discolored by coming in contact with the wire.

The fan is an important part of the plant. The government bulletin gives the following description of the fan and its arrangement:

Any type of fan which moves a sufficient quantity of air can be used. Usually an old ensilage cutter blower fan or a separator fan used on a blower threshing machine can be found in the community and adapted to the exhaust end of the cabinet. One of the Nebraska plants has been fitted with a fan which had been discarded at a planing mill, having been used there for drawing sawdust and shavings from the planing machines. Another plant was fitted with an exhaust fan which had been used in a foundry for the removal of gases at the forges. Other plants are fitted with fans costing from \$25 to \$50. Suitable fans can be purchased from any of the fan manufacturing companies.

The main point to keep in mind in the selection of a fan is to get one that will move a sufficient quantity of air. The figures given are for a drier the

size here described and give the rate of air movement when the cabinet contains no trays. Air should enter the cabinet at a rate of not less than 1,000 feet per minute, and better results will be secured if the speed is 1,250 feet per minute. This means that the fan should move air at the rate of 7,500 cubic feet per minute, which will change the air in the cabinet approximately seventy-five times per minute. If the fan will move fast enough for the suction to hold a piece of cardboard or other material one foot square and weighing eight ounces against the wire screen at the intake end, the drying will proceed satisfactorily.

The most important feature to watch in the construction of a drying plant of this type is the fan. It should be simple in construction, easy of operation, and, above all things, large enough to move great quantities of air. When the 100 trays are filled with fruits and vegetables it is necessary to move the air rapidly to prevent souring and molding.

The fan can be operated by a gasoline engine of from two to five horsepower or, where electricity is available, by an electric motor. The motor of course requires less attention than an engine.

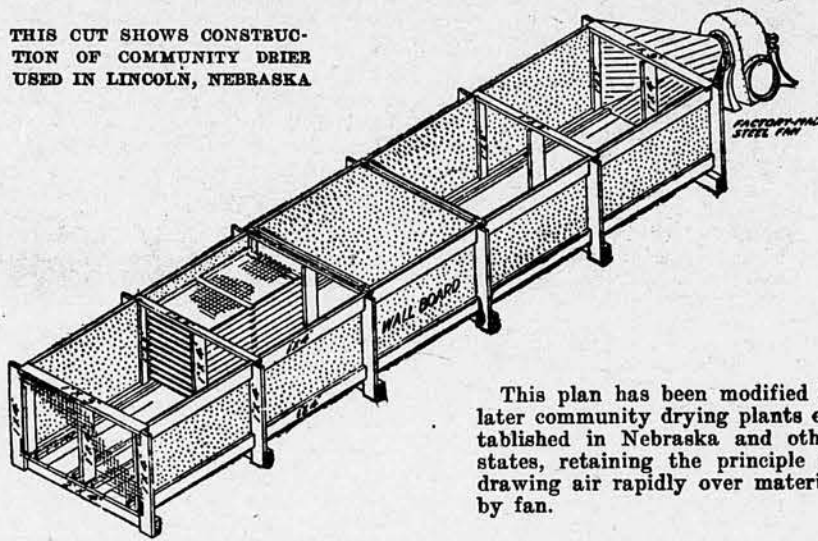
Experience in Nebraska indicates that ordinarily a better colored and better flavored product is obtained where no artificial heat is used, but it is a good plan, and particularly in the more humid

products last season. The most successful plants charge from two to eight cents per tray for drying, depending upon whether they have rent to pay and things of that sort."

Mr. Gooding is very enthusiastic about the possibilities of drying. He spoke of the efficiency of the German nation in preserving food by drying, and said it is because of Germany's large supplies of dried food that she has been able to feed her people in this war and still has food. "For years she has been storing up surplus garden products in this form. Men have been sent out into the country urging the farmers to dry all their surplus vegetables, allowing nothing to go to waste. But while Germany has practiced dehydrating vegetables to a large extent, potatoes especially, before the war she depended very largely on the dehydrating establishments in New York for her products, so we are not a back number by any means.

"The term 'drying' covers a wide scope and certain of its phases present very interesting problems. For instance, the drying of eggs, fruit juices and blood are industries which are being carried on in various parts of our country and can be expanded to an economical advantage. This process is very simple. The finished product is in the form of a powder and can readily be brought back to use by simply adding water."

THIS CUT SHOWS CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY DRIER USED IN LINCOLN, NEBRASKA



sections, to have some arrangement for supplying artificial heat. A steam radiator can be arranged so that all the air drawn through the dryer passes through the radiator. An even simpler and more economical arrangement is to use a stove in a small room, setting the dryer so that the air drawn through it will all come from the heated room.

A very interesting description of this process of dehydration and the development of the community method of handling it was given at a recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Topeka by T. H. Gooding, emergency club leader for Nebraska. The agricultural extension division of the Nebraska university has made the community drying proposition a part of its work in the state. The dryer used in Lincoln in this first community plant was designed by C. W. Pugsley, at that time director of agricultural extension work in the university.

"We have taken this up in Nebraska as a community project," said Mr. Gooding. "Last year we were able to construct a community plant for about \$250. I do not know just what it would cost at the present time. By paying a small fee everybody in the community could take their vegetables to the drying plant, and this small fee paid the operating expense and the salary of the person in charge. We have about twenty-five drying plants in the state. Nebraska farmers brought in sweet corn and other products from a radius of twelve miles, preparing the product for drying at home and coming for it when it was dried. Our old friend, the South-west wind, beat us to it in many places and dried the vegetables before we could get to them, but in spite of that these plants dried seventeen tons of the fresh

epicurean taste—are we going to change it?

"I am going to touch on the sugar beet industry. I was greatly interested in an article in the March number of the Scientific American along this line. The sugar beet is cut into small slices and put into hot water and the sugar withdrawn. The author of this article claims that these slices can be dried. He cites an instance where they were dried and gained in sugar content from 5 to 10 per cent, due to chemical action which took place while they were in that state. This is no new thing. The Department of Agriculture has known this for years and considered it a puzzling fact.

"It is easy to see how drying would aid in preserving food and in transportation, but here is the big thing. A sugar factory costing thousands of dollars operates for three months. The drying industry can keep it in operation twelve months. What is that going to do to the price of sugar? A man finds that he is playing a losing game if he has to transport his sugar beets more than a hundred miles. Then the factory can handle only so many beets at a time and the farmer cannot always bring them when they are in the best condition, so there is a loss there.

"Are Americans starving on food?" To answer this question Mr. Gooding read a statement from Doctor Bowers to the effect that people do not eat enough vegetables and so suffer from the lack of mineral salts that enter into the teeth, bones and other parts of the body. As a consequence the American has poor teeth and poor nerves and is "the most constipated biped on earth." "The solution," he said, "is to do with carrots and similar vegetables just what we have done with prunes, raisins, and dates—preserve them by drying out the water they contain so that they will be available all the year.

"These essential things should never be beyond the reach of the common people in price. Why do many of the poor people in New York City make a meal of one thing? Because they cannot afford anything else. Now I wish to come to the southern boundary—Is drying an economical means of preserving food? I think the biggest factor to be taken into account is the transportation problem. Dried products require less space and are so much lighter. The average vegetable contains about 70 per cent of water. It has been estimated that a shipload of dried products is equal in food value to fifty shiploads of fresh, only the water being removed. There is not the loss in shipping from spoilage or from freezing that often occurs with fresh vegetables. Our citizens who have gone to Alaska could not live if it were not for the dried products that are shipped to them."

In answer to a question as to how long the dried products would keep, Mr. Gooding said that during the Boer War a great many dried products were shipped to South Africa. After the war a dealer in this country was left holding the sack with a supply of dried products for which there was then no demand. He sealed them with paraffin, kept them for fifteen years and three months and sent them to England at the beginning of the war, and they were pronounced fine. "If sealed and properly stored," said Mr. Gooding, "they would be Egyptian mummies."

### The Footpath to Peace

A thought for the opening year:

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falsehood and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can with body and with spirit in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the footpath to peace.—HENRY VAN DYKE.

"Drying," said the speaker, "is bounded on the north by the extent to which we can change the habits of the American people. It is bounded on the east by the degree of success with which we can wage an educational campaign to inform the people of this country that they are starving on food, on the south by the economy which this process brings, and on the west by the selection of the best method at hand.

"Can the habits of Americans be changed? You probably remember that a few years ago celery and olives were not in our dietary. Fifty years ago we considered the tomato poison, and now we demand it in and out of season. During the Civil War we learned to can, and our present method of canning as conducted on a commercial scale has created the demand for canned products, but we feel that this war is going to develop the taste for dried products.

"The drying process which is essential for the making of potato flour is going to present a great means for establishing a stable price for potatoes. The drying plant is going to act as a reservoir into which will go the excess of potatoes in such years as 1916 when in Nebraska we could not give away potatoes, yet in 1917 we paid \$4.30 a bushel for them. Major Prescott is working on this drying of potatoes. He is connected with the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and knows a great deal that he has not made public yet. I am watching to see what developments are going to take place. Sweet potatoes present greater possibilities than Irish, because they can be produced on cheap ground, and in the South where potatoes are grown we have a longer season. The whole thing is bound up in this: Our



# GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

**A**T present more than a million farmers are members of farm bureau organizations. Through these organizations the American farmer and his family are now in close personal touch with a large corps of well-trained men and women so linked with federal and state institutions for the promotion of agriculture that farming people can readily avail themselves of the results of scientific research and practical experience the world over to aid them in their work on the farm and their life in the home.

## Personal Credit Unions

The need for some system that will furnish personal credit to the man on the farm was recognized by Secretary Houston in his annual report. He suggests a system of personal credit unions especially for the benefit of farmers whose financial circumstances and scale of operations make it difficult for them to secure accommodations through ordinary channels.

"The men I have especially in mind," says the Secretary, "are those whose operations are on a small scale and who are not, in most cases, intimately in touch with banking machinery, who know too little about financial operations and whose cases usually do not receive the affirmative attention and sympathy of the banker. Such farmers would be much benefited by a membership in co-operative credit associations or unions."

"Of course there are still other farmers whose standards of living and productive ability are low, who usually cultivate the less satisfactory lands, who might not be received for the present into such associations. This class peculiarly excites interest and sympathy, but it is difficult to see how immediately any concrete financial arrangement will reach it. The great things that can be done for this element of our farming population are the things that agricultural agencies are doing for all classes but must do for it with peculiar zeal. The approach to the solution of its difficulty is an educational one, involving better farming, marketing, schools, health arrangements, and more sympathetic aid from the merchant and the banker. If the business men of the towns and cities primarily dependent on the rural districts realize that the salvation of their communities depends on the development of the back country and will give their organizing ability to the solution of the problem in support of the plans of the organized agricultural agencies responsible for leadership much headway will be made."

"The foundation for effective work in this direction is the successful promotion of co-operative associations among farmers, not only for better finance but also for better production, distribution, and higher living conditions. These activities are of primary importance. At the same time it is recognized that such co-operation can not be forced upon a community, but must be a growth resulting from the volunteer intelligent effort of the farmers themselves."

The conclusion up to the present, says the Secretary, seems to be that the field is one primarily for the states to occupy through sound legislation. Under laws adopted in five states 125 personal credit associations have been organized, but the larger percentage of them have been formed by wage earners in urban centers.

"The attempt to develop strictly rural credit bodies has met with somewhat more success in North Carolina than elsewhere," the report states. "In this state the work of promoting and supervising such organizations was placed in charge of an official in the Division of Markets and Rural Organization of the State College of Agriculture. The law of this state was enacted in 1915, and at present eighteen credit unions, all of them rural, are in operation. It is noteworthy that the North Carolina law makes special provision for educational and demonstrational activities."

## Plowing Tests

It will be several months before we will be plowing land for the next corn crop, but it is not too early to be thinking and planning for the year's work. Some tests in plowing made by A. M.

Ten Eyck of the agricultural extension department of the Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company on the 200-acre farm of C. S. Brantingham, president of the company, will be of interest to corn growers.

The tillage experiments were undertaken for the purpose of comparing different kinds of plowing and different depths of plowing in preparing land for corn. The plowing compared was done with the farm tractor, using the moldboard plow, the disk plow and the deep furrow plow. The plowing was completed between the dates of May 6 and May 19. The yields of corn resulting from the use of different plows and different depths of plowing are as follows: On Plot 1, plowed four inches deep with a moldboard plow, the yield of shelled corn per acre was 31.68 bushels; on Plot 2, plowed six inches deep with moldboard plow, 34.69 bushels; on Plot 3, plowed six inches deep with disk plow, 35.44 bushels; on Plot 4, plowed nine inches deep with disk plow, 35.21 bushels; on Plot 5, plowed twelve inches deep with deep furrow plow, 29.95 bush-

els, and on Plot 6, plowed sixteen inches deep with furrow plow, 25.83 bushels.

A comparison of these yields shows that plowing six inches deep gave the largest yield both with the moldboard and the disk plows. Shallow plowing four inches deep with the moldboard plow yielded three bushels less per acre than the six-inch plowing. The disk plowing six inches deep yielded three-fourths of a bushel more per acre than the moldboard plowing at the same depth. The results are favorable to medium plowing six inches deep and slightly favorable to disk plowing.

