

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 57, Number 34. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 23, 1919. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## RURAL MOTOR TRUCK ROUTE

### Profit Results from Co-operative Operation of Truck Route

WHAT could we do when railroad service was unsatisfactory, distance to market was excessive for horse travel, and charges for transportation by truck were unreasonably high, but self-defense organize a co-operative association and "handle our own hauling," said the secretary of the Harford county, Maryland, rural motor truck association to the query of why the association was formed.

We incorporated our association and capitalized it for \$5,000, selling 200 shares of stock which had a par value of \$25 a share," continued this official. Each member is obliged to own at least one share of stock, but is limited in his purchase to twenty shares. We purchased a four-ton truck which operated between Bel Air and Churchville, Maryland, and Baltimore, for hauling milk, and other farm produce to the city, and feed stuffs, seeds, salt, fertilizer, machinery, and supplies for the local merchants on the back trip.

A Bel Air business man kindly furnished office room and clerical assistance to the association. As soon as the project was well under way a central receiving station was established in Baltimore for the reception and centralization of the supplies to be returned to the country. No attempt has been made by the association to earn dividends. Rates were made with a view to meeting the expenses, providing for depreciation, and accumulating a surplus to be used as working capital. The rate on goods classified as first-class and inclusive of poles, axle grease, baskets, butter, cans, buckets, buckwheat, barley, empty crates, blankets, blacking, canned goods, coffee, cabbages, cantaloupes, fish, groceries, hardware, dressed hogs, harness, iron, molasses, machinery under 100 pounds, notions, oils, onions, oranges, potatoes, dressed poultry, stoves, auto tires, vegetables, and automobile, auto truck, buggy and wagon wheels is fifteen cents a hundred-weight, while second-class articles, such as axes are hauled for twelve cents a hundred pounds. Calves are transported to market for fifty cents a piece, while live cattle and hogs are handled at fifty cents a hundred-weight. It costs twenty-five cents a coop ship chickens, while cream and milk are hauled at two and one-half cents a gallon, the empty cans being returned. Wagons (knocked down) are hauled according to size: one-horse wagons, \$2; two-horse, \$3; three-horse, \$4; and four-horse, \$5.

**How Losses Are Paid For**  
The association pays its members for goods lost or destroyed. Where the shipper desires insurance against loss, the charge for hauling cream is four cents a gallon, while, if the farmer is willing to assume the risk, the same charge is made for hauling cream as for milk. In case of loss, all cream ship-

ments made at the milk rate are compensated for on a milk basis. If the shipper pays the four-cent rate, all losses are settled at the market price of cream. Thus far damages have been paid out of operating revenues, although it is believed a safer policy would be to create a special reserve or claim fund to provide for such expenses. Another good plan is to take out sufficient insurance to cover both the trucks and goods in transit in case of loss.

The members of the association who live along the route have constructed loading platforms at their front gates. They are of the same height as the floor of the truck, thus facilitating the transfer of freight from the farm platform to the motor vehicle. At present, due to the expansion of the business, and especially to the hauling for country stores, the Harford association operates one 4-ton and one 5-ton truck, which make daily trips to Baltimore, the distance traveled being about sixty miles.

#### Both Buys and Sells for Members

This Maryland co-operative club is of valuable assistance to its members in both the purchase and sale of produce and supplies. Members notify the secretary of their needs, and as soon as a sufficient number of orders is on hand he buys at wholesale in large amounts in Baltimore, thereby markedly reducing the cost of the articles to the farmers as well as minimizing trouble in purchasing and hauling goods for these consumers. In case the individual farmer wishes to make his own purchase he does so, and has the supplies delivered at the receiving station, so that they may be hauled by truck to his farm. The motor service is of incalculable value to the members during periods of rush work when machines break and they are able

to telephone to the city for repairs and have them delivered by the truck, perhaps the same afternoon that the accident occurred.

The association also aids its members in selling produce. One farmer had 1,500 bushels of wheat which he desired to market, but as the local miller did not want to buy, and because the farmer was too busy with other work to haul the wheat to the railroad, he turned the marketing over to the secretary of the association, who sold the wheat in Baltimore and delivered it there in the club trucks. Milk and cream are hauled daily to the city and delivered at six of the metropolitan dairies, while poultry products and other farm produce are marketed with commission dealers and other wholesale firms. Because the eggs were strictly fresh, the association marketed them for its members at a premium of three to five cents a dozen over the city quotations.

#### Obtaining Good Operators

Competent, reliable, and honest operators who will make trips in a minimum of time, and handle their cars so as to realize the maximum efficiency from their operation, are essential where the rural truck is to be successful. The Harford plan is to have both the driver and his helper qualified to operate the machine, so that the helper can replace the driver when necessary. This association also keeps several emergency drivers and helpers in reserve, so that in case of sickness or accident to the regular crews the operation of the trucks will not cease. It provides a furnished house at Churchville for the accommodation of these employees, and also suggests the advisability of rewarding faithful operators with a cash bonus for honest and faithful services. The Har-

ford association is completing a garage and repair shop at Churchville, which also will be used as a receiving station for country freight of the members who do not live along the regular route.

#### Project Pleases Farmers

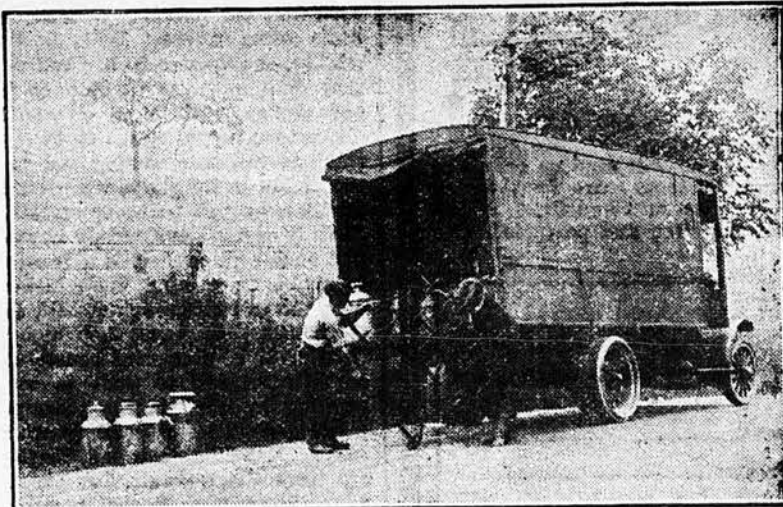
The Harford Co-operative Association has fulfilled the purpose for which it was organized. It provides satisfactory transportation services at lower rates than the local railroad customarily charges, while the convenience of the farm to farm pick-up service is very pleasing to the farmers. For the hauling of milk and cream, which constitutes the majority of the business of the Harford association, the truck system provides superior facilities to those furnished by rail, especially in that it minimizes the damages and loss of milk cans which, in the instance of railroad transportation, usually represents a heavy outlay.

According to the Maryland law the co-operative association does not need to pay the heavy license fee to which private individuals who make a business of public hauling are subject. The motor route also releases for other more profitable farm work the horses and men formerly engaged in hauling produce either to the railroad or cross country to the city market.

According to the experience of the Harford County Co-operative Association the rural motor route supplies a solution of transportation and marketing problems for many farming sections which are located not more than thirty to forty miles from a desirable city market and which are favored with permanent hard roads. Farmers who organize such associations are advised to study carefully their local conditions, so as to be sure that there is enough year-around hauling to justify the establishment of a truck route. They should raise sufficient funds at the outset, so that they can pay for a truck. It is cheaper to operate a four or five-ton truck than it is to run one of two-ton capacity, provided there is sufficient tonnage available. As a rule, the new club will not go wrong if it begins business with a larger truck than it really needs, as the surplus space will allow for the expansion and development of the business which is sure to follow in well-selected territory.

Trucks of only standard make should be used, as under such conditions repairs will be easy to get and the overhauling of the truck will not be outside the ability of the average mechanic. In purchasing the truck, special attention should be paid to the cost of operation and records of performance as well as to the price of the machine.

Much information in regard to the operation of this rural truck association is now available in Farmers' Bulletin 1032, which has been published recently by the United States Department of Agriculture.



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## Colorado Cheap Farming Land

It is a privilege to live in this part of Colorado. We have 300 days of sunshine each and every year. Cool summers and pleasant winters. Every tubercular person who comes here in time and lives in the country gets entirely well. This part of Colorado where I live is called the Divide Country. It is 40 miles east of Colorado Springs. This is a nice gently rolling prairie, almost level, very deep soil, slightly sandy loam, with a fine clay subsoil. Shallow wells furnish plenty of nice, soft water. There are school houses, high schools, churches and rural delivery everywhere. This part is in the middle of the rain belt, where we raise large crops of every kind each and every year. We raise corn, wheat, rye, oats, millet, sorghum, alfalfa, Sudan grass, beans, potatoes and all kinds of garden vegetables. Corn makes 35 to 60 bushels per acre, spring wheat 20 to 30 bushels, fall wheat 20 to 40 bushels, oats 50 to 70 bushels, all other crops in proportion. Apples, grapes, plums, cherries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries do extra well. My first cutting of alfalfa and rye hay is now in the stack, have about 100 tons. You surely will have to look a long time to find a better country at any price. Some of the very best land with fair improvements can still be bought at \$18 to \$20 per acre. My honest opinion is that this land will sell for \$40 to \$50 per acre within two years.

I want to tell every person who reads this article that I am not a real estate agent—I am a farmer and stock raiser and am now living on my ranch and have been for more than twelve years. I have made big money every year farming and raising stock. There has not been a crop failure in the twelve years that I have lived here. Five of my near neighbors each raised more than 3,000 bushels of corn last year. One of my neighbors has made over \$5,000 off his corn alone each year for the last three years in succession. This farmer thinks his corn this year will bring him \$7,000. Any land offered for sale by me is fully as good as the land on which these big crops of corn is being raised. We never have hot winds or cyclones and there are no chinch bugs or Hessian fly, no hog or chicken cholera, no rats, crows or buzzards, plenty of natural rainfall each year to mature all crops. As to my honesty and financial standing I refer you to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colo. If you are interested in this part of Colorado, write for literature which will be mailed you at once free of charge.

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## WHY GO TO COLLEGE

WHY go to college? Don't!

Many a youth has put four precious years of life into college, only to find when it was all over that he was better equipped to live, with broadened outlook upon the world of which he was a citizen and with abilities heightened to a degree which made him a beacon among his fellows. His former job no longer fitted him. He had become a dreamer—a dreamer of dreams which goaded him on to rough paths up mountain heights where the ascent was difficult and companions few. His was no longer an easy task. He must work. He had seen. And, seeing, he had been fired with determination to go on and up. He had gone up, up where heights were difficult of climbing and where at last he had found himself quite alone. Beneath were the contented, easy-faring, who dozed in the valleys and despaired of attaining heights. And there were also those who, climbing, looked up to him for encouragement and help. Many a man has become president or bishop or author or high corporation executive by going to college. Don't go, unless you are willing to risk the consequences.

If you go to college you are apt to be under a spell for the remainder of your natural life. One can never forget the witchery of moonlight on ivied walls of college halls or the twilight that lurks under the spreading branches of trees which line the walks in December starlight. There are memories of nights when white-shirted figures followed the blare of bands up the village street, all because Barney had made that last touchdown when the score was 7 to 3. There is the haunting melody of college songs as you heard them on such a night, as soft girlish voices sang them on the sorority porch above. There is the sepulchral tone of the old bell with its ten o'clock warning, and the scamper of hurrying feet, with last sly good-bys and—

Don't go to college, for there you may meet your better half. Full many a chap, all unsuspecting, has sallied away to college halls, only to fall victim to the simple charms of some fair co-ed who was not to blame that her eyes were like stars and her face more glad than the fresh beauty of May flowers. She was not to blame that her step was buoyant with radiant health and her life sunny and witching. But the poor chap who had no more of mother wit than to go to the college where she went—he, poor fellow—well, why shouldn't he have known better than to go to college, anyway?

Don't go to college. It may put some ginger into your system and inject real spice into your living. Colleges have been known to have quite decided animation and enthusiasm, and those things have a way of leaking out into even the most demure. It is a momentous thing for a young person to find himself being borne off his feet and swept along by the rush of vigor and zeal and unbridled hope and enthusiasm. It leads him, he little reckons where. It is a thing of mighty consequence to be fired with zeal that does not always stop to hesitate and reckon with price or sacrifice or ultimate consequences. It is a fearful thing to fall to dreaming and to follow the dream in its glory, wherever it may lead, over rough paths or smooth. Men like Livingstone and Moody have died in just such a plight. It is a terrific thing to match one's mind, one's highest self, with the mind, the highest self, the soul, of another; to have that highest self fired with a wonderful consecration of one's truest self to God; to set about working to help pin the redemption of a world from its sin and ignorance and crime. Men like John and Charles Wesley have done that. For they, be it remembered, were known to attend college.

It takes time to go to college. You simply cut four years out of the fifty-odd that are to be. Those years are de-

termining years. In them you should be doing something, not merely dreaming what you will do or learning how to do it. Don't worry about sharpening your saw before you start to work. Just into your timber. If the saw needs file so much the worse for the timber—the sawdust. Get to work. Don't get four years getting ready. You might fifty per cent better work in the following fifty years. Immediate results come. Jerry is making the sawdust fly already.

It takes money, too, this going to college. And the money side must not be ignored. Don't place a mortgage on all the earnings of your future productive years, merely in order that you may gladden and enrich and make fruitful and profitable all the following years of your life. Figure it well on pencil and paper. The four years cost you as much as you would earn one whole year a few years later. Take it of it—one entire year out of the many that you hope to live later! Consider well and do not be a rash investor in money. Think long and carefully before you fall victim to the temptation to mortgage one whole twelve-month order to gladden and enrich all remaining living. Do not be an unwise investor, a rash mortgagor.

College will demand affection of all the remainder of your life. You look back upon it with tender regard something which has added to your fulness and effectiveness in the life for which you have dedicated yourself and your all to your Master. Days be filled with gladness and joyous serenity because of vision gained and knowledge acquired and power attained within quiet of halls where were young hearts glowing with vibrant youth, under careful tutelage of hearts older but still vibrant with power and fire with earnest regard for life and character.

Don't go to college, unless you want to be the most it is possible for you to be in the kingdom of your Christ.—ROBERT CASPER LINTNER, in The Epworth Herald

#### Prizes for Boys and Girls

Prizes for boys and girls clubs offered by the State Fair at Hutchinson, Free Fair at Topeka, and the Wheat Show total \$4,500 this year, nearly twice the amount offered by the fairs last year. The added incentive stimulated keen competition in the members of the various boys' and girls clubs sponsored by the extension division of the agricultural college.

The ten best bread and canning demonstration teams in the state will be selected by members of the college faculty August 4. Of the bread and canning club teams only these ten will enter the contests at the various state fairs.

Kansas winter wheat production placed at 144,807,000 bushels in August 1 estimate issued by Edward Paxton, field agent for the state of Kansas, Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates. This is an average of thirteen bushels to the acre and shows a slump of almost five million bushels from the federal estimate of July 1. It still remains the second largest crop in the history of the state and compares very favorably with the average yearly production of 10,371,000 bushels for the years 1913 to 1918 inclusive, and is almost double the average yearly production for the years 1909 to 1913 and practically equal to the combined production of 1917 and 1918.

The cleanest house is the one in which the air is most nearly free from dust. This is not necessarily the one in which the most sweeping is done. As a matter of fact, little sweeping and much wiping of furniture and floors with cloths dampened with water or oil does more to insure cleanliness than frequent sweeping with a dry broom.

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

G. C. WHEELER, EDITOR

REPRESENTATIVES: E. KATZ SPECIAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

New York: 15 Madison Square, North  
Kansas City, Mo.: 1402 Waldheim Building

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  
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Oldest Agricultural Publication in  
Kansas

## GOING TO COLLEGE PAYS

College attendance pays in dollars and cents as well as increasing the capacity to enjoy life and the ability to be of service to others. This week has been named "Go to College Week" by Governor Allen's proclamation. "The temporary offer of high wages for uneducated labor should not affect the determination of the young man or woman to have a college training," said Dr. J. Willard, vice president of our agricultural college, last Saturday in discussing the purposes of "Go to College Week."

Outside the consideration of the comparative earning capacities of the educated and uneducated," he continued, "there is the fact that greater service is rendered by the trained than is possible for the untrained. The experiences of the war have shown that graduates from this institution, and others similar in type, have made up the most valuable body of men upon which the government could call in its emergency. Men who were thus able to contribute the most to the needs of the government are, for the same reasons, men who are contributing most to the welfare and the development of the nation's industries."

You never hear of a man who regrets the years spent in getting an education, but how many men have you who regret their failure to take advantage of an opportunity to go to college? There can be no doubt that it pays in every way."

With friendly insistence will you ask the young men and women of Kansas to invest their time and the necessary money in order to secure that thorough training which will qualify them for efficient leadership and for those forms of service that will ennoble the life of the community and of the commonwealth? We urge the Governor's proclamation. We would urge that our readers give careful consideration to the matter of directing young people toward obtaining higher education.

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## THE FARMER AND FOOD CONTROL

Leaders of farm organizations claim that the manner in which the drive against the high cost of living has been conducted turns public indignation unfairly against the farmer. There are many who still believe that the government guaranteed price on wheat is above the price for which wheat would sell if there had been an open supply and demand market. The feeling of organized farming interests in the matter of food control is set forth in a program outlined by the National Grange representing 700,000 farmers. The Grange plan to be presented on congress is as follows:

Ending of wheat price regulation and price fixing on primary food or clothing material at the end of the present crop season.

Removal of all restrictions and regulations based on war powers of congress, including the food administration activities.

Clear definition of the constitutional power of congress to deal with hoarding, conspiracies and combinations to enhance prices and with waste or destruction of food or similar products under peace conditions.

Immediate termination of the powers of the war trade board.

Removal of all internal revenue taxes on food products.

Revision of tariff schedules to afford protection for farm products equal to protection for manufactured products.

Immediate revision of discount and grading rules, especially on wheat, and adequate representation to actual producing farmers in the formation of grades and discounts to be adopted in the future.

Liberal appropriation for increased work and legislative authority, if necessary, to extend activities of the interstate commerce commission, tariff commission and the department of justice on the basis of pre-war laws.

Recognition of organizations of producing farmers in making up the personnel of committees, boards, or commissions to direct enforcements of existing or proposed laws.