The lowest yields were produced from the land that was plowed with the deep furrow plow. The corn on these plots did not make quite so good a stand and did not mature quite so well as the corn on the other plots. The average yields from different types of plowing are given as follows: Moldboard plowing, 33.18 bushels per acre; disk plowing, 35.32 bushels per acre; deep furrow plowing, 27.89 bushels per acre.

Due to the unfavorable season and to the fact that the corn did not mature

well in 1917, these results can not be considered conclusive, but the indication is that medium plowing six or seven inches deep on brown silt prairie loam soil, such as was used in this experiment, will give better results in spring plowing for corn than deeper or shallower plowing.

## Control of Packers

The great packing houses of this country point with pride to the enormity of the task they were able to perform and are still performing in supplying food to our army and our allies. While we must admit the large service rendered by these great corporations, their very power and greatness is a menace which arouses grave concern on the part of producers of fundamental food products. Supervision of packing houses and stock yards is a subject provoking much discussion. In the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture the packing house problem is taken up and what Secretary Houston has to say may help our thinking on this most important question which is certain to come up for some sort of settlement in the near future. In the report it is stated that the restoration and maintenance of conditions which will justify confidence in the live stock markets and the meat-packing industry is the greatest single need in the present meat situation in the United States. "As you know," said the Secretary, "the Department, at the direction of the President, is now administering under license the control of the stock yards and related industries. The important results already accomplished under this authority clearly demonstrate its usefulness and emphasize the desirability of continuing it or some other adequate form of supervision."

"The question also of exercising similar authority over the slaughtering, meat packing, and related interests is one for serious consideration. The Food Administration has placed limitations on profits on meat and by-products handled by these establishments and has required the installation of uniform accounting systems. In this way the centralization of control by a small group of packers has been materially checked. The economic welfare of meat production and distribution would be promoted by the continuation and development in some form of the supervision over the packing industry. Such control, of course, should be closely co-ordinated with that of the live stock markets, and there should also be established a central office to which packing concerns should be required to report currently in such form and detail that it would be constantly informed concerning their operations. The necessary legislation should be enacted at the earliest possible moment."

"The situation apparently requires three remedies, namely, regulation, information, and voluntary co-operation. Federal regulation, organized and administered as indicated, and exercised in close harmony with the regulatory bodies of the various states, is the most essential feature. Constant publicity, under government direction, of current market prices, supplies, movement, and other conditions pertaining to the marketing of live stock, meats, and animal by-products would materially increase its effectiveness. It would also be a means of stabilizing the marketing of live stock and its products and of making available the information required by producers and distributors in the marketing of their products. A beginning already has been made in the creation of machinery for such service at market centers and legislative authority for its further development should be continued and extended. Furthermore, better organization of live stock producers and closer co-operation between their organizations and those representing the different classes of intermediaries, working in harmony with appropriate government agencies, would also add to the effectiveness of regulation and would be beneficial to the packers and distributors as well as to the producers and consumers."

The French soldier is paid \$20 a year; German, \$38 a year; British, \$89 a year; the American gets \$360 a year.

## Ayrshires in Kansas

**K**ANSAS is rapidly coming to the front as an Ayrshire state and the Ayrshire cow is proving herself capable of adapting herself to the level prairies of Kansas, as well as the hills of Scotland and New England.

One of the new herds of Ayrshires in the state is that started at the reformatory at Hutchinson. The foundation cattle were purchased in Vermont by F. W. Atkeson, of the department of dairy husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College, and Clyde N. Smith of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The shipment consisted of two carloads, thirty head of high grades and nine head of registered cows. The animals were all young cows heavy with calf. Every animal purchased passed the tuberculin test, which was conducted by a representative of the federal government. The cattle all came from near St. Albans, Vermont, with the exception of six head which were bought near Rutland, Vermont. They were shipped from St. Albans in Arm's Palace Horse Cars and arrived in Hutchinson in good shape, covering the trip of 1,400 miles in eight days.

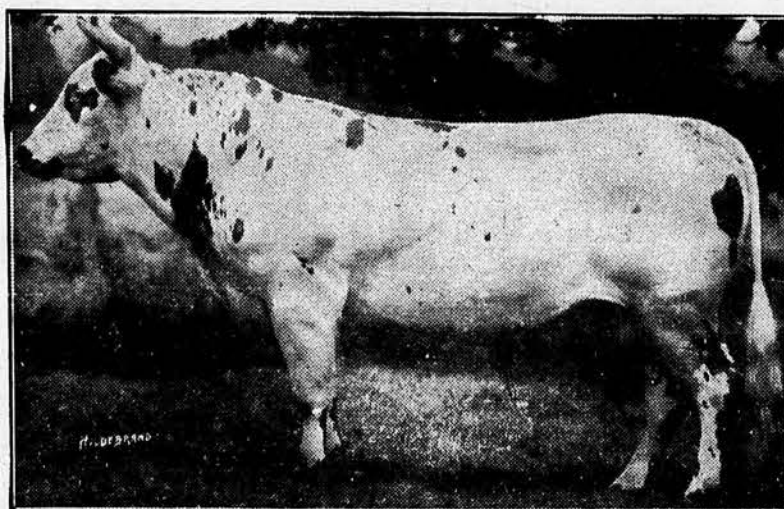
The Kansas Industrial Reformatory has maintained a small dairy herd in the past made up of grade red cows. They have on hand about twenty head of such cows and the present plan is to mate these with an Ayrshire bull and gradually grade them into Ayrshires. For the past year they have been using an Ayrshire bull, a son of Canary Bell 25748 who is the champion cow of Kansas for both milk and butter fat, with a record of 19,863.1 pounds of milk and 744.5 pounds of fat. The first crop of calves from this bull is well marked and a very promising bunch of youngsters.

J. N. Herr, superintendent of the institution, is an ardent admirer of the Ayrshire cow and is anxious to pit his herd against the other institutions of the state which maintain Holstein herds.

The reformatory is well equipped to take care of a dairy herd, as they have a new stone barn with stanchions for fifty head of cows and rooms for storage of beets and grain as well as a place for an office and milk room. They have four silos with a total capacity of approximately 800 tons and these are all filled with either corn or cane silage. Since they have plenty of labor they are able to grow some feeds which the ordinary Kansas farmer could not afford to grow. This year they produced about 400 tons of cow beets which will be traded to these Ayrshire cows for milk during the winter. The institution operates two sections of land, one being under cultivation and the other being used for grazing land. Alfalfa grows well on their farm and they have an abundant supply of choice hay on hand. Thus we see they are well fortified against the feed problem with a good supply of home-grown feeds.

Besides a dairy herd, the institution keeps on hand about 200 head of stock cattle, 200 sheep and a herd of about 400 head of Poland China hogs.

One great law of food conservation is to turn inedible feeds into edible foods in the cheapest possible manner. The dairy cow will utilize coarse materials, inedible by humans, such as grass, cornstalks, and hay, and will turn them into milk, which is suitable for human food. Other farm animals also are converters of coarse roughage into edible foods, but are not so efficient as the dairy cow.



HENDERSON DAIRY KING—AYRSHIRE BULL OWNED BY JOHN LINN & SON, RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS



# Apple Growing in Kansas

**W**E RAISE more good apples in Kansas—with emphasis on the good—"per man engaged in orcharding than any other place on earth," was the rather startling statement made by Prof. Albert Dickens in the discussion following addresses on commercial orcharding and spraying at the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

That part of the program centered around a paper on apple growing, prepared by George Kincaid, who owns and controls 450 acres of orchards in Doniphan County. Mr. Kincaid was unable to be present himself on account of illness in his family, but sent his paper. He is a real orchard man, one of the best in the state. If we had more men like him growing apples in Kansas it would be a great boost for the apple industry. He long ago recognized that apple growing is a science and so stated in his paper. A man must study soil, varieties, diseases and pests with the remedies and pruning and general care. In addition he must be a salesman, for apple selling is a fine art. In selling apples a man must study men, railroads, and market conditions.

The greatest lesson that the orchardist in Kansas has to learn is to properly prune his young trees. This was particularly emphasized. If the trees are not pruned until they are old and are then cut back to where they should be, too much wood is lost at one time and many of the trees will probably die. He referred to one of his orchards near Troy that cost not over \$1,500 a year to prune and spray and has netted him for four consecutive years over \$7,000 a year. This section of Kansas offers great opportunities to the apple grower who will take the business seriously. A great deal depends upon the man. Mr. Kincaid stated that in few localities in the world is the soil better adapted for fruit than in Northeast Kansas. The climate is right, with plenty of sunshine and pure clear air. It is located at the doorway of the great wheat market of the Middle States, and the trade is beginning to learn that this section produces apples of the highest quality. It is beginning to call for Kansas-grown apples.

In the discussions the importance of studying soil conditions was particularly emphasized. One speaker said that in Kansas if you haven't orchard soil do not try to grow apples. It is too easy to grow corn, hogs and alfalfa. Unless your apple trees can get their roots down deep into the soil you might just as well sit and suck your thumbs. You would not have as much trouble coming to you. Professor Dickens has taught this to all students in his classes at Manhattan. He said that he didn't believe any boy who had studied orcharding at the agricultural college in the last twenty years would ever think of planting an apple orchard without taking a post auger and boring down to see what kind of a subsoil he had.

A Northeast Kansas man told of a little orchard planted many years ago. It grew splendidly and produced unusually fine apples for a number of years, but in later years the trees began to pine away and die. The wind blew many of them over. A careful examination of the soil showed that down to a depth of twelve or fourteen inches the soil was exceptionally fine, but next came a layer that looked like putty. It was necessary to stop and clean the auger every few inches. It was about sixteen or eighteen inches thick, and underneath the auger ran into a sort of gravelly loam. The owner thought it would be a good idea to try the experiment of shooting some dynamite around the roots of the trees. He bored to the bottom of the putty-like layer and put in a charge of dynamite under six of the trees. Four of them are living today and seem vigorous and strong. The other two died and all the rest of the trees in the orchard are dead. He raised the question as to whether trees should be planted at all on this kind of soil or whether it should be broken up with dynamite before planting. Of course the difficulty was lack of drainage. In wet years the roots of the tree were rotted. While the trees were young they grew well, but as they grew older and needed a larger area in which to spread out their roots they began to fail. Professor Dickens said that he would plant trees on that kind of soil

if it was all he had, but he would not buy it for an apple orchard.

Another man who spoke in the discussion told of buying an orchard which was about eighteen years old. He was told that he would get no apples from it, but felt that if he could not make it bear apples nobody living could make it produce. He evidently had the courage of his convictions as to his ability and experience in handling old orchards. He took hold of this sixty-acre orchard, spending some five years in cleaning it out. He was told that he had ruined it. In addition to the pruning, he sprayed properly, and the second year from a thousand Jonathan trees harvested three thousand barrels of apples. He was the only man in the neighborhood who had any Jonathans to speak of that year. This orchard was on limestone land and black sand and gravel and somewhat

rolling. He was asked if he pruned the trees the second time, cutting out the water sprouts, and answered in the affirmative. Professor Dickens said the trouble with his neighbors was that when they gave an orchard this kind of a pruning they pruned but once and as a result did ruin their trees. Frank Dickson of Holton criticized the methods described because so many of the lower limbs were cut out. He maintains that just as many good apples can be grown on limbs near the ground as on the high limbs if the top of the tree is kept properly open, and it costs a great deal less to pick them. This is the practice now followed by all up-to-date orchard men.

While this discussion of apple growing was largely by orchardists in the business in a commercial way, the necessary requirements to apple growing success are the same for the small home orchard. The average general farmer is too apt to put out an orchard much larger than he can properly tend. A few carefully selected varieties planted on

the right kind of soil and given real orchard care will produce more apples than forty or fifty acres left to grow without giving them the proper care.

"We entered this war a soft, fat, luxurious people—we are becoming already hard and lean and fit! We are the most prodigal and wasteful of nations—and, of our own free will, are daily growing thrifty, careful and economical."

The thought that we have only a little way to go together should make us very kind and considerate of those we love, and very patient and forbearing to those around us who are unreasonable and unlovable.—Selected.

## Slightly Mixed

"Now, then! Line up alphabetically for pay," demanded the new and somewhat "fussed" sergeant.

"What's your name, my lad?"

"Phillips, sir."

"Well, what yer doing up here? Get back with the F's at once."



Country Hide



Packer Hide

## Good hides make your cattle worth more money

Leather tanners are very careful about the hides they buy.

They want hides that are as nearly perfect as possible—hides that are without cuts and scores, and that are properly cured.

There are two classes of hides on the market—"country hides" and "packer hides."

Country hides are those taken off by small butchers and farmers. Packer hides are those taken off by the packers.

\* \* \*

To take a hide off correctly is not easy. Unless great skill is used the hide will be marred by cuts and scores.

The packers have made a careful study of hides. They have trained experts who do nothing else but take them off. Hence, packer hides have few cuts and scores, and are uniformly and properly cured.

Swift & Company sorts its cured hides into grades or classes, according to quality and to the purposes for which they are best adapted.

Some country hides are good; others are very poor.

They usually have cuts and scores and are not cured so well. Some have also begun to deteriorate because of being held too long. Besides, they cannot be

graded so uniformly. In the same batch there are both good and poor hides.

Because of this superiority of packer hides, tanners pay from two to five cents a pound more for them. If country hides were as good, tanners would gladly pay an equal price.

This increased value of packer hides means that you get for your cattle from \$1 to \$3 or more per head, additional.

Swift & Company does not deal in country hides at all, and has no interest in their purchase or sale. It is the hide dealers and tanners who notice the difference in quality, and pay accordingly.

Swift & Company uses skill in taking off hides, not because it wants to see country hides bring lower prices—but because it is part of its policy to produce articles of the highest quality.

\* \* \*

This is only one way the packer has increased the value of your cattle. Many other by-products have been improved in a similar way.

Swift & Company is constantly on the lookout for new ways to improve the value of its products, and hence to make your cattle worth more money to you.

When Swift & Company says that its profit on beef averages  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent a pound, this includes the profit from the sale of hides.



## Swift & Company, U.S.A.

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Red River Early Ohio No. 2, per bu...\$1.10  
Red River Early Ohio No. 1, per bu... 1.35  
Early Six Weeks, per bu... 1.35  
Bliss Triumphs, Irish Cobblers, Rose, etc.  
Fancy Red Texas Oats, per bu...\$1.00  
Several varieties Seed Corn, per bu...\$3.00  
Catalogue FREE. Send for it.

**HAYES SEED HOUSE, TOPEKA, KAN.**

During the War Training Course at the University of Nebraska an examination was given and among the questions this one occurred: "If a connecting rod bearing should burn out several miles from home, how would you proceed to bring the car in under its own power and avoid taking any chances of seriously injuring the car?" One man answered thus: "I would drive as slowly as possible and pray God that it would not come out through the crank case." Service men who have worked in Western Nebraska and Colorado say that the greatest part of the trouble encountered in these regions is burned out bearings. Many times this is due to lack of lubrication; either from too small amount of lubricating oil or from not changing it after it had become thinned by kerosene, which destroys much of the lubricating properties.

Your grocer is pledged to full co-operation in the Food Administration program. Are you helping him to keep that pledge?

## Board of Agriculture Program

**N**EXT week the State Board of Agriculture will hold its forty-eighth annual meeting, the dates being January 8 to 10. In connection with the meeting of the board will be held an agricultural convention of state-wide interest. The subjects on the program cover practically every phase of farm life and the speakers are of national reputation. All sessions will be held in Memorial Hall.

The State Board of Agriculture, as it is now organized and elected, is truly representative of the agricultural interests of the whole state. The present members of the board are as follows, there being two from each congressional district. From the first district, C. H. Taylor, Valley Falls, P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha; second, O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, Paul Klein, Iola; third, E. I. Burton, Coffeyville, E. A. Millard, Burden; fourth, W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, F. H. Manning, Council Grove; fifth, H. W. Avery, Wakefield, R. B. Ward, Bellville; sixth, H. M. Laing, Russell, O. A. Edwards, Goodland; seventh, H. S. Thompson, Sylvia, E. E. Frizell, Larned; eighth, T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, W. J. Young, McPherson. The detailed program follows.

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8

Evening Session, 7:30

Invocation, Dr. Edmund James Kulp, pastor First M. E. Church, Topeka.  
Music, The Liberty Sextet, Topeka.  
Address of Welcome, Governor Arthur Carpenter.  
Music, The Liberty Sextet, Topeka.  
Address of Welcome on behalf of Topeka, Mayor Jay E. House.  
Response, President O. O. Wolf.  
Music, The Liberty Sextet, Topeka.  
Education in Reorganization, Dr. D. W. Kurtz, President of McPherson College.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 9

Morning Session, 9 o'clock

Invocation, Rev. Alfred B. Gregory, pastor First Congregational Church, Topeka.  
Sweet Clover and Cattle Raising, Frank Coverdale, Delmar, Iowa.  
Standards and Permanency in the Beef Making Industry, Frank D. Tomson, Editor, The Shorthorn in America.  
The Future of the Draft Horse, Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary Percheron Society of America.  
Getting Out of the Ruts, Dr. D. F. Luckey, State Veterinarian, Columbia, Mo.

### Afternoon Session, 1:30 o'clock

Today's Dairy Problems, M. D. Munn, President of American Jersey Cattle Club, and the National Dairy Council, St. Paul, Minn.  
Some Needed Reforms in Kansas' Taxation System, Samuel T. Howe, Chairman State Tax Commission and former President National Tax Association.

### Evening Session, 7:30 o'clock

Music, Modoc Club, Topeka.  
A Privileged Woman, Virginia C. Meredith, West Lafayette, Ind.  
Music, Modoc Club.  
Arms and Agriculture, General Leonard Wood, Camp Funston.

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 10

Morning Session, 9 o'clock

Invocation, Rev. Robert A. Schell, pastor First Christian Church, Topeka.  
The Farmer Bee-keeper, Chas. B. Mize, President Kansas Bee-keepers' Association, Mt. Hope, Kansas.  
Irrigation Progress and Possibilities in Kansas, I. L. Diesem, former President State Irrigation Congress, Garden City, Kansas.  
Making Farming Safe on the Plains, John Fields, Editor Oklahoma Farmer, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Labor Problems, E. E. Frizell, State Farm Help Specialist, Larned, Kansas, and J. Will Kelley, State Director U. S. Employment Service, Topeka.  
Query Box.

### Afternoon Session, 1:30 o'clock

The Place Entertainment Holds in the Development of a State, Ray P. Speer, of American Association of Fairs and Expositions, St. Paul, Minn.  
Ten-minute Talk on Phases of Fair Management.  
Co-operating with the State Fair, A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson.  
The Free Fair Idea, Phil Eastman, Secretary, Topeka.  
Relation of Speed Ring to County Fairs, J. W. Howe, Secretary Dickinson County Fair Association.  
Livestock Exhibits at County Fairs, F. S. Beattie, Secretary Allen County Fair.  
Agriculture at the County Fair, Geo. K. Bideau, Secretary Neosho County Fair.

All sessions of the meeting are open to the public, and each and every person attending is invited and urged to ask questions and participate in the discussions following addresses and papers. At 6:30 a get-acquainted dinner, to which all delegates, visitors and others are cordially invited, will be served at the Chamber of Commerce, southwest corner of Seventh and Quincy streets. A program of music and toasts will be given. Plates, seventy-five cents.

### Safeguarding Feeders

Feeders in Kansas buying cottonseed meal or any cottonseed feeding product should familiarize themselves with our state laws and other regulations designed to safeguard them against loss due to fraud or misrepresentation on the part of manufacturers or dealers handling these products. Not all deal-

ers are dishonest, but some are, and it is to keep these few in the straight and narrow path that the feed control laws are enacted.

Many Kansas feeders are being compelled to depend on cottonseed cake as their concentrate feed during the winter months. Cottonseed by-products are well suited to Kansas conditions. Their high price and unusual scarcity has made the purchasers more cautious than formerly. Until recently very few took the trouble to find out whether the cake delivered was up to contract or not. Now, however, the feed control office at our agricultural college is receiving many samples for analysis. "In order to protect themselves," says a circular from this office, "consumers of cottonseed by-products should immediately upon receipt of a shipment check the weight and send a representative sample to a reliable chemist to be analyzed for protein. If a deficiency in either weight or protein is found, the matter should be reported at once to the Feed Control Office at Manhattan, Kansas."

This will assist the consumer in getting a rebate and enable the Feed Control Office to prosecute the guilty parties when the law is violated.

In this way purchasers of cottonseed by-products may not only secure the rebate due them, but the shipping of these products into Kansas when deficient in either quality or weight will be made so unprofitable that the practice will be discouraged.

What follows is from the circular: When the purchaser desires the Feed Control Office to make chemical analysis of samples to determine the percentage of protein, fat, or fiber, this work will be done at the following rates: Determining protein, \$2; fat, \$2; crude fiber, \$4; or all three, \$5. This office does not guarantee that the analysis made of samples submitted by an individual or firm is representative of the product. It merely guarantees that the composition of the sample submitted is as reported. Those taking samples for analysis should be extremely careful to secure a sample that is representative of the entire lot.

In making up samples for analysis, small portions should be taken from a number of different sacks, 10 per cent of shipment where practicable. These small portions should be thoroughly mixed and an average sample consisting of at least one pound forwarded for analysis. Full information as follows should accompany each sample:

1. Name and address of the person sending in sample.
2. Name and address of seller, if sold by other than the person sending in sample.
3. Name and address of the manufacturer if different from that of seller.
4. Sample of label, if any. If there is no label that fact should be stated.
5. Specify whether sample is to be analyzed for protein only, or for protein, fat, and fiber.

If a marked deficiency in protein or weight is reported or the analysis of a sample sent in by an individual or firm shows a marked deficiency, the Feed Control Office will endeavor to have official samples for analysis taken by an inspector or have an inspector check the weight, as the case may be. A report of the results of the analysis of the official samples taken by the inspector or of the weighing by him will be furnished to interested parties free of charge. Such an official report is a much better basis upon which to ask for a rebate than a report from an unofficial source.

To find the rebate due for deficient protein, divide the cost per ton by the percentage guaranteed, and multiply that result by the percentage deficient. Then multiply this result by the number of tons purchased.

Illustration: If a shipment containing twenty tons of cottonseed meal costing \$38 per ton is purchased under a guarantee of 43 per cent protein, and is found to contain but 37.6 per cent protein, how much rebate is due?

$\$38.00 \div 43 = \$0.883$  (Cost per ton of 1% protein.)  
 $43 - 37.6 = 5.4$  (Per cent of protein deficient.)  
 $5.4 \times .883 = \$4.77$  (Cost per ton of 5.4% protein.)  
 $20 \times \$4.77 = \$95.40$  (Amount of rebate due.)  
(This method of calculating rebate

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has been modified by the U. S. Food Administration rule, which makes an arbitrary rebate of \$1 per unit of protein.)

Kansas law specifically requires each sack of this feed sold or exchanged within the state to be 100 pounds net, unless a special contract is made for each individual sale. Many of the cottonseed mills ship into this state feed weighing only 99 pounds net per sack. If this material is resold or exchanged in this state without a special contract for each sale it renders the person or firm making the sale or exchange liable to prosecution.

The use of a sliding or double scale guarantee, such as protein 41 to 43 per cent, is misleading, for the reason that it tends to convey the impression that there is over 41 per cent of protein in the feed, whereas there is only 41 per cent guaranteed; therefore, the sale or exchange in this state of feed bearing such a misleading label will render the person or firm making the sale liable to prosecution.

As a further protection purchasers shipping feed into Kansas are advised to put into each contract for feed the clause, "The feed delivered on this contract must comply with Kansas law."



## Accrediting Pure-Bred Herds

**A** NATION-WIDE movement for the early eradication of tuberculosis from every pure-bred herd of cattle in the country was inaugurated one year ago at a well attended conference held in Chicago between officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, directors of the various cattle registry associations, state veterinarians and others interested. At this meeting a committee of five prominent breeders was appointed to meet jointly with the tuberculosis committee of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association for the purpose of drafting regulations for accrediting herds. The regulations drafted by the joint committee and later approved by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and the Bureau of Animal Industry provides for the annual tuberculin testing of herds of pure-bred cattle by the various state veterinarians, their deputies, or the federal officials co-operating. These regulations stipulate that a herd can be certified as tuberculosis-free by the federal and state officials when the entire herd passes two successful tests at an interval of twelve months, or three semi-annual tests. If there are grade breeding cattle on the farm, these must be included in the tests as a part of the herd.

There is published in a recent report issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry a list of 204 pure-bred herds in the United States that are now tuberculosis-free accredited herds. Of these, seventy-five are listed from Minnesota, forty-four from North Dakota, thirty-seven from Virginia, eleven from Wisconsin, with a small number from thirteen other states. The accredited herd system was first started in the Northwest and in the territory in the immediate vicinity of Washington, D. C.

There are now thirty-three states which are doing this accredited work and according to the bureau report mentioned, a total of 948 herds in addition to those already accredited have passed the first test. Of this number 162 are in North Dakota, 142 in Virginia, 140 in Minnesota, 58 in Maine, 54 in Michigan, 44 in Ohio, 40 in Vermont, 38 in Wisconsin, 35 in Indiana, with a small number in other states. A large number of herds have become officially accredited since the list was published and a still larger number have passed the first test. The work is progressing more rapidly in those states where appropriations have already been provided with which to partially indemnify owners of reacting cattle slaughtered, but in amounts not to exceed \$25 for grades and \$50 for pure-breds. This is made conditional upon the states at least duplicating the amount. Several states do not as yet have the necessary legislation to meet the conditions of the federal appropriation to make the funds immediately available, but the necessary state appropriations will doubtless be made this winter.

Representative breeders have expressed a willingness to have their herds tested annually if they are not compelled to stand the entire loss on animals which may react and are slaughtered in consequence. Tuberculosis usually gets into the herd without the knowledge of the owner, and it is but fair and just that the federal and state governments should bear a portion of the loss.