Immediate restoration of government to pre-war conditions by hastening the demobilization of fighting forces and superfluous government employees.

Abandonment of unnecessary government functions.

Enactment of laws to definite legality of collective bargaining among agricultural people.

Enactment of laws to safeguard purchasers of feed stuffs, commercial fertilizers and farm seeds.

Appointment of a special committee to prepare and issue official statements to inform the public of critical conditions affecting agricultural production for the coming year.

It should be apparent that the sound economic basis of increased production is making production return a fair profit. Farmers are confronted with constantly increasing labor costs and every article and piece of equipment they buy is carrying its toll of high labor cost. If production must be carried on at a loss it will be reduced to a minimum and the general public must remember that the farm family will be the last family to starve. City people should be even more concerned in farm prosperity than the farmers themselves.

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## LOWERING COLLEGE EXPENSES

Living expenses have become so high that the prospective college student sometimes finds his budget must be stretched to the limit in order to make it cover the necessary expenses of a year in college. We do not know how other colleges of Kansas are meeting this problem, but at the Agricultural College the army barracks and mess equipment of the S. A. T. C. are being utilized in smoothing the way financially for the student who must figure closely in obtaining his education. The college is furnishing board and lodging in these barracks at approximately \$30 a month, the exact rate depending on the cost of provisions from week to week. No profit is made by the college. During the summer school just closed board cost \$6 a week at the mess in the barracks. A cot and space in one of the barracks was rented for \$1 a week, the students furnishing their own bed clothing. Lodging facilities will be furnished when the regular college term opens this fall at the same rate.

These barracks are very conveniently situated for the men who work in the engineering shops. Several hundred students each year take the special work offered in auto mechanics, blacksmithing, carpentry, foundry work, tractor operation and machine work, spending forty hours a week in their respective shops. These courses are eight weeks in length, and students can begin the work on the first of every month in the year except July and August. A study hall conveniently situated is provided for all students.

It has not been necessary to tear down any of the barracks erected on the campus of the agricultural college for the war training work. A profitable building has been found for each building.

## ORCHARD TOUR

"Grow more fruit—Eat more fruit!" is the slogan of those taking part in the Kansas state orchard tour September 1 to 5 inclusive. A similar tour held a year ago proved to be a very profitable and enjoyable event, and this one will be conducted with even greater enthusiasm. If you are planning to go on this automobile tour of the best orchards of the state, report at once to E. G. Kelly, extension division of our agricultural college at Manhattan, so he can plan for your comfort and convenience on the trip.

This orchard tour is an opportunity to get acquainted with the men who grow the fruit of Kansas and to learn of their methods while inspecting their orchards. If you have a paying orchard you can be of great service on the tour by telling the other fellows how you did it. Increasing fruit production will not lower the prices you get for your product. We need the fruit and the more good fruit there is grown in a community the easier it is to market it to advantage.

Many may not be able to go through the whole tour. You can join the crowd at the most convenient place and stay as long as you can. Monday morning, September 1, the start will be made from Newton. Tuesday morning the assembly will be at the Coronado Hotel, Wichita, the day's tour ending near Arkansas City. Wednesday morning, September 3, the start will be made from the court house at Ottawa, the evening being spent in Lawrence. On Thursday the party will leave Lawrence in the morning, visiting orchards to the north, concluding the day's trip at Atchison. On Friday, the last day, the morning assembly will be at the Byram Hotel at Atchison, and the orchards of the Wathena and Troy districts will be visited. Those in charge promise all kinds of a good time, including basket dinners, water melons, ice cream, cider, and spicy talks.

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## NATIONALIZING RAILWAYS

Railway employees' unions have announced a plan for "operating the railroads democratically, applying the principles to industry for which in international affairs the nation has participated in the world war." This is the most important and far-reaching proposal before the public in the matter of railway control and operation. Railway employees through their organizations have made wage demands from time to time and have had the power to win, but they realize that this is not a permanent solution of the railway problems. They now propose government ownership, the workers to have a voice in the management and share in the profits.

The temperate manner in which the "Plumb Plan," as it is called, has been presented, commands attention. Briefly stated the proposal is for the government to buy all existing railways with bonds bearing a fixed interest. They are to be controlled by a Board of Directors, one-third of them to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, one-third to be elected by Class A employees (executives and managers), and one-third by Class B employees (wage

earners who work under the direction of the executive employees).

This corporation is to operate the railroads under a lease from the government and the profits, if there are any, are to be divided equally between the government and the employees or operating corporation. The public is to share in any savings effected or profits made by having rates automatically reduced if in any year the profits received by the government should equal or exceed five per cent of the gross operating expenses. Extensions will be paid for by assessments against the property benefited. The Class A employees get a larger slice of the profits and this provision is held to be a safeguard against collusion between the two classes of employees to take all the profits by increasing wages and depriving the public of any share through reduction in rates.

The railroad question is one of the big questions before the country and it is time for farmers to get busy and do some thinking, for sooner or later there must be a lineup of the different interests effected. The railway employees are well organized and they have virtually served notice that their plan for nationalization will be backed to the limit. A fund of two and one-half million dollars is being raised for immediate use in carrying on a propaganda for the plan and it has been stated that the unions hope to raise at least ten million dollars this winter for campaign expenses next spring and summer.

In considering this plan one might ask what would happen in case there should be a deficit some year instead of a profit. Who would pay such deficit? Farmers might well ask why the employees should be given such absolute control. If they are to have two-thirds of the directors the public might suffer from absolutism on the part of the wage-worker fully as much as it now suffers from capitalistic control.

While the unions proposing this plan disclaim any intention of using the strike method of obtaining their ends, the facts are that widespread strikes of railway employees all over the country have been creating serious conditions in our transportation service.

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## AN EFFICIENCY MEETING

A very important meeting was held in Manhattan on Tuesday of this week. This meeting might be called an efficiency meeting of Farmers' Union co-operative concerns. In announcing this meeting it was stated that its purpose was to consider the best methods to pursue in the management of the local business associations. The call was sent out for all the counties in the Manhattan territory, which includes some fifteen or twenty counties. In the beginning a good many co-operative efforts failed in making the greatest success because of the inexperience of the managers. It is being recognized now, however, that no effort should be spared to increase the efficiency of local managers of co-operative business enterprises. This idea of getting all the managers and directors together for an experience meeting is a good one, and is certain to bring increased efficiency all along the line. We understand this is the first of a series of similar meetings which will be held in different parts of the state.

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Weed seeds are usually long-lived. Many of them lie dormant in the soil for years. The only way to fight the weed is to keep it from producing seed.

# LOCAL BREED ASSOCIATIONS

## Kansas Lagging Behind in Community Breeding Organizations

By F. L. THOMSEN, K. S. A. C.

**T**HE livestock industry of Kansas constitutes the backbone of the agricultural interests of the state. Cash crops such as wheat will absolutely fail as a permanent foundation for real agricultural prosperity unless backed up by livestock. Kansas has this backing, and will continue to grow stronger in this respect as the present agitation for more and better livestock begins to make itself felt.

And yet, a survey of Kansas co-operative organizations made recently disclosed the fact that there are not more than one or two community breed associations in the state. Such a condition should not exist in a state like Kansas. It is time for Kansas livestock men to get busy and reap the advantages of such organizations without delay.

### Purposes of Breed Associations

The community breed or livestock association is an organization of farmers of any community who are interested in better live stock, preferably one particular breed. In general character it is similar to any other co-operative organization of like nature. The purpose of such an association is to facilitate the most advantageous disposal of its member's surplus breeding stock by attracting buyers through co-operative advertising, stock sales, and in other ways; to encourage the best methods of livestock farming; and in general, to "place the community on the map" in livestock circles. These are only some of the more important of its functions.

The community breed association is of inestimable benefit to the individual members who comprise its membership. But the greatest good which results from such an organization is the general stimulus which the livestock industry of the community receives. This is demonstrated strikingly in the case of the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders Association of Wisconsin. In the territory covered by this co-operative organization, dairying has increased by leaps and bounds since its formation, "Waukesha County—The Guernsey Capital of America"—that phrase is well known the country over among cattle breeders. As a result, Waukesha county leads Wisconsin in the number of purebred bulls, in number of purebred females, in sales of cattle, value of cattle, and in any number of other "cattle things." The effects of the work of this organization have not been confined to an increase in Guernsey cattle, however. The Holstein and other breeds have prospered proportionately, and, as the financier would chime in, "Bank deposits have increased, too."

Breeders associations have practically never failed to bring prosperity to a community. And not only does farming in general assume a more prosperous garb, but business conditions in the cities and towns are almost invariably "boomed."

The individual benefits obtained by the members of a community breed or livestock association are numerous and so apparent as to be hardly worth while mentioning. Chief among them is the wide market which is opened up for the disposal of surplus breeding stock. Especially is this true of registered bull calves, which have always been the bugaboo of purebred breeders. The breed association offers many advantages in disposing of this kind of stock, putting the raising of purebreds on a more profitable basis, and thereby encouraging this type of farming.

### Advantages in Selling Surplus

Buyers of cattle naturally go to make their purchases where they are assured of a plentiful supply of animals to choose from. More and more are they coming to depend on the community breeding associations in this respect. As a result, they are willing to pay better prices to the members of these organizations, as

they are saved the trouble and expense of hunting over the country to meet their requirements. Association sales have augmented the importance of this feature, and are here to stay.