The eradication of tuberculosis from all pure-bred herds will have a material effect in reducing the prevalence of the disease among grade cattle, because of the fact that registered cattle are usually sold from farm to farm for breeding purposes and, if diseased, carry the infection to new locations. With a reduction of the prevalence of the disease among both pure-bred and grade cattle there will also follow a decrease in the prevalence of the disease among swine, as tuberculosis in swine is caused to a very large extent by infected milk or by the droppings of tuberculous cattle in the feed lots.

The various states have laws prohibiting the entrance of breeding cattle unless free from tuberculosis as shown by an official test. A number of states have recently made the additional requirement that pure-bred cattle cannot be admitted except on a sixty-day or ninety-day retest, unless such cattle come from a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. All states now permit the entrance of cattle from such herds without special test, the annual certificate being sufficient.

The breeder, therefore, who has a clean herd and certified as such, not only enjoys the prestige which goes with such a herd, but has the farther advantage of making interstate shipments without restrictions.

The disease is so prevalent throughout the country that the majority of the herds will show a few reactors on first test. These can either be slaughtered or segregated according to the instructions of the federal and state officials, and the herd can be again tested six months later. If every individual in the herd passes the second test and then passes a third test six months or a year later, the herd is eligible to be certified as tuberculosis-free. In most cases if there are but few reactors on first test and they are properly disposed of, there will be still fewer or perhaps none found on second test. After the herd is once clean and certain precautions are taken with respect to new purchases, it is a comparatively easy matter to keep the herd clean if the buildings are well ventilated. There is reason to believe that every state in the Union which does not already have legislation to meet the conditions of the new federal appropriation will pass suitable laws in the near future and greater progress than has heretofore been made in the eradication of tuberculosis will result in the immediate future.

The following states already have appropriations with which to indemnify owners of cattle reacting and can immediately take advantage of the new federal appropriation: Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. —H. R. SMITH.

### Weights of Milk and Cream

We are frequently asked how much a gallon of milk or cream weighs. Investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the weights of milk and cream containing various amounts of fat are approximately as follows, at a temperature of 68 degrees:

Skimmed milk of a fat content of .025 per cent weighs 8.63 pounds per gallon, while milk which tests 3 per cent butter fat weighs 8.6 pounds per gallon. Milk which tests 3.5 per cent weighs 8.59 pounds per gallon; while 4 per cent milk weighs 8.57 pounds per gallon. Mixed milk and cream of a 10 per cent fat content weighs 8.53 pounds, while a similar mixture of 15 per cent fat content weighs 8.47 pounds per gallon. Twenty per cent cream weighs 8.43 pounds, 25 per cent cream weighs 8.39 pounds, 30 per cent cream weighs 8.35 pounds, 35 per cent cream weighs 8.31 pounds, and 40 per cent cream 8.28 pounds to the gallon. For all practical purposes the weight of milk testing from 3 to 5 per cent butter fat may be figured at 8.6 pounds per gallon.

### Dairy Cows Need Mineral

Ordinarily in discussing feed nutrients, protein, carbohydrates and fats only are considered, it being assumed that the mineral elements are always present in sufficient quantity. This is not always a safe assumption. Experiments conducted by specialists in animal nutrition at the Ohio Experiment Station show that dairy cattle must have an abundance of the mineral elements in their feed. The lack of proper mineral food has been found to result in malnutrition of the bones, disturbances in reproduction and a diminution of milk secretion.

Because milk is a concentrated food and some cows are fed for high production, there is a heavy drain on the mineral elements of the body. Leguminous feeds, however, supply calcium and phosphorus which are taken from the mineral reserves during milk production; a liberal use of these feeds, such as clover, alfalfa or soy beans is recommended to dairymen for milk cows and also for growing young cattle. The feeding of bone flour at the rate of two and one-half ounces per head daily has been found to be good insurance in keeping up the mineral reserves when dairy cattle are in good condition.

It has also been found that where the soil is not fertile and the pastures neglected, the lack of mineral nutrition in cattle is promptly noticed. Where fertilizers and lime are used to get the soil

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For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or

**F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.**  
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in a high state of fertility and to supply mineral nutrients in pasture grass and legumes, the mineral reserves in cattle are profitably increased.

### County Buys Lime Crusher

When the fiscal court of Allen County, Kentucky, corresponding to our boards of county commissioners, went with the county agent to see a field demonstration where limestone had made red clover grow abundantly where before clover had been a failure, the favor of the court was gained to the extent that when the court met in regular session an appro-

priation was voted for the purchase of a limestone crusher. The crusher cost \$2,500. It is a portable outfit, and for eight months of the year the county agent, by order of the fiscal court, has control of the machine. It is taken around from community to community to crush the natural limestone rock for agricultural purposes. This work is done at cost for the farmers. In the other four months of the year the crusher is used by the county on road work.

There are sections in Kansas where the spreading of lime would make red clover and alfalfa grow and thus add to the productiveness of the soil.



# Poultry

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5 each. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

LARGE HEAVY BONED WHITE ROCK cockerels (farm raised), at \$3 and \$4 each. Mrs. John Henkens, Denton, Neb.

LARGE EXCELLENT BARRED ROCK cockerels. Florence Belle Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BOTH light and dark lines, \$5 each; six for \$25. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Harvey County, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK "RINGLETS," large, vigorous, beautifully marked birds, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$8.00 each. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS, 1918 WINNERS MO. State Show, 35 choice cockerels and cocks \$3 to \$10; 75 hens and pullets \$2 to \$10. Order now. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Ka.

BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS AT KANSAS City and Wichita. Great winter layers. 100 cockerels and pullets. Big-boned, yellow-legged, narrow fancy barring to skin. Birds shipped on approval. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

## SEVERAL BREEDS.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINOR-cas, Barred Rock cockerels, ducks, geese, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Otto Borth, Plains, Kansas.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each; six for \$10. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Den Barry, Wallace, Neb.

## ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3, \$4. Mary E. Price, Route 7, Manhattan, Kansas.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2, \$3. Mrs. Alta McCollam, Kincaid, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockers, none better, for \$3, \$4, \$5. Mrs. Geo. M. Long, St. John, Kansas.

DARK RED ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD scoring, greatest laying strain; cockerels, pullets, eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

## TURKEYS.

OAK HILL FARM, HOME OF THE pure-bred M. B. turkeys, May hatched, large, good weight. Route 3, Lawson, Mo.

WE SOLD FIVE CHAMPION BRONZE turkeys last March for \$750. One tom brought \$500. Have 300 grand birds, same breeding, sired by sons of my 52-pound champion tom, \$7.50-\$25 each. Ike Hud-nall, Milan, Missouri.

## CORNISH FOWLS

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS—GOOD—better best, \$3.50 to \$10 each. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kansas.

## LANGSHANS.

BIG BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS and pullets, fancy and utility; also eggs. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

## WYANDOTTES.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. A. H. Fry, Paxico, Kansas.

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.50 to \$5. Eggs in season. Mrs. Philip Schuppert, Arrington, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 up. Hens, \$2. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

## DUCKS AND GESE.

PEKIN DRAKES FROM 7 1-2 to 9 lbs., \$2.50. Samuel Hockman, Beattie, Kansas.

## POULTRY WANTED.

No. 1 TURKEYS, 28c; HENS, 22c; DUCKS 20c; geese 18c. Next week's paying prices. Old pigeons \$1 dozen delivered February 5th. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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By neglecting a Retained Afterbirth Few cows die but many are ruined by such neglect. Give **DR. DAVID ROBERTS' COW CLEANER**



before and after freshening. It will positively prevent and overcome this trouble. At our dealers or POSTPAID \$1.00 Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for price list of medicines and get a FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. **DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.** 741 GRAND AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS.

## HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

## Points of Laying Hen

**T**HE hen that gets out the fashion plates in August, September or early October and dresses up in swell new winter costume, is invariably a poor layer. The profitable poultry raiser will have culled these birds out of his flock, says E. L. Dakan, head of the poultry department at the South Dakota college. Mr. Dakan last fall culled a flock of 500 trap-nested hens, none of which he knew the yearly egg record. In comparing records it was found that in every instance the early moulter was a poor layer.

Mr. Dakan calls attention to the fact that culling the flock means more than simply going over the birds once a year and picking out the slackers. In the early summer, after the spring hatching is over, it is advisable to sell the broody hens. Put them in a crate and fatten for a week. They will gain 15 to 20 per cent in this time. In the fall, between September 1 and November 15, cull the poor layers; that is, those with yellow legs and those that moult early. At least 85 per cent of the hens with pale faded legs are late moulters, showing them to be good producers. In selecting a hen for table, take one with only one or two fingers space between the pin bones, which are hard and stiff. A hen with two and a half to four fingers space between the pin bones is laying, and these pin bones are soft and pliable. Birds with black, or with naturally white legs as in the Orpingtons, may best be culled by eliminating the early moulters.

## Good Profits Ahead

"Prepare for five big poultry years," says T. E. Quisenberry of the American Poultry School. "Now that the war is ended there can be no doubt that every branch of the poultry business is certain to prosper and that the next five years will be the best we have ever experienced. Egg and poultry prices will remain more or less high because there is a big shortage in nearly all articles of food, especially meat products. It will be several years before the European countries are back to their normal production. There has been for years and is a continual exodus from farm to city, and this tide is certain to be felt more in the future than in the past unless it can be turned. At present prices of poultry and eggs, there are splendid opportunities for poultrymen."

"But all such must bear one fact in mind, no matter if eggs were \$2 a dozen and poultry \$1 a pound, if you do not produce the eggs and raise the poultry it will profit you nothing. Common sense principles must be applied, right methods used, and loss and waste avoided if you are to succeed in the poultry business, the same as is necessary in any other business. If you haven't this knowledge, training or experience, go slow until you obtain it. Poultrymen have had rather hard sledding for the past three years, but it is now admitted by everyone who has studied the situation that the best and most prosperous years in the history of the business are now at hand. Let every man and woman engaged in the business do his or her share toward making it so."

## Egg Prices

The high prices of fresh eggs in the eastern cities is explained by many as due to the unfavorable early hatching season last year, causing few early laying pullets to come out for fall production. It is said also that the influenza epidemic has caused a big demand for the real fresh egg. Again, in past years many eggs that were held for thirty or more days at a slightly higher temperature than commonly required for cold storing, were sold as fresh. Under the Food Administration rulings this was not allowed this year and helped to keep up the price for the good article. Yet even with eggs wholesaling at 90 cents a dozen in New York, still the price is not increased in proportion to many other food products. Fancy white eggs have nearly always brought around

60 to 70 cents a dozen for the past five or six years, and the 90 cents a dozen is really only a 30 per cent increase, while most food products have more than doubled.

## What the Trap-Nests Show

Trapnest records of chicken flocks show that with the same care and feed some hens lay no more than fifty eggs a year, while others lay more than two hundred. By the use of trapnests unprofitable hens may be detected and eliminated from the flock. Trapnests also make possible placing into actual practice the theory of inheritance of egg production. This consists of the use of males from high producing hens to head breeding flocks from which layers are to be hatched. High egg production is a sex linked character and the male in a given mating exerts an unusual influence in the transmission of the character. From a breeding standpoint this is most fortunate, since greater improvement is possible from the use of one good male than from a dozen or more females. The average poultry producer cannot do trapnest work, but the breeder who would develop high producing strains can well afford to trapnest his breeding hens.

## Storage Stocks of Poultry

Notwithstanding the shortage of storage space, there is, according to reports on file at the Food Administration, a large supply of poultry in storage, larger than normal. One reason for this is thought to be the fact that the high price of poultry fresh killed has tended to cut down the consumption somewhat and as it was brought to market the buyers had it stored. Another reason assigned by some is that owing to the high prices of grain, shortage of help, the memory of rules forbidding sale during part of last year, the producers rushed the fowls, young and old, to market faster and earlier than usual.

The pullets in the 1919 laying contest of the American Poultry School at Leavenworth, which opened on November 1, have been rather slow to start laying. There is a total of sixty-eight pens, representing fourteen varieties. The quality in practically every pen is very high, but many of the birds are immature and will not lay for several weeks. The White Leghorns were more developed than most of the other varieties, and got off with better records for November. It seems difficult to get breeders to realize that they must mature their birds early if they expect winter eggs.

## Doughboys Fond of Eggs

"Oof," is one of the first things the American soldier learns to say in France. It is his pronunciation of the Frenchman's word for egg.

The doughboy is a constant egg hunter. On arriving in a village while on the march the first thing sought is the source of the town's egg supply. If the troops remain for any length of time the hens of the village are certain of a busy season, if they expect to keep up with the demand.

It is nothing uncommon to hear a grinning Yankee tell of having stowed away a dozen eggs at a single meal. If officers expect to have eggs at their mess, their orderlies must get out and hustle to beat the doughboys to the henry. It's a wild race for "oofs."

A new arrival in France recently joined a certain outfit near Picardy. He hadn't learned what is an egg in French. But he strolled into the first shop he saw that looked like it might sell eggs. He tried every way he knew to tell the shopkeeper he wanted eggs. Then he resorted to sign language. A box was on the counter. The American spied it, hopped up on the counter, sat on the box, then jumped down and, flapping his arms wildly, "cackled" loud and long.

Still the French woman did not understand. Other soldiers passing by saw the performance and called "Oof" to the

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Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls Fibre Board, Self Regulating, With \$4.35 Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder, both only \$15.00, Freight Prepaid E. of Rockies. Guaranteed. My Special Offer! I provide ways to make extra money. Order now or write today for my free book "Hatching Facts"—it tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

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Both are made of Calif. Redwood. Incubator is covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, thermometer, ready to use. 30 DAYS TRIAL—money back if not O.K. Write for FREE Catalog Now. Ironclad Incubator Co., Box 119 Racine, Wis.

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**American Poultry Almanac** OUR 1919 catalog breed the 300-egg hen. Plain scientific facts. How we win medals at the egg-laying contests. **HOPEWELL FARMS, BOX X, HOPEWELL, N. J.**

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unfortunate bunkie. He fairly stormed the shop with:

"Woof! Woof! Woof!"  
The shopkeeper retreated.  
"Woof! Woof! Woof!" exclaimed the American.

Then a light dawned in the shopkeeper's eyes. A minute later the doughboy had a dozen eggs.—National Poultry, Butter and Egg Bulletin.

Hens should not be exposed to outdoor conditions when the weather is severe. The hens that have run at large all over the premises will want to go about the yards even when there is snow on the ground, but it is best to keep them shut in at such times or there will be a sudden drop in the egg production. Be sure to keep them busy when they are shut in the house.

At least three square feet of floor space should be allowed each hen and the poultry house should be kept dry and well ventilated. Only clean grain should be fed and they should be mixed to afford a variety. The mash which is made up of ground grains, including equal parts of same, also bran and middlings, should contain 20 to 25 per cent beef scraps.

Well selected hens or pullets that are given the right attention in care and feeding, together with good winter quarters, stand a good chance of making a real record in profits this winter. Feeds are gradually going down in price, and eggs are up.

## Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

Says One Subscriber

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4611 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, who will send you a package of "More Eggs" Tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantee if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today, or send \$2.25 and get three regular \$1.00 packages on special discount for a full season's supply, or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

One subscriber says, "More Eggs" increased my supply from three to 117 eggs."



## Interesting War Items

### A Soldier's Story

**S**OME very interesting narratives of the experiences of individual soldiers are being received on this side of the water as a consequence of the suspension of censorship regulations on November 24—Father's Day. For this one day each of the lads in khaki was permitted to write a Christmas letter to his father telling where he was at the time of writing, where he had been, what battles he had taken part in, what he had done, and all the other things he had been forbidden to write before. After reading some of these letters it is easy to realize the necessity for rigid censorship while the boys were engaged in fighting. What parent could bear to read a letter like the one printed below, and know that his son was still in the midst of similar experiences?

This letter was written from a base hospital at Toul, France, by "Jim" Cody, one of the three sons of W. J. Cody, of the Kansas Farmer Company, who are in the services of their country.

"To begin at the beginning, I sailed from Hoboken June 28. The trip was rough and the chow rotten and it took us thirteen days to make port at Liverpool. Our sub chasers fired quite a few shots in the Irish Sea, but we saw no U-boats. Leaving Liverpool we crossed England by rail and crossed the channel from Southampton to La Havre—then a big long ride, forty men to a cheese-box freight car, to St. Agnan—a big classification camp—and from there to Lizy, where I joined the 59th.

"Two days after I lit here we began a series of hard marches which brought us to the front, just north of Chateau Thierry, where one dark and rainy night we relieved the outfit holding the line. The next morning, which was bright and clear, we were deployed as skirmishers in three waves and over the top we went in perfect order. I suppose you understand, however, that there were no trenches, just little holes that each man dug for himself. Well, we advanced and took the town of Serpy without a single shot being fired except a few big shells which cost us a few men. But after we'd mopped up the dugouts etc. in Serpy and came out upon a main road, hell broke loose in the form of German 88's, which burst in a million places at once. Up to this time I'd enjoyed a sort of exhilaration, but my morale began to weaken just about here. For one thing, half of Jerry's shells were gas shells, and I was a rookie and therefore mightily scared of gas. We dug in with speed and dispatch and stayed until nearly dark, when it began to rain again. Then we continued the advance under heavy shell fire until we became lost in the dark and rain and paraded all night trying to locate our position. I guess we never did find it, for next morning we were back where we started from.

"The next two weeks were quite similar, but the shells fell thicker and the company became smaller as we progressed, and it rained every night; gas everywhere, no food for days, no sleep or rest until I thought I'd die of exhaustion, and the rest were as bad. The third week took us over the top again and we drove Jerry across the Vesle, but lost pretty heavily in the performance. Machine guns by the hundreds were everywhere they could be hidden, and it's a ticklish job to find them. We were fighting the Prussian Guard, who were at that time fine soldiers. We were relieved by the 77th Division a few days later, but not until we'd suffered the worst bombardment I'd ever seen anywhere. I left the front with its gas and mud and the all-pervading smell of the dead with the gladdest heart I'd had for some time. Two hundred and forty men went to the front with us and ninety men marched back, so you can see it was some warm session.

"We went back on the hike until we could scarcely stand, and then rode in box cars until we hit Lyfal le Grand, where we stayed for a couple of weeks' hard drill and then went back to the front, this time to St. Mihiel, where we held the front while the Americans and French went over on our right. This was duck soup for us, but the weather

was awful. We were in trenches where the mud was like batter in the bottom and nearly knee deep in most places. It rained every night and we had to stand all night long in the cold and wet, straining eyes and ears for Jerry's patrols and raiding parties which were visiting us. Wearying of the monotony, the Third Battalion finally went over and took a couple of villages, after several disastrous attempts. Company M wasn't in this last soiree, however. We were relieved here in fifteen days and were taken back near Verdun and filled up again with men and marched from one place to another until we finally landed on the Verdun front in the Argonne sector—a nice place. The Seventh Brigade of the Fourth started the big works, and the Eighth—Fifty-ninth and Fifty-eighth—were in support. The first day's advance carried us over the old Verdun battlefield, where Chinless Willie of Germany lost two armies. We advanced over the famous Mort Homme, or Dead Man's Hill, which certainly merits the name and looks the part.

"The whole country beggars description—shot up until it's a vast honeycomb of shell holes with barbed wire and blasted stumps and ruined trenches. I'll never forget it. The roads were so choked with artillery and ammunition that infantry had to go cross country and ambulances couldn't bring out the wounded, and aeroplanes by the hundreds were above us always. We saw dozens of air battles which terminated sometimes one way and sometimes the other. Jerry's avions were particularly good at bringing down our observation balloons in flames, and we got quite a kick from these brief but interesting trials.

"We relieved the Seventh Brigade in the edge of the Argonne near Montfaucon, and it was here we saw the worst that war can be. Rain, mud, cold, hunger, exhaustion, and a perfect hell of high explosives and gas. We had so many men massed for the big drive that our losses were naturally heavy and hospitals were soon crowded to capacity with wounded, while the dead lay in the rain unburied for days. Our platoon and the Third were supposed to do liaison work, keeping the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth in touch with each other, but we soon had to become a combat unit or die or be captured. It was here I saw more heroism than ever will be recorded. In many places in the woods the fighting was practically hand-to-hand and no one knew where Jerry would show up next. He was a different boche, however, from the Prussian Guard of the Vesle River. They surrendered by hundreds voluntarily and were tickled to death for a chance to do so. I had all the interesting experiences in the world in this vicinity until we were finally relieved from the front lines and sent into reserve. The two platoons on the line had only twenty-one men and no officers left out of eighty men and two officers who went into action. I guess I'm not lucky! We stayed back of the lines near Cuisy for another two weeks before being relieved, and then we all went back seven miserable days' hike before getting a rest, and for the next ten days it was move and rest all the time.

"After about a week's rest in Franchville near Toul they loaded us on motor trucks and took us to Blercourt Woods, where we'd left our packs to go into action six weeks before. They told us we were to make one more push there and end the war; and, O God! but we dreaded it. The night we were to move forward to the front, word came that the armistice terms had been agreed to, so "Finische la guesse," and back we rode to Menil la Tour, the happiest outfit in the world.

"Near Menil la Tour I finally succumbed to the gripe and was carted here to the hospital, while the Fourth Division started the long hike to the Rhine. Thank the Lord I missed that, for I'd rather fight than hike. It's plumb hell the way it's done in this country—hike all day with nothing to eat, finally getting some rotten monkey meat slum about 8 o'clock and then lay in a pup tent on the wet ground and

## 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.

### REAL ESTATE.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, PINE BLUFF, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

WILL RENT LARGE ALFALFA AND stock farm. William Brandenburg, Wellington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—CAN OFFER YOU SOME fine corn, wheat and alfalfa farms, priced from \$28.50 to \$45 per acre. These farms are well improved, close to good town, and are real bargains. Write for price and description. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION IN south part Osage County, Kansas. Three miles good R. R. town. One hundred twenty acres cultivated. Good soil, good improvements, well fenced; some wheat. Eighty dollars per acre. Will carry half on land. Easy interest. J. R. Bechtel, M. D., Lawrence, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place to-day for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually. Interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 405 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

### DOGS.

AIREDALES, COLLIES AND OLD ENGLISH Shepherds. Pups, grown dogs and brood matrons. Large instructive list, 5c. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

suffer with cold and rheumatism all night, then up at 4 o'clock for another day's hike. I'm not whining, understand; I'm only telling how it is.

"I guess these are the main features of my sojourn in Topsy-Turvy Land and although there's little of the Christmas spirit in the letter itself, there's just lots of peace and good will in the heart of the writer thereof. I only hope your Christmas will be as happy as mine, for no matter what happens now, or whether I'm home or not, it'll be the best Christmas I ever had."

### Do Home Folks Forget?

Nurses and doctors alike despaired of his life. For hours he lay wan and listless, his white face turned to the wall. Dainty lunches could not tempt him. For luscious fruit he did not care. Flowers thrust their unwelcomed fragrance and beauty upon him. Friendly mates throughout the ward could not arouse him.

He was there because he had fought gloriously; recklessly, in fact, taunting and gambling with a violent specter. And now, without once testing the mettle of his spirit, he seemed to have surrendered to the hosts of another battlefield.

"If he but cared," wished the anxious doctors as they counselled. "If only his home folks seemed to care, he might triumph. But for him some far-away Australian home seems to have blotted him out of its memory. For six months, he says; he has had no message.

"They seem to have forgotten me," he charges. "Why should I care to live?"

Do the home folks ever forget? A listening Red Triangle man did not believe that to be possible, so he went out to gather up those torn and severed arteries which might pour new hope, new courage and new will into a fainting body.

After a long and wearied search he returned with letters, many letters. Old letters in crumpled envelopes, scarred by many hands as they had been forwarded from one camp after another. More than a hundred messages of cheer, of love and of anticipation—reminders that the home folks had not forgotten—vitalizers which electrified and aroused the lonely man who supposed no one cared.—Association Men.

In winning the war, food proved an effective weapon. In keeping it won, food will be our most valuable tool. And wouldn't you gladly live on half rations for a while, if it were necessary, rather than to send your boy back into the horrors of war?

### CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULLS, ALL ages. Best of breeding. Priced reasonable. Lyons Bros., Route 3, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls. Serviceable age. J. C. George, Hampton, Neb.

SIX DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM bulls of different ages, for sale. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kansas.

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

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

FOUR HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS, three Holstein heifers, one fine two-year-old Holstein bull from Canary Butter Boy King, gentle and quiet, not registered. Also De Laval cream separator No. 15, nearly new. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Route 3, Abilene, Kansas.

### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—ONE COMING FIVE-YEAR-old Percheron stallion; one seven-year-old Percheron mare; one six-months-old filly; one six-months-old stallion colt. All Casino bred. Will accept Liberty bonds in payment. Carl Snyder, Route 28, Topeka, Kansas.

### SEEDS

WHITE SWEET CLOVER REASONABLE. Sow on snow on wheat or corn stubble. John Lewis, Madison, Kansas.

SEEDS—SEND FOR OUR NEW 1919 catalogue free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

OATS—FANCY RED TEXAS. SEND FOR sample. \$1 per bushel. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE CO. white seed corn, \$4.00 per bu. First grade alfalfa seed, \$11 per. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kansas.

### FARMS WANTED.

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

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, 56th St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

### TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO, PURE AND UNADULTERATED. Sent to consumers exactly as it leaves farmer's hands. Fine smoking and chewing. Prices, 50, 45 and 40 cents pound, prepaid by parcels post. Two-pound sample, \$1. Duke Bros., Dresden, Tenn.

### SHEEP.

FOR SALE—200 FINE COTSWOLD yearling ewes, bred to lamb in February and March. These ewes are large, heavy woolled and worth the price asked for. H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COW WEANER, CANNOT SUCK HERSELF, can eat and drink; guaranteed effective for calf and colt. Price, \$1. L. S. Sanders, Atlanta, Kansas.

WANT A BELT POWER TRANSMITTER for your Ford? Don't pay more than \$12.50 for it. Buy the Simplex. Simplest, lightest, most practical. Write for circular. Frank R. Weisgerber, Salina, Kansas.

### THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY THOS. H. WIX, OF Belmont Township, Woodson County, Kansas, on the 12th day of November, 1918, one yearling heifer, color red; has horns, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25. C. V. Orendorff, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP BY ME ON THE WEBBER farm one-fourth mile north and one-fourth mile west of Blue Mound Corner, November 16, 1918, one bay gelding horse, smooth mouth with white star in forehead and white on end of nose; weight about 900 pounds. Taken up by J. O. Isely, Trece, Kansas. Estrayed before J. C. Huggins, J. P.