Advertising is an essential part of success in almost any business—and this applies to purebred stock farming as well as anything else. The community breeding association furnishes a cheap medium through which to advertise collectively, and in addition offers much free advertising.

So much for the most important of the benefits concerned with marketing. Of scarcely less importance is the encouragement and assistance which the smaller farmers of the community receive in going in for purebred stock and superior breeding methods and operation. Neighbors work together rather than at cross-purposes. This applies to the social life of the members in addition to their business relations. A better, happier community all around is a result.

Community breed associations are usually found in dairy sections. Comparatively few organizations of this kind are composed of breeders of beef cattle or other livestock. But there should be no logical reason for such a condition, except that breeders of other

place, sufficient livestock of a certain kind in the community to warrant its formation. There must be confidence in the venture from the start, coupled with a determination to make it a success, and efficient leadership. The latter is most important.

As to the character of the business, the community breed association fulfills all the requirements in this respect. Such an organization is easily understood, is local and nonspeculative in character, and the savings that would result are large enough to justify its existence.

### Efficient Management Essential

It is important that the proper co-operative spirit be shown by the members. They must be loyal to the association and refrain from disrupting and trouble-brewing disputes. Memberships, of course, should be limited to actual interested farmers of the community. There should be an efficient manager or secretary, who should have enough funds with which to carry on the work in the most advantageous manner. A good deal of the success of co-operative breed organizations depends upon the ability, honesty, and industry of the secretary, and he should be fully compensated for the time and energy which he puts into the work.

Such associations should be formed in

in the eventual eradication of the disease.

The object of the regulation is specially to prevent the interstate shipment of diseased animals to cattle breeders or dairymen who are trying to drive out or keep tuberculosis from their herds. Cattle consigned to a public stockyard and steers and strictly range cattle may be moved interstate without restriction under the new regulation.

The regulation of interstate movement of cattle follows the same principle successfully in the control of other animal diseases, and has been recommended to the Department of Agriculture by many cattle owners as an essential part of the campaign against tuberculosis, which is now getting well under way, in which the Federal Government and forty-two states are co-operating.

Cattle known to be tubercular may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter under federal inspection. They must be marked for identification; must be accompanied by a certificate showing this condition, that they may be shipped interstate, and the purpose for which they are shipped; transportation companies must identify the cattle as tubercular on waybills and other papers; cars or boats must be cleaned and disinfected under bureau regulations; and the cattle must not be transported in cars or boat compartments containing healthy cattle or hogs unless the latter are for immediate slaughter.

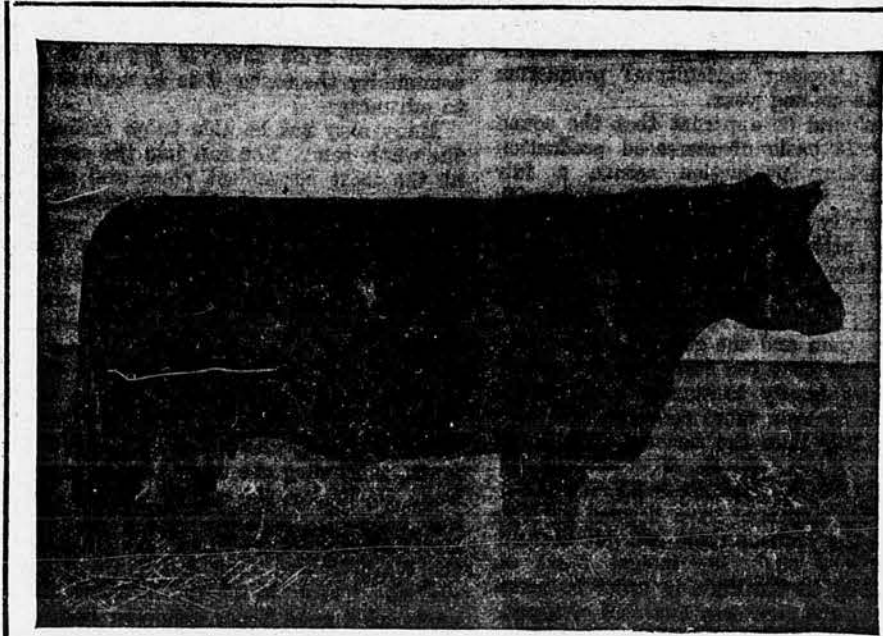
Pure-bred cattle which have been shipped interstate for breeding or feeding purposes, and which have reacted to the tuberculin test subsequent to such shipment, may be reshipped interstate upon proper certificate for purposes other than slaughter, provided they are consigned to the original owner at the same point of origin; the reshipment must be made within four months of the original shipment; they shall not be shipped to any state or territory that does not provide for quarantine of tubercular cattle; they can not again be shipped interstate except for immediate slaughter under Government inspection; requirements of identification and disinfection must be observed.

Briefly, heifers may be moved interstate for feeding or grazing on certification that they will not be used for other purposes, and cows may be shipped interstate from public stockyards on affidavit to the same effect. Bulls may be shipped from public stockyards for feeding provided the owner or shipper makes affidavit that they are for feeding only, and the state to which they are shipped provides for quarantine. The regulations give further details.

Cattle from a herd officially accredited as free from tuberculosis may be shipped interstate if accompanied by official certificates showing they are from such a herd.

Tuberculin tests for the detection of tuberculosis may be made by veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry at public stockyards or regular bureau stations or by a veterinarian of the state of origin, authorized by the state and approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Theodore Macklin, who for the past four years has been professor of agricultural economics at the Kansas Agricultural College, has resigned to accept an association professorship in agricultural economics at Wisconsin University. Dr. Macklin came to Kansas from Wisconsin just after taking his doctor's degree, and since that time has become a recognized authority on questions of agricultural economics. Last spring he was called to Washington by the Secretary of Agriculture for a conference on the subject of land tenancy, which he has given extensive study.



BROOKSIDE BLACKBIRD, AN ANGUS COW, RECENTLY PURCHASED FOR A KANSAS HERD.

than dairy cattle have simply not been as far advanced in going in for such lines of work.

### More Beef Cattle Associations

Dairy cattle breed associations are a success almost anywhere where there are enough dairy cattle. They would certainly be a great benefit to the dairy industry in Kansas. There are many sections in the state where dairying has been placed on a solid enough foundation to insure the success of a community breed association. But in the beef cattle field—there is where the great opportunity lies for this work in Kansas. Kansas should be noted for its beef cattle as she is for her wheat, as Wisconsin is for her dairy cows; Wabaunsee or Marion county for their Herefords, as Waukesha for its Guernseys. The community breed association is the thing to bring this about. If the state once got the reputation, its farmers would "just naturally" have to live up to it—and they would.

The regular principles which apply to co-operative organizations in general are applicable to the community breed association. To insure success of such an organization, there must be, in the first

the usual manner, preferably incorporated under the co-operative laws of Kansas. Full details and assistance in regard to organization can be obtained by applying to the department of agricultural economics of the agriculture college.

The many benefits which would result from the establishment of community breed associations in Kansas would be inestimable and never-ending. Not only would livestock interests gain by such action, but farming conditions in general would show the effects of it. Every farmer interested in livestock should look around in his community with an eye to the formation of such an association, and if an opportunity seems to present itself, get the men of the neighborhood together to talk it over.

### To Eradicate Tuberculosis

A determined, nation-wide fight is being made against tuberculosis of cattle. The regulations which went into effect July 1, 1919, prohibiting the interstate movement of cattle for breeding or dairy purposes unless they are properly tuberculin tested is one of the steps in this campaign which it is hoped will result

## Must Fight for Land Bank

The expected attack on the Federal Land Bank system is uncovered. It is found in the McFadden bill, to subject all Land Bank bonds to taxation. Mr. McFadden is a banker, and an experienced legislator. He knows all about the Land Bank law and how it worked. The bill he has introduced is not designed to remedy any defect in the law, but to absolutely nullify and kill the banks themselves, leaving a shell of law which will not and can not function.

Mr. McFadden, in spite of some statements to the contrary, apparently wants this law to do this, and this is what the spokesman for the national banking interests and the mortgage brokers desire to have done. It is a square cut question of public policy.

The Land Banks operate with money secured by selling bonds, and under the law as it stands these bonds are exempt from taxation. Because of this exemption the bonds are sold at lower interest rates, and for a higher premium than other bonds which are subject to taxation. The Land Banks therefore get money cheaper, and lend it cheaper than other banks can do. The farmers benefit thereby, and the men who buy farms to work them, financing their purchases by Land Bank loans. This was the specific purpose of the law and Congress definitely approved it. It was forward-looking, statesmanlike, patriotic public policy because it will increase land ownership, decrease tenancy, and help combat the drift-to-the-city. "A prosperous and self-respecting citizenship in the open country is the only safeguard of an enduring national life," is the way The Grange expresses it.

In operation the law has worked just as expected, and the increased price for the bonds, and the lower interest rate have been turned to the benefit of farmer borrowers. Land Banks actually loan money cheaper than other banks. The margin is almost exactly measured by the amount of the tax exemptions.

Mr. McFadden's bill seeks to wipe out these exemptions. He knows and we know that if the exemption were wiped out the Land Banks could not loan money except at the same rate as other bankers charge. That is what Mr. McFadden and the other bankers want.