TAKEN UP BY ME ON NOVEMBER 27, 1918, one-half mile west of Trece, Kansas, and one and one-fourth (1 1/4) miles north, just north of the Southern Lead & Zinc Co. mine at Meade City, one blood bay mare about fifteen hands high, weight about 900 pounds, eight years old, right eye out and left one very weak; white speck on left shoulder; collar mark. Ed Doherty, Taker-up. Estrayed before J. C. Huggins, at Trece, Kansas.

### FOR EXCHANGE

Good land, for a tractor outfit or a good 18 to 20 horsepower engine and threshing outfit. Send complete description and price of what you have. Address THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas



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IDEAL-AMERICAN heating is the best paying, most economical equipment you can put on your farm. It is a permanent improvement and a wise investment—never wears out, always on the job, burns any fuel you have, and gives the most heat at the least cost. Thousands of farm homes which are ideally heated do not know the terrors of the hard winters.

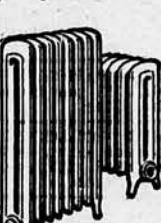
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It means better health for the family, less labor for you, absolute comfort, and a happier, easier life on the farm.



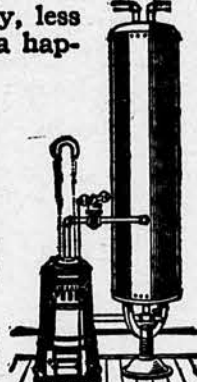
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**In the Next Few Weeks, Working When You Have the Spare Time**

We want either a man or a woman in every locality. Must stand high in respect of people of the community and furnish at least three references with application.

**NO CANVASSING OR SOLICITING**

Address

**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

## Crop Record For Year

**K**ANSAS broke all previous records in aggregate acreage devoted to cultivated crops in 1918. Figures and statistics make dry reading, but at the beginning of the new year we might take a few minutes to review our achievements agriculturally in the year just ended before setting our faces to the front and going forward to meet what the new year may bring in opportunities and new conquests.

The final summary of the farm products and live stock of the state for 1918 as made by our State Board of Agriculture show that the value of the agricultural products of Kansas in 1918 amounted to \$592,017,324. This is \$84,500,000 more than the state's next best record, in 1917. The value of live stock on the farms is \$361,868,765, the largest ever reported, exceeding the best prior year (1917) by more than \$9,200,000.

These tremendous aggregates in values were realized in spite of a season that could by no means be classed as favorable. They were made possible by the prodigious efforts of the farmers of Kansas in planting increased areas to crops under the handicap of less labor, and by the increased prices for all of the state's principal products, except wheat, for the total tonnage of field crops was approximately 1,600,000 tons less than in 1917 from about 100,000 acres more in cultivated crops, or aggregating 21,234,000 acres, the largest in the history of the state.

While the total production of wheat was large, or about 125 per cent more than that of last year, there were severe losses again in some portions, and the abandoned acreage amounted nearly to one-third of that sown. For most of the state the corn crop was practically a failure, and the aggregate yield is the third smallest in forty-four years, while the output of hay was decidedly under the standard of production, all of which is charged to dry weather that adversely affected practically all crops excepting perhaps wheat in portions where it had previously matured.

As to prices this year, wheat averaged about \$2 a bushel, or 6 cents lower than 1917; corn \$1.44, or 31 cents more than last year; oats 70 cents, or 10 cents more; kafir \$1.54, or 12 cents more; alfalfa \$21 a ton, or \$3 more; and prairie hay \$17, or \$3 more, while potatoes ranged nearly the same.

The value of animal products is higher than ever before, amounting to \$145,000,000, as against \$111,000,000, the highest prior value in 1917. As is always the case, the item contributing most largely to this showing is that of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, amounting this year to \$108,073,000, as against \$81,596,000 in 1917. The increase from poultry is about \$640,000, and the value of dairy products is greater by about \$6,000,000.

Final threshing returns indicate that the state's production of winter wheat this year amounted to 93,008,941 bushels, or an average yield per acre on the area harvested of 13.73 bushels. Last year's production was 42,479,464 bushels, with an average yield of 11.72 bushels to the acre.

The corn yield in 1918 was 44,539,483 bushels, or 7.2 bushels to the acre; in 1917, 106,166,517 bushels, or 11½ bushels to the acre.

In 1918 oats yielded 50,482,487 bushels, or 21.4 bushels to the acre; in 1917, 60,611,849 bushels, or 26.7 bushels to the acre.

The alfalfa crop for 1918 was 2,746,460 tons, or 2.2 tons to the acre; in 1917 it was 3,069,548 tons, or slightly less than 2½ tons to the acre.

Our prairie hay production in 1918 was 694,208 tons, or about seven-tenths of a ton to the acre; the year preceding, 1,031,986 tons, or about nine-tenths of a ton per acre.

The yield of kafir grain in 1918 was 9,808,678 bushels, or 7.84 bushels per acre; in 1917, 11,818,215 bushels, or about 8½ bushels per acre. A large per cent of the kafir did not mature grain this year on account of unfavorable weather conditions during the summer and early fall.

The 1918 potato crop was 2,652,004 bushels, or nearly 39 bushels to the acre. In 1917 it was 3,303,341 bushels, or about 53 bushels per acre.

There have been increases in the numbers of all kinds of live stock with the exception of mules and beef cattle. On March 1, 1918, there were 4,300 more

horses, 103,000 more milk cows, 70,000 more sheep, and 110,000 more swine on hand than the year previous. The values of all live stock except that of horses have increased over those of last year, as follows: Mules, \$5 higher, or \$140 each; milk cows, \$7 higher, or \$82 each; other cattle \$4 higher, or \$54 per head; sheep \$1.50 higher, or \$12.50 per head; and swine \$2 higher, or \$22.50 each. Horses have decreased an average of \$9 each and are now valued at \$111 per head. The aggregate value of live stock increased \$9,204,000 over that of 1917.

Farmers of Kansas this year set a new mark in the scale of their operations, and the size of the harvest is by no means an adequate measure of the efforts they put forth. Their undertaking, which involved increased capital, was rendered all the more difficult because of the decreasing labor supply, but by employing more extensively modern machinery, by working harder and for longer hours and planning ahead, they not only rose to the emergency in a way that proves their mettle but in a most striking manner manifests their patriotism and deep-seated devotion to country. They did their part in full measure, and those whose endeavors fell short of financial gain because of developments over which they had no control, share with their more fortunate brothers in that reward that comes from a consciousness of a task well done and a duty faithfully performed.

### Avoid Manure Losses

Perhaps we are saying too much about the value of barnyard manure, but we feel that we can hardly overestimate the importance of making the most of this means of increasing crop production. We know that many dairy farmers are failing to apply the principles of conservation to the manure pile. The soils department of the Missouri College of Agriculture says that the average increase in crop value for each ton of manure applied amounts to \$4.20 in nearly all parts of Missouri. The man who has ten cows can safely count on collecting fifty tons of manure each year. At the value stated this amounts to \$210 a year.

In spite of the high value of this product, a sight far too common in all parts of the country is a row of large peaked piles of manure along the side of the barn. The common practice is to throw the manure out of the barn windows and allow it to accumulate until the windows are blocked by the collected pile. Such a practice is bad because of the fact that the cows wade through the manure to get into the barn, and flies find it a convenient breeding place in summer. Furthermore, it is decidedly wasteful.

The fertilizing material in manure is largely held by the water contained in the manure and nearly all is readily dissolved in water. The manure pile is often under the eaves of the barn, subject to washing by water from the roof. The result is that after two months of such treatment half the value of the pile has been washed away. This amounts to \$105 for the ten cows. If left longer in such a place, the losses will be greater.

It is advisable to make some provision for handling this valuable product. There are several methods. Probably the best is to haul the manure to the land every day. Another is to build a manure shed with a concrete floor. This can be built without a great outlay and very soon pays for itself. There are also other satisfactory methods of handling.

### Shipping Associations

An Illinois county reports five cooperative live stock shipping associations doing a thriving business. One association has been doing business for the past twelve months and in that time has shipped seventy-five carloads of stock. The manager receives, marks, and loads stock for market. At the Chicago stock yards each man's consignment is weighed and sold separately and each man receives what his stock brings less his proportionate share of the expense of shipping. This system is filling one of the demands for a more economical system of marketing and is a popular branch of farm bureau work in this county.



# 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.

## Mothers

Mothers are the queerest things! Member when John went away. All but mother cried and cried. When they said good-bye that day. She just talked, and seemed to be Not the slightest bit upset— Was the only one who smiled! Others' eyes were streaming wet.

But when John came back again On a furlough, safe and sound, With a medal for his deeds, And without a single wound, While the rest of us hurried, Laughed and joked and danced about, Mother kissed him, then she cried— Cried and cried like all git out! —Edwin L. Sabin.

## Acts of Kindness

Might we not all resolve that every day we will do at least one act of kindness? Let us write a letter in such terms that the post will bring pleasure next day to some house; make a call just to let a friend know that he has been in our heart; send a gift on some one's birthday, marriage day or any day we can invent. Let us make children glad with things which they long for and cannot obtain, and a thousand other things which we could do within a year if we had eyes to see and a heart to feel and had the will to take some trouble.—IAN MACLAREN.

## Pay the Price

Everything in the world is tagged and priced! You may acquire whatever you wish if you pay the price! Character, health, happiness, fame, success, usefulness, wealth, or all of the hideous, debasing things of life—if you care to purchase—but remember this, nothing of value is ever attained truly, satisfyingly, permanently, without "paying the price."

Do you want character? Work night and day to possess it. It is cheap at the maximum price.

Do you want health? Work for it. It is the structure upon which your real use to the world must be reared.

Do you deserve happiness? It is forever elusive—unless built upon sacrifice, good deeds.

Are you seeking success? The only real success in life is accomplishment, and the measure of accomplishment is the paradoxical law: "The more one gives to others, the more one receives for oneself."—Ford Times.

## A Memory Verse

Nothing is more inspiring than a well chosen word from one who has traveled the path of life before us and learned some of its lessons. Wouldn't you like to memorize with me each week a short verse or sentiment from one of the world's thinkers of our own or other times? "A good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up." The same thing is true in a smaller sense of these briefer messages from the "master spirits." Storing the memory with gems of thought enriches the life and provides food for thought when the hands are busy with the daily tasks. Only a little time is required for each one, but it will not be long until quite a considerable addition is made to the treasures of memory. Here is a thought for the New Year—not a new one, but none the less true and helpful for that reason:

"Speak a shade more kindly Than the year before. Pray a little oftener; Love a little more; Cling a little closer To the Father's love; Life below shall liker grow To the life above." —Selected.

## Spice Cake Without Eggs

1/2 cupful fat  
1/2 cupful sour milk  
1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoonful nutmeg  
1/2 cupful sugar  
1/2 teaspoonful soda  
1/2 teaspoonful allspice  
1/2 cupful raisins.

Cream the fat. Add the sugar gradually. Add alternately the milk and flour which has been sifted with the soda and the spices. Add the cut raisins which have been floured. Bake in a moderate oven. Sour cream may be substituted for the sour milk and the other fat omitted. Sweet milk may be substituted for the sour milk and two

and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder used instead of the soda.—Home Economics Department, Ohio State University.

## Griddle Cakes

This recipe from the Food Administration gives a means of using left-over oatmeal or other cereal:

1 cupful milk  
1 egg  
1 tablespoonful melted fat  
1 1/2 cupfuls cooked oatmeal  
1/2 cupful flour  
1/2 teaspoonful salt  
1/2 teaspoonful baking powder.

Combine the milk, beaten egg and melted fat. Beat this into the cooked oatmeal. Add the flour, salt and baking powder, which have been sifted together. Bake on a hot greased griddle.

Other cooked cereals, mashed Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc., may be used in place of the oatmeal. When rice is used, one-fourth cupful more flour is necessary.

If desired, sour milk may be substituted in these recipes for the sweet. In doing this the quantity must usually be

increased a little. Use one-half teaspoonful of soda for each cupful of sour milk. For each one-half teaspoonful of soda the quantity of baking powder can be reduced by two teaspoonfuls. All measurements are level.

## Rabbit en Casserole

1 rabbit  
1/2 cupful drippings or other fat  
1 cupful hot water  
1 tablespoonful lemon juice  
2 cupfuls meat stock or thickened gravy  
Bit of bay leaf.

Dress the rabbit and separate into pieces at the joints. Season with paprika and salt. Cook in the fat until a golden brown. Transfer the meat to a casserole with one cupful of hot water and cover. Bake in a moderate oven about one-half hour, then add the stock or gravy, lemon juice and bay leaf. Continue cooking in the oven about one and one-half hours.—U. S. Food Administration.

## Potato Cakes

Shape mashed potatoes into balls or cakes. Roll in bread crumbs, egg and bread crumbs again, if desired. Bake on an oiled pan until brown.