The real question is what do the majority of the people want? Low rates for the primary benefit of the farmers and the secondary interest of all the people of the nation; or higher rates which the farmer must pay for the primary interest of the bankers and the secondary damage of everybody else?

If you think as we do about this, and oppose the McFadden bill, say so to your Senators and Congressman.

The representative of The National Grange will be heard by the committees which will consider this bill. Will all persons or organizations who oppose it please send copies of their communications to the Grange office, 303 Seventh street, N. W. Washington, D. C.—A. M. Loomis.

## Collective Bargaining

Governor Lowden in signing the bill recently passed by the Illinois legislature to improve and clarify the status of collective bargaining by farmers, says in part:

"The policy expressed in this bill, in my opinion, is sound. To deprive the farmers of the right of collective bargaining is to deprive them, in effect, of all right of bargaining. If the individual farmer must act alone in the sale of his products, he is compelled to take whatever price is offered. He, therefore, is not in a position to deal equally with the great concerns with which he must do business.

"The farmer is dealing largely with the product of his own toil. Therefore, to admit the principle of collective bargaining as applied to men employed in other industries and to deny it to the farmer is unjust discrimination."

# An Expensive Friend

**A** BLACK fly about the size of a honey bee has been taking the lion's share of the nectar from the flowers this spring, says Dr. J. H. Merrill, state apiarist. This loss to the beemen has a close relationship to the army worm outbreak. It will be recalled that during the last of May and the first two weeks of June the variegated cutworms appeared in Kansas in such large numbers that they took upon themselves the habit of the true army worm. In fact they were commonly called army worms. They devastated a large amount of corn and alfalfa throughout the state, doing an enormous amount of damage. This black fly, which belongs to the family known as the Tachinidae, is parasitic in its habits and life history. Doctor Merrill points out that it took advantage of the sudden abundance of food provided by the countless cutworms and began to parasitize them extensively. By so doing they proved themselves to be friends of the farmer, but the adult flies began to emerge from the cutworms just as the sweet clover was coming into bloom. It was a very favorable spring in Kansas for the production of nectar-yielding flowers, and all the beekeepers over the state were looking forward to a very successful season.

After leaving the cutworms, says Dr. Merrill, the tachinid flies immediately proceeded to take on the habits of bees, and spent most of their time gathering nectar. Counts were made of patches of sweet clover, over various parts of the state, in order to find out the relative proportion of the tachinid fly to bees on the sweet clover. These counts show a range in proportion from six flies to one bee up to as high as forty flies to one bee, and very often it would be noticed that a bee would come to a patch of sweet clover on which the flies were busily at work, and when, on finding the flies there, would leave almost at once, having secured no nectar. In several cases the length of time that it took a bee to gather a load of nectar was recorded, and it was found that it required twenty-three and one half

minutes for a bee to secure enough nectar to start back to its hive. The number of heads of white clover which each bee would visit before it had gathered a sufficient amount varied, but in some instances they visited as high as one hundred and ten blossoms before completing their load. The result of this has been that, even though the beekeepers had strong colonies, the presence of the fly so reduced the supply of nectar that the most the bees could do was to secure enough to continue brood-rearing. Practically no honey was stored in the supers. The bees were very reluctant to draw out the combs. Early in July the drones were driven from the hives, seriously interfering with queen rearing. When the flies were caught and examined, their stomachs were found to be filled with nectar.

While this fly has proved to be a great blessing in ridding the fields of the cutworms, it has very seriously effected the amount of honey that would be stored from the summer plants in Kansas.

Editor's note: It might be explained that a large number of the species of the family Tachinidae are of economic importance because they are parasitic upon destructive insects. The adult fly appears much like the houseflies or stable flies, which belong to a closely related family. The tachinid fly referred to which has been found in such numbers this year lays its eggs on the cutworm. The larva or maggot hatching from these eggs immediately bore into the body of the worm, feeding upon it until ready to change to the adult insect. Of course the cutworm cannot complete its life cycle and develop into the moth. Every cutworm used as food by the larva of this fly ends its career before getting to the stage where it can lay a batch of eggs to produce more cutworms. It is rather unfortunate that this fly should feed upon the nectar of flowers after laying its eggs and so prevent the bees from storing honey. They are of great importance in keeping the cutworm pest in control and ordinarily cannot become numerous enough to interfere with the bees.

## Export Market for Beef

Government requisitioning of refrigerator ships for transporting beef to Europe is one of the methods suggested by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange for improving the cattle market. Some interesting comments were made on this method of seeking an outlet for our beef in the San Antonio Express (Texas). We quote from these as follows:

"There is no reason for doubt that shipping American meats to Europe is greatly at disadvantage by reason of the fact that the British government controls the greater part of the refrigerator vessels engaged in this business, coupled with the fact that that government is disposed to discriminate against American products in favor of beef from Australia, Argentine and Brazil. But, even if the United States Government succeeds in securing transportation for our products, then we may be confronted with the further problem of finding a market for them. That the English people are more favorable to beef from the countries mentioned than from America appears from a late bulletin issued by the federal Bureau of Markets, which has had two representatives in Great Britain looking into the situation there. The findings of these representatives is summed up in this bulletin as follows: 'Many experts were of the opinion that the United Kingdom would be producing the normal pre-war amount of beef in a short time. Persons in both official and unofficial circles believe that the imports of beef from the United States will decrease greatly as compared with the amounts imported during the period of the war. They believe the bulk of the beef needed from outside sources will be purchased in Australasia, Argentina and Brazil, where it can be obtained at lower prices than in the United States. As indicated to the writers by the various persons interviewed, there seems to be considerable prejudice in Great Britain against frozen beef. This is shown by the acceptance in but few instances of the entire allotments of frozen beef made by the government, the people apparently preferring to do without beef rather than to eat frozen beef. The writers were informed that this prejudice was attributed to the poor quality of frozen beef imported from the United States during the war.'

"So it seems necessary for this situation to be considered in whatever effort is to be made by the Bureau of Markets to find a wider sale for American beef. Accepting this report as accurate, it follows that one of three courses must be adopted if we are to find an extensive market in foreign countries for American beef—we must compete in these markets with the cheap beef from Argentina and Australia, which is unthinkable, because this would mean still lower prices for our cattle, which would be ruinous to the cattle-raising industry; American packers must supply these markets with a product so superior to Australian and Argentine beef that consumers will be willing to pay the difference; or we must seek markets in countries other than Great Britain, among peoples more friendly to American beef. Undoubtedly the packers can, if they will, assist very greatly in meeting the second of these three alternatives, but it is more certain that we can find markets for our stuffs in France, Italy and the late enemy countries as soon as satisfactory financial conditions in these countries can be established. The federal government has a big problem to work out, but it is not insurmountable, and its very importance demands that no unnecessary time be lost in dealing with it."

The construction of the entire tractor must be such as to permit the easy removal of any moving part in the field. If your tractor is constructed in this way, you will make the necessary adjustments as they are required and will not be tempted to run it and thereby impair its general condition when you know that some part of it requires adjustment.

## RAINFALL OF JULY, 1919, IN KANSAS

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

2.48	1.53	4.40	3.68	4.37	1.41	0.25	0.87	0.12	0.19	1.09	1.07	2.08
5.27	1.53	3.88	2.91	4.37	1.41	0.25	0.87	0.12	0.19	1.09	1.07	2.08
1.16	1.19	1.88	2.54	1.27	0.52	0.24	0.03	0.75	0.27	0.49	0.52	1.47
4.85	2.95	1.00	3.42	1.05	0.05	0.18	0.88	0.73	0.69	0.60	0.47	0.52
2.67	2.16	3.09	3.85	2.47	1.38	0.25	0.48	0.26	0.19	1.47	1.47	1.96
2.90	3.19	2.45	1.51	1.31	1.30	1.06	0.45	0.90	0.98	0.98	0.98	2.52
3.09	2.23	2.06	1.83	1.19	1.71	0.92	0.71	1.94	1.23	2.35	2.35	2.52
2.08	6.17	2.89	1.84	0.93	0.413	0.73	1.00	1.60	1.58	5.35	5.42	0.78
2.36	3.00	2.55	0.85	1.84	0.93	0.413	0.73	1.00	1.60	1.58	5.35	5.42
3.55	3.00	2.55	0.85	1.84	0.93	0.413	0.73	1.00	1.60	1.58	5.35	5.42

**T**HIS was one of the hottest and driest Julys Eastern Kansas has ever experienced, but in the western third of the state it was comparatively cool and pleasant. The average rainfall for the entire state was scarcely more than half the normal and a great deal less than fell in June preceding or July a year ago. Many north-eastern and central counties failed to get enough rain to wet the upper soil and where heavy amounts were received they mostly fell in one or two heavy downpours, which soon dried up. In the eastern half little or no rain fell after the middle of the month.

The weather was ideal for harvesting wheat, which was finished early in the month, except in the northwestern counties, and also for threshing, which was well under way at the close, when it was becoming evident the yield of wheat was going to be a disappointment in the eastern half of the state. Corn made a satisfactory growth the fore part, but was suffering badly for rain when the month ended, at which time it was in tassel in the eastern half and mostly in roasting ears in the southeast portion. In the western counties its growth was fine all month and it had reached the stage where it was beginning to silk and tassel. Pastures dried up in many eastern counties. The first cutting of alfalfa was secured in fine condition, but the third crop made slow growth. Grain sorghums grew nicely and were heading as the month closed.

# GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

**A** READER who plans to harvest some Sudan grass for seed asks what is the proper stage to cut and how best to handle the crop.

A seed crop of Sudan should not be harvested until the seed is well matured. The crop can be cut with an ordinary binder and shocked like wheat. It should stand in the shock until well cured before threshing. The ordinary machine can be used in threshing out the seed. The straw of the seed crop is not as good a feed as Sudan cut at an earlier stage, but it is well worth saving. Some growers mow a hay crop early and let the second growth go for seed. This second crop will be more uniform in height and the seed will ripen more uniformly. In sections where chinch bugs are plentiful this might not work as the bugs would damage the second cutting and prevent it from maturing a good seed crop.

## Stinking Smut of Wheat

In looking over the seed list of inspected Kanred seed wheat prepared by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association we note that in many instances stinking smut is given as the only impurity found. It seems to be more prevalent in some sections than in others. This inspected seed is undoubtedly on the farms of men who are more than usually careful or they would not have gone to the trouble of having the inspection made. It may not be amiss to again call attention to the matter of treating all seed wheat for smut before sowing. The following methods are given by L. E. Melchers, plant pathologist of the Experiment Station.

First, the sprinkling method:

Prepare a solution of formaldehyde by mixing one pint of commercial forty percent formaldehyde with forty gallons of water. Use good seed only. Before treating your seed wheat, clean with a fanning mill to remove the smut balls and poor seed. Unless this is done the sprinkling methods cannot be used. If these precautions are followed, the seed may be sprinkled with the above solution. This is done by first spreading the grain on a floor, canvas, or wagon box four to six inches deep. With a sprinkling can apply the formaldehyde solution, at the rate of one gallon to one bushel of seed. The forty gallons will treat about forty bushels of grain. Shovel over until the seed is evenly moistened. Place in a pile, cover with sacks or canvass previously treated with the formaldehyde and let stand from two to five hours. The seed should then be spread out in thin layers and dried immediately, or it can be drilled as soon as uncovered. If the seed is to be stored, it must be thoroughly dry. It can then be placed in clean, dry sacks previously treated with formaldehyde. Make a germination test before planting and if any injury results, increase the rate of planting.

Second, the immersion method:

If the smutted seed has not been fanned and contains smut balls, this method must be used. The same strength of formaldehyde and precautions should be used as for the sprinkling method. The smutted seed should be dumped into the formaldehyde solution which is placed in a vat, tank, or barrel. The seed should be stirred for a few moments. All smut balls, chaff, and poor seed will float to the surface and should be skimmed off. After the seed remains in the solution about ten or fifteen minutes, it should be removed, spread out in thin layers and dried immediately or planted.

## Feeding Oats in the Sheaf

If the oat crop is grown for feed only, it is a needless waste of expense to thresh. It is that much additional work and costs money. Threshing oats for feeding on the farm is simply an old custom which it is hard to get away from. Oats are fed mainly to horses

and there is no better way to feed them than in the sheaf. It is also a fine way to feed oats to hens, as it compels them to work vigorously to get the grain out of the straw. Of course where oats are grown for selling on the market they must be threshed, but on the average Kansas farm this crop is seldom found to be sufficiently paying to warrant growing simply for the cash return on the market.

## Painting Cement and Concrete

It is seldom one sees a cement, concrete, stucco, plaster or brick surface painted. It seems to be the general assumption that these substances are amply able to protect themselves from weather and other destructive conditions. But that is a mistake. It is well that cement is a moisture absorbent, and it is not true that the moisture does not harm it. It is almost as important to prevent rains from penetrating the surface of these rough mineral surfaces as it is to protect wood and iron from it.

Aside from the intrinsic damage caused by moisture, the appearance of the structure deserves some consideration. Who admires a streaked, discolored structure? Its value in case of proposed sale is lessened by the unattractive appearance. Paint protects from the action of the elements and preserves—yes, enhances—the attractive appearance.

But just any kind of paint won't do. It must be a paint having a chemical composition not affected by lime or al-

kalies. Most stores carry a line of concrete paint.

Owners of commercial and manufacturing buildings, grain elevators, residences, theatres, bridges, towers, silos, etc., would find it would pay them to paint them. They would last longer, look better and need less repairs after being so treated.

## Management of Feeding Lambs

On a good many farms lambs are used to clean up the cornfields and are finally fattened and finished for market. Even where the lambs may not more than break even on the grain fed it is considered to be a good practice because they clean up the weeds and grass in the cornfield and leave the ground enriched. In Missouri where the practice has become quite general the method commonly used by the most successful feeders is to put the lambs on a comparatively dry timothy or bluegrass pasture on their arrival at the farm. Here they are allowed to rest and fill up on grass for a couple of days. An abundance of good clean drinking water should be provided at all times. After a day or two the lambs are turned into the corn field for about an hour, following their morning fill of grass. They are then returned to the bluegrass or timothy pasture. This operation is repeated for three or four days, and the time the lambs are allowed in the cornfield is increased about an hour each day.

The lambs will eat the lower blades of

the corn and will learn to eat the "corn" corn. However, they will not become troublesome by breaking down the stalks in order to get to the ears, sufficient food is provided. If it is desirable to pasture off the grain instead of husking out the corn, it will be necessary for best results to break the stalks for the lambs. Just enough stalks should be broken each day to furnish grain to satisfy the lambs. If too much is broken down at one time it will be wasted.

No one ever made sheep fat by stinging them. It should be remembered that as the fall season advances, feed becomes scarce and unpalatable. If the lambs are to be marketed as fat lambs they should not be forced to remain in the corn field too long without some additional feed. This is particularly true where rape is not available. In central Missouri it will be necessary about November 1 to begin feeding some grain in addition to the forage. Many feeders also feed hay at this time, giving the lambs each evening as much as they will eat before morning. A few of the large feeders begin feeding silage about November 1. As much silage as the lambs will eat up clean in about an hour, the right amount to feed both morning and evening.

Provide plenty of salt and good water. Shed or barn shelter is not absolutely necessary, but it is advisable to have shelter to protect the lambs from the cold fall rains.

## Kanred Seed Wheat List

The list of growers of inspected Kanred seed wheat is now completed and ready for distribution by the department of agronomy of the Kansas Agricultural College, and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Over 25,000 acres of this superior variety was inspected in the field. The purpose of this inspection was to insure a source of pure seed for prospective buyers. The value of the inspection is shown by the fact that about one sixth of the fields that were examined contained rye, and a large number contained mixtures of soft wheat, smut, birdseed and cheat.

Prospective buyers are urged to buy inspected seed only, and as far as possible to secure it in their own locality. The seed list is so arranged that anyone can easily tell if there is any Kanred available in their own or adjoining counties.

## National Grange Meeting

The fifty-third annual session of the National Grange will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, beginning November 12, 1919. All officers are to be elected and a large amount of nationally important business will be before the meeting which may last two weeks. Arrangements have been perfected for headquarters at the Hotel Pantalone. Reduced rates on the railroads are expected.

## Men Wanted

Real, red-blooded, American men whose circumference of vision embraces greater diameter than their physical height, are needed for constructive service during the score of years immediately at the threshold of Time, says Paul Scott Garnes, writing for World's Work Events in Congress previous to and throughout the war have emphasized the need in a significant manner. Again only a few weeks ago a third of a hundred nosing politicians, with no better for immediate picking before them, defiantly declare themselves, without apparent reason or official knowledge of American's interests, and in childish spitefulness did presume to embroil the higher council in undignified controversy and with much noise attempted to



**B** EING big sister to four million soldiers was no small job, but the Y. M. C. A. girls who undertook it found that it was a satisfying one, for however the American boys had teased their sisters at home, pulling their hair, and mimicking their airs, they treated their "Y" sisters in France like veritable queens.

There were 2,500 of these big sisters, girls who donned the uniform of the Y. M. C. A., sailed across dangerous seas, and landed in France to brave hunger, fatigue, exposure and shell fire, just for the sake of "doing something for the boys." Some were college girls, some were gray-haired mothers, some were society girls, some were working women, but all knew and loved that specimen of the human race, the American boy, and all went over to dedicate themselves to that boy's happiness and welfare.

And the American boy responded by adopting the "Y" woman as his favorite heroine. Wherever she was, the crowd of khaki was thickest. Whatever she said went. No matter what she looked like, she was always beautiful to him. Whatever she wanted, she got. The A. E. F. had found out some of the ugliness of war, but it was just as quick to discover its beauties. And the girl in the "Y" uniform was regarded as a special extraordinary blessing.

erly action on a clandestine paper of absolute harmlessness, using it merely as a pretext to play, through the press their constituents "back-home" and believe their selected servants were reality stalwart Sampsons sure-ough-on-the-job, while at this same time they might have been studying con- immediately under their beaks, profit to themselves individually the country at large.

It was at this same time American ers were re-awakened to the fact at what is needed for leaders are men not mere politicians, but real Ameri- men, who will go to Washington, do a politickin', wrangling, and braying, give for service deeper thinking, re constructive legislation, energizing righteous activity, and diligent, elligent praying.