The division of home economics of the University of Minnesota suggests the following variations: An egg yolk may be mixed with two cupfuls of mashed potato or a whole egg with four cupfuls, or one quart, of mashed potato. Ground nuts, meat, or fish may be added, or minced parsley may be mixed with the mashed potatoes.

# FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

THE various plans proposed whereby our returning soldiers are to be provided with farms all seem to be based upon the assumption that there is plenty of room for unlimited expansion along agricultural lines. It seems to be taken for granted that regardless of the amounts of food produced, there will be found a market for all products at a price which will return a reasonable profit to the producer.

Have we forgotten those gaunt barren days of the 90's when corn sold for 18 cents a bushel, wheat was fed to the hogs, and mortgages became the principal adornment of the average farm home? Can we afford to encourage the undertaking at government expense of any extensive system of land development which might even threaten overproduction?

It is well to remember that European countries will now bend every effort to become self-supporting. Bread crops will be planted extensively. England is much more nearly self-supporting now than for years before the opening of the war. Poverty will act as a powerful deterrent to importation of foodstuffs in other of the European countries and will tend to make them more largely self-supporting. Two or three years from now we may expect our food exports to be back near the normal level of 6,000,000 tons rather than at the present level of around 20,000,000 tons. Prices of food crops will undoubtedly be high for the next year or two to come; but it is the next decade that we are now considering.

## A Question of Markets.

When our farmers are able this year, under conditions of labor shortage, to feed not only all the people of the United States, but a goodly portion of Europe as well, what basis have we for assuming that after this foreign outlet is cut off there will still be a demand at profitable prices for not only all the products of our present farms, but for the products of some hundreds of thousands of farms to be operated by returned soldiers? Not only will we have more farms at that time, but they will be more efficiently operated. Thousands of tractors and motor trucks will displace millions of horses and thereby release millions of acres of land for the production of human food rather than horse feed. Fertilizers are rapidly coming into universal use and will raise the average yields for each acre.

All farm lands opened up by the government previous to the economic demand for them, reduces the value of the farms already under cultivation. At the close of the Civil War the giving away of free lands in the great prairie states really cut in two, at the stroke of a pen, the values of many eastern farms

and was the direct cause of their abandonment. Farmers all over the East were compelled to produce on a no-profit basis for many years—in fact up until the very end of the last century. By that time population had again caught up with production and agriculture became profitable enough to enable the farmer to follow really good farming methods.

## Fertility Maintenance Jeopardized

Today the problem of marginal profits for the middle western and western farmer takes on a fertility aspect. These very farms which drove the eastern farmer out of business in the 90's because of their large stores of native fertility which could be so lavishly drawn upon, are now feeling the effects of the "mining" system of farming followed. Out in Minnesota it is estimated that on fields where wheat, corn or potatoes are grown continuously a loss of 1,100 pounds of nitrogen from each acre takes place in ten years' time.

Western farmers are beginning to purchase plant foods to help meet the needs of their crops. Good prices for farm products enable them to restore fertility in this way very profitably. But let farm prices decline toward the no-profit line and instead of building up and maintaining the fertility of his soil, the western farmer must "mine" it all the more ruthlessly in order to make a living.

The addition of several million acres to our tilled area can but have the immediate effect, it would seem, of decreasing crop price levels and making it impossible through still another period of years for western farmers to maintain the fertility of their lands.

Why must we assume that returning soldiers will want farms? Why encourage them to take farms? Those who have a natural liking for farm life and who have had farm training should be aided in every possible way to acquire farms of their own. They would make a welcome addition to our national food producing forces. But why try to induce the clerk, the professional man or the laborer to enter into competition with our present farmers who have done the job so well during the trying war period? It would seem that under proper direction almost the entire army might be reabsorbed into the various industries from which its members came. The farm laborer would return to the farm and the professional man to his office.

A certain amount of farm development might be advantageously undertaken by the government for those of the army especially fitted and adapted to farm work, but we fail to see the necessity or the advisability of any plan for nation-wide agricultural development on an extensive scale.—News Bulletin, National Fertilizer Association.

## FASHION DEPARTMENT

All patterns, 10 cents.



No. 8985, Boy's Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The little suit given in this number has a manly air and is sure to look well. The blouse is slightly double-breasted and one or both sides may be turned back to form reverses at the neck. A neat collar of white linen finishes the neck. The straight trousers are separate. No. 8970, Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Conservation is the keynote of this unique dress. The waist crosses in surplice effect and is gathered at the shoulders. The collar is in a new shape, and is widened into points at the front to simulate reverses. The upper part of the skirt has two gores and it is lengthened by a one-piece straight lower section. No. 8995, Ladies' Two-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. A smart but very simple skirt which features the new effect as illustrated in this number. The skirt has two gores and is gathered all around at the slightly raised waistline. The front and back panels are very cleverly arranged so that they button onto the belt of the material.



No. 8980, Boys' Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A splendid little everyday suit is suggested in this illustration. The blouse is cut in a point, which may be trimmed with pearl buttons. The separate trousers are straight at the lower edge. No. 9003, Ladies' Two-piece Straight Gathers Skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The skirt has two gores and is partly gathered and partly plaited. The front of the skirt is plaited to give the effect of a panel and the fancy pockets are stitched at each side. The closing may be at the hip or at left side front. No. 8994, Ladies' Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A cool and crisp looking blue and white plaid gingham was chosen to make this neat and attractive house dress. The waist is cut in fancy tab effect at the front and is gathered softly at the shoulders. The three-gored skirt is gathered at the regulation waistline and closes under a wide tuck at center front.



## POLAND CHINAS.



## Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PORK HOG

Buy from the oldest and largest herd of Spotted Polands on earth. Recorded in recognized record. Have your order booked now.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, JAMESPORT, MO.

## ERHART'S POLAND CHINAS

Have a great lot of spring boars for sale. Some by the 1200-pound, A Big Wonder. Will make prices on pairs and trios not related. All immuned. Write your wants. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 19, 1919.

A. J. ERHART &amp; SONS

NESS CITY, KANSAS

## Deming Ranch Poland Chinas. Big-Type Poland China Hogs

For Sale—Fifty spring boars, real farmer boars and herd boar prospects; 100 bred sows and gilts. Write or come and see our herd.

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan. (H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager)

## BIG-TYPE BABY POLANDS

Well bred, heavy boned. Twenty dollars for choice. Trios for fifty dollars. Pedigree with every pig.

O. L. Isaacs, Peabody, Kansas

LONE CEDAR POLAND CHINAS—A splendid lot of bred gilts by Big Chimes, a great son of Big Hadley Jr. and out of high class mature sows; also a few tried sows and fall pigs. All immuned. A. A. Meyer, McLouth, Ks.

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS—April boars ready to ship; also summer pigs. T. T. LANGFORD & SONS, Jamesport, Mo.

## Henry's Big Type Polands

March and April pigs sired by Mammoth Orange, Smooth Prospect and Big Bob 2d, out of sows the best of big type breeding. Everything immune.

John D. Henry, Route 1, Lecompton, Kansas

## HOGS! HOGS! FOR SALE!

Big Registered Poland Chinas and English Berkshires that weigh and win. S. C. Brown Leghorn Chickens that lay. See or write S. Y. BURKS, BOLIVAR, MO.

## HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON-BELGIAN-SHIRE Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions one to five years old; grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side. Sires imported. Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa (Above Kansas City)

## PERCHERON STALLIONS

Some good young stallions sired by Algare and Bosquet, two great herd sires. These young stallions are very promising and priced to sell.

D. A. HARRIS - GREAT BEND, KANSAS

## 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

## ANGUS CATTLE

## LOOK HERE, ANGUS BREEDERS!

I want to reduce my herd of registered Angus cattle consisting of cows, bulls and heifers. Attractive prices for early buyers. If you want the best kind of low-down, beefy Angus, come at once.

D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KANS.

## Dietrich's Aberdeen-Angus

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

GEO. A. DIETRICH, CARBONDALE, KAN.

## AUCTIONEERS.

FRANK BLAKE Live Stock Auctioneer. I make sales anywhere. Write for date. VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

W. B. CARPENTER Live Stock Auctioneer. President Missouri Auction School. 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Missouri

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. Els, Valley Falls, Kansas

## SPECIAL IN HAMPSHIRE

Three tried sows, 20 choice spring gilts, open or bred to Leonardville Boy, he out of Scudder's Cherokee. Few good males. Some fall pigs. All stock registered. Write

GEORGE W. PETERSON, JR., Route 2 Leonardville, Kansas

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

## POLAND CHINAS

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS Good individuals of serviceable age, of May Royal, May Rose, Masher Sequel, Raymond of the Free breeding. Write or come and see them. ADAMS FARM, GASHLAND, MISSOURI Twelve miles from Kansas City.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

DORSET HORN SHEEP H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE Young bulls and some extra good young cows to calve in early spring. A few yearling heifers. L. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

FOR SALE Red Polled cows, heifers and bulls. Special price if taken at once. W. J. HARRISON - AXTELL, KANSAS

RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING. Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

## SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Ten bulls, seven to fifteen months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. Two Scotch bulls by Type's Goods, one a Bra with Bud, the other a Duchess of Gloster. All in good condition and priced reasonably. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS Write Me Your Wants

## Cloverdale Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—Three Shorthorn heifers, two bred to a grandson of Whitehall Sultan; also a fine roan yearling Scotch bull, a real herd bull for some one. Heifers, \$150 to \$225; bull, \$300. Must go soon at this.

Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Ks.

## Mulefoot Hogs-Shorthorn Bulls

No hogs for sale at present. Four bulls eight to fourteen months old, roans and a red, sired by Knox Knoll Dale 617322, priced from \$150 to \$225. Knox Knoll Stock Farm, Humboldt, Kansas

## 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

## DUROC JERSEYS.

## WIRE FOR DUROC BOAR

Wire at once at my expense for Duroc boar to be shipped before you pay for him. We guarantee pedigree, price, size, bone, length, immunity, and a breeder. Send him back if not satisfied. You can't afford to wait.

## F. C. CROCKER

Box K Filley, Nebraska

## Ellen Dale Breeding Farm

Offers Duroc Jerseys of blood lines of Watson's Wonder, Ideal Pathfinder, Crimson Orion King and Joe Orion 5th, also Shorthorn bulls and bred heifers.

## R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas

## 40 DUROC JERSEY BOARS

Cholera immuned, of rare breeding and excellent individuality. Grandsons of the two grand champion boars of Iowa. None better. W. E. HUSTON - AMERICUS, KANSAS

## HIGHVIEW DUROCS

Home of Repeater by Joe Orion King and Golden Repeater by Pathfinder. For sale—spring boars and a few bred gilts. I guarantee satisfaction or your money back. F. J. MOSER - SABETHA, KANSAS

## R. H. DIX &amp; SON'S DUROCS

For Sale—One choice spring boar, a real herd header. Twelve spring gilts bred to Giant Crimson by G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, a prize winning boar. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Write today. R. H. DIX & SON, HERINGTON, KANSAS

## WOODDELL'S DUROCS

I am going to slash prices on boars the next thirty days. If you want a good boar at a bargain, write at once. G. B. WOODDELL - WINFIELD, KANSAS

## Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

For Sale—Several well bred sows and bred gilts bred for early March and April litters, priced to sell. Also a few spring boars. First check or draft gets choice. Sold on an absolute guarantee or money back. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

## MOSER'S BRED SOWS AND BRED GILTS

THE REAPER Sired by SCISSORS dam by PATHFINDER

Are Wonders

GOLDFINDER, by PATHFINDER dam by The \$805 Big Liz by Proud Col.

This herd is headed by two of the biggest Duroc Boars and has always been in the limelight because of its extremely good sows and herd headers. The highest priced sows have a home at Moser's.

## Bred Sow Sale at SABETHA, KANS., JAN. 23, 1919

50 head of very high class sows sired by the following boars and bred to my herd boars for March litters.

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 by Great Orion, Grand Champion 1918, bred to Reaper, by Scissors, Grand Champion 1917. | 1 by Prospector                   |
| 1 by Scissors  | 1 by Great Pathfinder             |
| 3 by Pathfinder  | 1 by Critic D.                    |
| 1 by Brookwater Principal  | 1 by King's Col.                  |
| 1 by Pathfinder Giant  | 1 by King's Col., Jr.             |
| 1 by Taxpayer 13th   | 1 by Chief B.                     |
| 1 by King's Col. Again   | 6 by Chief's Col., Fall Yearlings |
| 1 by King Orion  | 10 by High View Chief's Col.      |
| 1 by King Orion, Jr.   | 11 by Defender Top Col.           |
| 1 by King Orion E.   | 2 by Diet's Illustrator II        |
|  | 3 by Sensation Wonder III         |

This is the best lot of bred sows I have ever offered for sale. Please send for catalog to

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANS.

I have moved to my new home near Sabetha, Kansas, and will hold the sale right in town.

## Wheat in Farmers' Hands

Although there was unusually heavy marketing of wheat immediately following harvest last summer, approximately 11 per cent of the Kansas crop is still held on the farms. The correspondents of the State Board of Agriculture, some two thousand in number, on November 1 reported 10,400,000 bushels of our 93,000,000-bushel crop in the hands of producers. Of this amount 4,500,000 bushels are held in the south-central part of the state, 2,200,000 bushels in the north-eastern section, 1,500,000 in the south-eastern, and 1,400,000 in the north-central part. There is practically no wheat on hand in the southwestern part of Kansas except that which is kept as insurance against a poor year in 1919 for the purpose of seeding, and but very little is still held in the northwestern section.