### Food Needs of Animals

The primary functions of food are to pair the waste of the body, to promote growth in immature animals, and to fur- heat and energy. And for these purposes only the digestible portion of the food is to be taken into account. The amount of digestible protein, fat, and carbohydrates in a ration is an indica- of its fitness to fulfill these purposes. The next question is, How much of these materials does an animal require, and in what proportion should they be given? This differs with the purpose for which the animal is kept, whether it is grow- ing, being fattened, used for work, or making milk. An animal standing in the stall requires less food nutrients than one which is worked hard every day. That is, in drawing heavy loads the animal breaks down or consumes a cer- tain amount of muscular tissue, which must be replaced by protein in the food, and it uses energy or force which is also furnished by the food nutrients. In standing in the barn it still requires protein, fat, and carbohydrates to perform the necessary functions of the body, to maintain heat in winter, to grow a new coat of hair, etc. But if it is fed the same ration as when working hard, the tendency is to get fat or waste the food.

### Preparing Surface for Painting

It is common practice when we do an old job of painting around the home to simply apply the paint without thought regard to the surface for foundation. It is just as important that the sur- face be in good condition as it is that we select a good grade of paint—for no matter how good the paint, the result will be far from satisfactory if some attention is not given to this detail. In the first place, the surface to be painted must be clean, dry and free from rust, grease and dirt. On new work a thin coat of shellac should be applied to all knots and sappy places. On work that has been previously painted, use a wire brush to remove all loose particles, and spots that are entirely bare where the paint has chipped off should be given a priming coat of paint reduced with tur- pentine.

The extra labor in thus properly pre- paring the surface will be more than justified in the durability of the paint job and the smooth uniform appearance of the finished surface.

### Community House Democracy

"Why is every town, little and big, talking community house?" I inquired of a village minister in Wisconsin.

"Well, you see," replied the popular young clergyman, "the boys have been writing home about the army huts and shaki clubs until the home folks have become pretty familiar with the idea of a public building open every day for everybody's comfort and convenience. It seems to be a sort of outward sign of democracy and people are coming little by little to understand it and like it, I believe."

"This declaration set me thinking," writes Prof. C. J. Galpin, of the rural sociology department of the University of Wisconsin, who has just resigned to take charge of the farm life studies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Is

our much-talked-of democracy in need of activities and a building to fit the activities different in character from the activities and buildings of churches, schools, stores, courts, pool rooms, the- aters, and the like?

"Then I went home and looked my house over, and began to think what it would mean to our citizens to have a community house and a community home where all the folks could go in and out as families go in and out of their homes.

"Not until I began to compare the community house with the family house did it come over me how appropriate the community house would be as a war memorial. The boys of 'Ourtown' had fought and died overseas to achieve democracy for the world, and therefore they had helped achieve a better democ- racy for 'Ourtown.' A community house would both visualize this democracy and commemorate the deeds of 'Ourtown' heroes.

"This is now being made possible in Wisconsin by the new law, introduced in the present session of the legislature by Senator Claire Bird of Wausau, grad- uate of the university in '89, to enable communities to build community houses. The Wisconsin statutes before permitted a township, a village, a city to erect and maintain a community house, but the new bill expresses the idea, 'Any popula- tion group of at least sixteen square miles in area should have the privilege of owning and using a community house if it so desires.' It therefore enables one township to erect a community house, or parts of several townships, or a vil- lage together with its farming trade area, or a city with its near-by farms lying outside the city limits.

"Thus when the farmer gave his hand to the townsman and agreed to help win the war with food, money, and boys, a new type of democracy was born, name- ly, that of farm and town. The town and farm, if they want to, can now build a community house and live together."

### Carrying Grass Cattle Over

By laying in a good supply of feed in the form of silage and other roughage, some of the cattle now on grass and originally intended for marketing from the pastures might be profitably carried over into the fall or winter. This should appeal particularly to feeders who bought cattle when prices were at a high level and see no way to avoid loss by following out their original plans. High prices during the past year have probably sent to market thousands of cars of inferior grades of cattle. This should leave the breeding stock on the farms and ranches of somewhat better quality. It is hardly likely that prices will go back to the level reached a few months ago, but they surely will rise above the present level before spring. It hardly seems possible that cattle prices should not advance if the present price of hogs and dressed beef continues to prevail. Probably a good many feeders rushed half fat cattle to the markets as the prices began to drop, and this of course helped to cause a still further drop. After the range cattle are all in, those who are well enough supplied with feed to carry their cattle on for a few months may see better prices.

No one would think of building a house in a city without sewage disposal, run- ning water and electric light. These modern conveniences are no more neces- sary in the city than in the country, but custom makes city people feel they can't do without them. Nothing adds more to the comfort of the farm home than a good water system. Next to water in convenience comes electric light, and then a heating system.

The road materials testing laboratory of the engineering experiment station at the agricultural college has been called upon to make all acceptance tests of cement and brick for the Reno County federal aid road project. The sampling and testing will be carried on at Hum- boldt and Coffeyville, Kansas. C. H. Scholer, testing engineer of the labora- tory, is establishing the work.

# When the Farmer Has to Plow

**T**HERE comes a time on every farm when work must be done at once if it is to be done at all. It may be plowing, cultivating, harvesting or hous- ing of the crops. When conditions are right the work must be started and pushed with all possible speed if the farm is to pay maximum return that season.

Under such conditions the man on the job has no time to go to town, even to get necessary supplies, and no one on the place can be spared for that purpose.

Some times it is necessary to send in for food, seed, or machinery, but for his re- quirements of petroleum products, the farmer knows that he will be supplied by the dark, green tank wagon of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) which calls at his home as regularly, though not as often, as does the man who brings his mail.

He has learned that he can depend upon this delivery service, and that the Standard Oil man will deliver his kero- sene, gasoline and lubricating oil not only to his door, but, if needs be, to the tractor in the field—there are 150,000 tractors in the Middle West.

This is the reason for the harmonious, close, friendly relations which always has existed between the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and the farmers of the Middle West. Also this is another reason why the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) takes pride in its position as a public servant, doing an exacting job as well as it knows how, to the distinct advantage of the man who raises the crops and the millions who eat them.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



August 23, 1919

eral, cows require large quantities of drinking water even when fed a succulent ration. Experiments by Larsen indicate a requirement of about five and one-half pounds of water in feed and drink for each pound of milk produced. If each cow has access to a plentiful supply of water the cow will instinctively drink the proper quantity; but, if forced to satisfy her thirst from stagnant ponds or other inappetizing sources, she is likely to limit her consumption to meet her needs with little excess for milk-producing requirements.

### Fewer Bulls but Better Ones

How a bull association transformed a community with eighteen nondescript bulls into a community with one-third as many of good pure bred sires of high producing ancestors is explained by an extension worker of the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture.

When a bull association was started in a community in Webster County, Mo., the best bull in the community became a standard for the bulls selected by the association. All of the new bulls, then, are as good or better than the best bull that was in the community before. Before the bull association was organized the eighteen bulls in the community were valued at \$1,355, an average of \$75.28. One or two of these bulls were pure bred and the rest were largely grades and scrubs of mixed dairy and beef breeding. After the association was formed these nondescripts were disposed of and six pure-bred dairy bulls were purchased at a total cost of \$1,657, an average of \$276 an animal.

The more efficient utilization of the association bulls resulting from organization of the association made it possible for the six pure bred bulls to take the place of the eighteen bulls formerly maintained. The reduction in the number of bulls also resulted in a corresponding reduction in the cost of maintenance to be charged to each cow.

The improvement in the quality of the bulls seemed to have a marked effect on the class of cows kept in the herds, and less than one year after the association was formed the number of pure bred females in the community increased from 10 in July, 1918, to forty-two the following June. The large amount of good milk which resulted from the transformation of a scrub-bull community into a community of good pure-bred sires is an agricultural improvement hard to parallel especially when it is considered that this change was made with an expenditure of only \$10 more per farmer, and that the use of good sires will result in a lasting improvement to dairy cattle of the community.

### The Farmer and Daily Papers

"The big dailies are the enemy of the farmers," said L. W. Lighty, in the National Farmer and Stockman recently. They will dump your letters into the waste basket as fast as they come and go on telling half truths or straight out lies, as best suits their purpose." This is a bold and fearless statement, and farmers generally have reason to believe that there is some foundation for what Mr. Lighty says. Too often the "bulls" which occur in city papers are the result of profound ignorance and probably interference as to whether they correctly interpret agricultural news or not. Only recently there appeared a news item in a Boston daily relative to the purchase of three carloads of western steers and it was stated of the purchaser that "he would use them for breeding purposes." Even the Associated Press permitted a news dispatch to get by a few years ago in which it was stated that the British government had made an importation of mules from Louisiana to India "for breeding purposes."

The leading daily newspapers in Great Britain are more careful and painstaking. They employ educated men who know the principles and practices of farming to write or pass upon their agricultural and related news matter. Editors and publishers of dailies in this country who expect their papers to carry any weight with rural readers would

appear less ridiculous to these country readers if they would recognize that everything appearing will be considered as irresponsible and unreliable if the present indifference to accuracy in interpreting and commenting on agricultural news continues.

Perhaps our papers are not entirely to blame for their ignorance in handling agricultural matters. Mr. Lighty's statement inspired some interesting comments from Wheeler McMillan, an Ohio farmer who believes that the best of our dailies at least are not willful and malicious in their methods of handling and interpreting farm news.