Of the wheat produced this year, however, the three northwestern counties show the larger percentages of the crop yet on hand, principally on account of late threshing because of wet weather and also because of heavy work preparing for fall seeding.

Throughout the wheat belt of Kansas the amount of the crop still on hand averages 10 to 17 per cent, the latter per cent applying in Barton and Ellsworth counties, which produced 3,000,000 and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat respectively. Sumner County, which led in aggregate yield of wheat, reports 14 per cent of the crop still on hand; Reno, second in yield, 12 per cent; McPherson 14, Stafford 12, Sedgwick 12 and Pratt 8 per cent; these, with Barton County, each produced more than 3,000,000 bushels.

Reasons given for holding the wheat indicate that farmers have been busier than usual with farm work of all kinds, especially that of preparing for and sowing the record-breaking acreage in the past fall. More than half of the replies received indicate the wheat was held because "too busy to market" or "labor shortage." In the northwest considerable wheat had not been threshed and marketing was retarded because of the embargo on wheat shipments. A shortage of cars was complained of in many sections, especially in the south-eastern and northwestern counties.

## Value of Sweet Clover

Even in Kansas, the great alfalfa state, the once despised weed, sweet clover, is establishing itself as a farm crop. The utilization of sweet clover as a feed for all classes of live stock has increased rapidly in many parts of the country, owing primarily to the excellent results obtained by many farmers who have used this plant for pasture or hay, and also to the fact that feeding and digestion experiments conducted by agricultural experiment stations show that it is practically equal to alfalfa and red clover as a feed.

As a pasture plant sweet clover is superior to red clover, and possibly alfalfa, as it seldom causes bloat, will grow on poor soils, and is drought resistant. The favorable results obtained from the utilization of this crop for pasture have done much to promote its culture in many parts of the United States. On account of the succulent, somewhat stemmy growth of the first crop the second year, difficulty is often experienced in curing the hay in humid sections, as it is necessary to cut it at a time when weather conditions are likely to be unfavorable. When properly cured the hay is relished by stock.

At the present time sweet clover is used to only a limited extent for silage, but its use for this purpose should increase rapidly, as the results thus far obtained have been very satisfactory.

In addition to the value of sweet clover as a feed, it is one of the best soil-improving crops adapted to short rotations which can be grown. When cut for hay, the stubble and roots remain in the soil, and when pastured, the uneaten parts of the plants, as well as the manure made while animals are on pasture, are added to the soil and benefit the succeeding crops. In addition to humus, sweet clover, in common with all legumes, adds nitrogen to the soil. This crop is grown in many sections of the country primarily to improve soils, and the benefits derived from it when handled in this manner have justified its use, as the yields of succeeding crops usually are increased materially.

Ice cream may be served for dessert in France, provided it contains no sugar, no milk, no eggs and no flour.



# 75 HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS

Will be Sold at New Sale Pavilion, Topeka, Kan., Fair Grounds



Jan. 18,  
1919

BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kansas, Sales Manager

Auctioneers—Col. Chas. M. Crews, Col. Frank Regan.

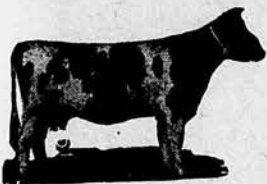
B. E. TOTTEN, Owner

Forty head Registered Cows and Heifers, all bred to a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th; several will freshen early in the spring.

Thirty-five head High Grade Cows and Heifers, all bred to registered Holstein bulls to freshen in spring.

They are a splendid lot of dairy cows and are guaranteed right in every way. Every animal will be sold to the high bid. For catalog apply to

## ROCK BROOK FARM HOLSTEIN DISPERSION SALE



SOUTH OMAHA,  
NEBRASKA,  
TUESDAY,  
JANUARY 14, 1919



One hundred head of the greatest dairy cattle ever offered publicly or privately in the Central West. Herd includes:

Fifty Cows and Heifers in Milk  
Thirty Yearling and Two-Year-Old Heifers  
Twenty Heifer and Bull Calves

BREEDING INDIVIDUALITY PRODUCTION

Herd sires in use and to be sold include a 29-pound son of "King Korn-dyke Hengerveld Ormsby" and a son of "It" out of a 25-pound daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Everything tuberculin tested. Everything guaranteed a breeder. Remember the date and send at once for catalog.

ROCK BROOK FARM, Station B, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

R. E. Haeger, Auctioneer

## FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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for mistakes occurring thereby

### CLAIM SALE DATES.

#### Jacks and Jennets.

March 25, 1919—H. T. Hineman & Sons,  
Dighton, Kan.

#### Holsteins.

Jan. 14, 1919—Rockbrook Farm Dispersion  
Sale, South Omaha, Neb. Henry C. Gies-  
man, Station B, Omaha, Neb.  
Jan. 18—B. E. Totten, Topeka, Kan. Ben  
Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., sale man-  
ager.  
March 25, 1919—Kansas Holstein Breeders'  
Association sale, Topeka. W. H. Mott,  
sale manager.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

Feb. 14, 1919—H. E. Huber, Meriden, Kan.

#### Herefords

Jan. 25th—Carl Miller, sale at Kansas City,  
Missouri.

#### Poland Chinas.

Jan. 14—Henry Hayman, Formosa, Kan.  
Jan. 29—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Jan. 31—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.  
Feb. 6, 1919—H. B. Walter & Son, Effing-  
ham, Kan.  
Feb. 8—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.  
Feb. 11, 1919—O. B. Clemetson, Holton,  
Kan.  
Feb. 11—Joe Schneider & T. A. Corkhill,  
Nortonville, Kan.  
Feb. 12, 1919—James Barnett, Denison, Kan.  
Feb. 13, 1919—Herman Groninger & Sons,  
Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 17, 1919—Ed Cook, Mayfield, Kan.  
Feb. 18, 1919—F. Olivier & Son, Danville,  
Kan. Bred sow sale.  
Feb. 17—C. S. Nevius & Sons, Chiles, Kan.

Feb. 19, 1919—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness  
City, Kan.; sale at Hutchinson.  
Feb. 20, 1919—Ross & Vincent, Sterling,  
Kan.  
Feb. 21, 1919—Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kan.  
Feb. 22, 1919—Bert E. Hodson, Ashland,  
Kan.; sale at Wichita.  
March 4, 1919—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.  
March 5, 1919—Schmidt Bros., Seneca, Kan.  
March 7—Chas. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.  
March 8—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

#### Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 28—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
Duroc dispersion and general farm sale.  
Jan. 23rd—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kansas. (Sale  
at Sabetha, Kansas.)  
Feb. 14, 1919—W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.  
Feb. 17th—Combination Duroc Sale, Clay  
Center, Kan. W. W. Jones, Mgr.  
Feb. 18th—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.  
Feb. 19th—John W. Jones, Minneapolis,  
Kansas. (Sale at Salina, Kansas.)  
Feb. 26, 1919—John W. Petford, Safford-  
ville, Kan.; sale at Emporia.  
Feb. 27, 1919—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield,  
Kan.  
Feb. 28, 1919—Woodell & Daner, Winfield,  
Kan.

#### Spotted Poland Chinas.

Feb. 1—R. W. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.  
Feb. 18—Everett Hays, Manhattan, Kan.  
Kan.

#### Chester Whites.

Feb. 11—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.  
Feb. 27, 1919—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie,  
Kan.

F. J. Moser, formerly of Goffs, Kansas,  
has purchased a farm near Sabetha, and has  
moved his fine herd of uroc Jersey swine to  
this new home. Mr. Moser writes that  
he has purchased a real hog farm, and an-  
nounces his annual bred sow sale one Jan-  
uary 23rd at Sabetha, Kansas. Fifty head  
of real high-class sows will be cataloged  
for this event. These will be sows by the  
great Orion, the 1918 Grand Champion Du-  
roc boar and bred to Reaper by the 1917  
Grand Champion. This collection of sows  
promises to be one of the best lots to be  
sold in any sale this spring.

A new herd bull has just been placed at  
the head of the Lindale Farm Ayrshires  
owned by John Linn & Son, Manhattan,  
Kansas. This bull, Henderson Dairy King,  
is splendidly bred to follow on the daugh-  
ters of Elizabeth's Good Gift, the bull out  
of Elizabeth of Juneau which has headed  
this herd. This cow at one time held the  
Ayrshire record for a three-year-old with  
15,122 pounds of milk and 536 pounds of  
butter fat to her credit as a year's record.  
The daughters of Melrose Good Gift, his

sire, are all making good records. The first  
eight to freshen have an average as two-  
year-olds of 10,478 pounds of milk and 412  
pounds of butter fat. Henderson Dairy  
King has a grandsire with thirty-two A. R.  
daughters with forty-one completed records  
averaging 11,250 pounds of milk and 436.8  
pounds of butter fat. His dam has a re-  
cord of 17,974 pounds of milk and 738.32  
pounds of butter fat. Her sire has twelve  
A. R. daughters. Her sire's sire, Imp. Fin-  
layston, is one of the leading sires of the  
breed with forty-six A. R. daughters hav-  
ing ninety completed records averaging 10,-  
488 pounds of milk and 429.91 pounds of  
butter fat.

The new Armour's Farmers' Almanac for  
1919 besides containing the usual calendar  
and weather forecasts devotes the greater  
part of its fifty-six pages to practical, in-  
formative articles by men of authority, on  
such phases as "Fertilizers and Good Farm-  
ing," "Improving Market Cattle and Hogs,"  
"Live Stock Farms are Productive Farms,"  
an dother articles dealing with better farm-  
ing standards, and hence better profits to  
the producer. Among the interesting fea-  
tures of the book are its colored charts,  
picturing the leading commercial types of  
beef cattle, hogs and sheep, with sugges-  
tions on breeding for better quality, elimin-  
ating scrubs, and a comparison of points of  
the most profitable breeds. How to main-  
tain and increase soil fertility is told in a  
thoughtful article by Dr. A. W. Blair, as-  
sociate soil chemist of the New Jersey Ex-  
periment Station. A chapter on "Farm  
Home Making," by Jean Prescott Adams,  
contains many valuable suggestions for the  
farm housewife, and a series of humorous  
pictures by the famous cartoonist, Briggs,  
provide the lighter feature of the book. A  
copy of this book will be sent free on re-  
quest to Armour's Farm Bureau, Armour  
& Company, Chicago.

### Teaching Agriculture

Vocational instruction in agriculture  
is now being given in fifteen Kansas  
high schools. This is made possible by  
the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act, fur-  
nishing federal money for this purpose.  
Each of these schools has a special  
teacher of agriculture.

At Havensville the boys made their  
own work bench as the first shop work  
project and have just completed a coal  
and tool house for the vocational agri-  
culture building.

An Arkansas City boy who had chosen  
as his project in animal husbandry the  
feeding of four pigs, found when he  
worked out a ration using the feeds  
available that it was short of protein.  
He could not get skim milk, and tank-  
age was four dollars a hundred. And  
he lacked the four dollars. The teacher  
loaned him the money and he took the  
tankage home. That night he set some  
rabbit traps and caught nineteen rab-  
bits. He dressed them and after doing  
his chores drove seven miles to school,  
sold the rabbits at a meat market for  
\$4.10, and paid his debt to the teacher.

The Garden City boys have completed  
three hay racks and have orders for two  
more. These boys also sent samples of  
sweet potatoes, milo, feterita, kafir and  
black amber sorghum grown on their  
project to the state superintendent's  
office. Some of the milo went to a school  
in Kentucky as illustrative material.  
No, the sweet potatoes did not go to  
waste. These potatoes were grown on  
irrigated land. The boys made their  
own hotbeds and grew their own plants.  
They sold some plants to help pay ex-  
penses.

Watch this work in our schools. There  
is no reason why practically every high  
school in the state should not do this  
kind of practical teaching.

### At a Disadvantage

"Who censors the mail?"  
"Lieutenant Brown. Why, what are  
you sore about?"  
"You'd be sore, too, if you and the  
Loot wrote to the same girl, wouldn't  
you?"

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



Butter Making  
in Holland

Butter making is the chief business of  
the Holland dairymen, the originators of  
the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle. Up-  
wards of forty million pounds of butter  
per year is exported from that little  
country, which is more per cow, and  
more per acre, than does any other coun-  
try export.

If interested in

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable  
information.

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

### Holstein Calves

Choice, highly-bred, beautifully marked  
calves, either sex, \$17.00 each. Also cows,  
heifers and service bulls. Write

W. C. Kenyon & Sons

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Illinois

### REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Ten fresh registered cows and heifers, six  
registered bulls, serviceable ages, out of  
cows with records up to 23 pounds of butter  
in seven days. Ten high grade heifers out  
of a bull whose three nearest dams aver-  
aged over 25 pounds per week, bred grade  
heifers, \$125; yearlings, \$65; almost white.  
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Cons. Division of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College  
AND  
**PRESTON E. McNALL**  
Specialist in Farm Management Demonstrations  
Kansas State Agricultural College  
and the U. S. Department of Agriculture  
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