"Before wisdom overtook me and brought me back to the old home farm," said Mr. McMillan, "I was seven years a newspaper man—first a reporter and then a copy editor on big dailies, and later editor of my own paper in a small county-seat city. I have been in personal touch with the men who are responsible for the policies of some of the country's big dailies. And I do not believe that they or their papers are, as a rule, enemies of the farmer."

"There is a type of metropolitan daily to which Mr. Lighty's statement may justly be applied. This is the sensational cheap paper that is printed to echo the sentiment and prejudices of the urban proletariat. There are two large strings of such papers, usually afternoon papers, in the United States, and several imitators. But the average big paper sincerely believes in a fair and square deal to all classes of people; more than this the farmer does not demand. 'Get the absolute facts and print them,' are the instructions these papers issue to their editorial forces. If 'half-truths and straight-cut lies' appear in the news columns, it is usually due to the haste with which daily papers are written, or physical inability to arrive at the precise truth."

"The farmer is, however, inadequately represented in the daily press of the nation. The reason for this is not the prejudice of the press against rural interests, but that the big papers are not always fully informed as to farm viewpoints and interests. Editors and reporters live in cities, rub up hourly against all kinds of urban interests, and naturally absorb city points of view. Could they become as familiar with the farmer's opinions and needs, a different tone would often appear in the printed columns."

"I believe it highly important that every big farm organization—the Grange, the Federation of Farm Bureaus, the Wool Growers' Association, Dairymen's Associations—all that are organized on large enough scale, should maintain paid publicity agents, men familiar with the farms and acquainted with newspaper practices, to assist in getting accurate information concerning agricultural interests before the men who conduct the newspapers, large and small. These agricultural publicity men could accomplish big things in helping other people to grasp the facts about movements and situations that affect farmers."

"Every editorial desk in the nation is flooded with pages of matter from every organization with a cause or an axe to grind, organizations seeking to keep the editors informed as to their affairs—except the farmers."

Field experts of the United States Department of Agriculture report the occurrence of blackleg in many Kansas potato fields. At Muncie, Kansas, one field showed 18 per cent blackleg injury, as well as 30 per cent injury from the rhizoctonia. At Turner and De Soto 5 to 10 per cent injury from blackleg was also found. Near Topeka a 110-acre field planted with treated stock showed only a trace of blackleg injury, while another sixty-acre field of untreated seed was found to have a 5 to 10 per cent injury from blackleg. Despite these diseases, it is estimated that the Topeka district will average close to 250 bushels of potatoes to the acre, while in some fields the crop may reach the 300-bushel mark.

The control devices of a tractor must be easily handled so that women or boys can operate them.

## COME TO THE KANSAS FREE FAIR TOPEKA-SEPT. 8 to 13

### THE GREATEST FAIR IN KANSAS HISTORY

United States Government Exhibit

From the department of War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce, Treasury, Interior and Labor. Trophies from battle fields. Sent direct from Washington.

Big Showing of Farm Machinery

The largest display of tractors, farm machinery, power and water plants, silos, etc., of interest to every farmer.

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Four State Swine Futurities, finest beef and dairy herds from fifteen states—Free Fair Specials for Kansas horses.

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All crowded with the most extensive and varied display ever shown in Kansas.

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Horse and auto races. Big spectacle "Battle of St. Mihiel"—concert and vaudeville—Worthams shows.

## THE KANSAS FREE FAIR

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## TOPEKA

September, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.







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SAVE FOR YOUR COUNTRY W.S.S. SAVE FOR YOURSELF

## BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

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# THE HOME-MAKER'S FORUM

ETHEL WHIPPLE, Editor

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

## Fall Clothing for Children

**T**HE time of the year has come when we must plan for the children's fall clothes and prepare for the cold months which it is hard to realize are not far off. The following practical discussion of the child's cold weather needs from a circular of the Michigan Agricultural College may be helpful in solving this problem.

Children should be clothed so that they are absolutely unconscious of their clothing. The idea is difficult to put into words, but we must concede the fact that clothing is a factor in character building. The child who is over dressed thinks too much of his clothes and becomes snobbish. The one who is badly or unattractively dressed is shy and self-conscious. If dressed in uncomfortable or soiled clothing he is fussy or slovenly. Simple, genuine, substantial clothing keeps the child from being self-conscious and actually develops in him or her the qualities of simplicity and genuineness.

Clothing that is correct from a hygienic standpoint will keep children in health and help prevent such illnesses as colds and pneumonia. A child's body should be kept dry, clean, warm, unrestricted, and well ventilated. They need warmer clothing than adults because heat is lost by radiation from the body surface which is greater in proportion to the weight. The joints in particular should not be exposed, because with their lack of blood supply they are least capable of resistance.

Night clothes for children should be plain, big and warm. Until the child is five or six years old, pajamas with feet will protect him at night.

Underwear, preferably of all or part wool, loosely woven, should reach to the ankles, wrists, and neck. Union suits are warmer than separate garments as well as less bulky. Warm stockings and shoes with good soles should be provided, also a cotton underwaist. These with a plain dress of substantial material, with bloomers to match or of black sateen, constitute a good winter indoor outfit for the little girl. For her brother, provide a light weight washable suit.

Every child should have a sweater or some light weight wrap which can be easily put on and taken off, for play and to wear under the outside coat in cold weather. The overcoat should not be too long or cumbersome. Leggings will protect children in cold weather and can be made from a discarded pair of men's trousers. They should be snapped all the way down, making them easy to fasten and unfasten.

Sweaters are not good on windy days, but if worn under a lightweight overcoat, the child will be much warmer than when clad in a single heavy coat, since the layer of air between the two garments helps to retain the bodily heat.

Cleanliness is necessary for hygiene, and materials should be selected with this in mind. If the nature of the material allows it to retain germs or prevents it from being thoroughly and frequently cleaned, germs and impurities are kept in contact with the body and disease results. Linen is the cleanest fiber, cotton can be most easily kept clean, silk is naturally clean but difficult to launder, while wool naturally stores up impurities and oils from the skin and is hard to keep clean. Modern cleaning agents, however, are overcoming this disadvantage in an otherwise excellent clothing fabric. Do not use trimming that will not wash.

Clothing for children should be of such light weight and so constructed and

fitted that entire freedom of motion for their growing bodies is permitted. There should be no tight collars, hose supporters, shoes nor bands, and as far as possible all garments should hang from the shoulders.

Loose weaves provide warmth by means of their non-conducting air spaces and at the same time allow ventilation.

## Can Fruit Juices

Fruit juices have a real food value, as they contain much of the sugar and the body-building and body-regulating constituents of the whole fruit, as well as much of its flavor, and its pectin—jelly making substance. They also furnish an easy and often inexpensive means of variety in the daily meals. Fruit drinks, jellied desserts, pudding sauces, ice creams, and ices are easily made from bottled fruit juices, which may often be extracted from parts of the fruits that would otherwise be discarded.

Canned fruit juices may be made into jelly as needed, thus saving time and jelly glasses. The jelly is also of better quality when freshly made.

To extract the juice from a very juicy fruit, such as currants or berries, place the clean fruit in an enameled or aluminum preserving kettle, add just enough water to prevent burning—perhaps one cup to four or five quarts of fruit—cover the kettle, and place it where the fruit will cook rather slowly, stirring it occasionally with a wooden or silver spoon. When the simmering point is reached, crush the fruit further with a well-soaked wooden masher, and continue heating it until the whole mass is cooked through. Allow the juice to drain through a jelly bag or a double piece of cheesecloth into an earthenware or enameled receptacle for half an hour or more. It is better not to combine the first extraction of juice with the later ones. If later extractions are to be made, it is well to reserve a pectin test of the first extraction as a standard for the later extractions.

When the first extraction is fairly well drained out, generally within half an hour, transfer the pulp to the preserving kettle, cover it with water, stir it well, and cover the kettle. Bring the juice slowly to the boiling point, and simmer it for fifteen or twenty minutes. Strain it through a jelly bag as for the first extraction. If the alcohol test indicates much pectin, make a third extraction. Generally only three extractions may be combined. Boil this down until it gives a pectin test equal to that of the first extraction. To test for pectin, mix thoroughly one or two tablespoonfuls of the hot juice with an equal volume of grain alcohol (90 to 95 per cent), and cool the mixture. If pectin is present, a gelatinous mass that can be gathered on a spoon will appear in the liquid.

Juice suitable for use in fruit beverages or in cooking may frequently be extracted by the same general process from fruit pulp discarded after making jelly or marmalade.

Before boiling the juice, one cupful of sugar may be added for each six cupfuls of fruit juice. If this is done, it is well to note on the label the proportion of sugar used.

Boil the strained juice for five minutes and pour it into jars or glass bottles that have been sterilized by boiling for twenty minutes, filling the jars to overflowing. Seal the jars immediately. Stopper bottles with corks sterilized and dried for shrinkage, and make an airtight seal by dipping the cork and the lip of the bottle into hot paraffin.

Fruit juices thus preserved may be used for jelly making at any convenient time, if they contain the necessary pectin and acid. Simply add the amount of sugar still lacking, heat the juice, and boil it until the jelly test may be obtained.

Juice may be extracted from discarded parts of fruit, from left-over portions of fruit prepared for the table, from skins and pits of peaches, from skins, cores, and seeds of apples, from pulp discarded after making jelly and marmalade, from well-scrubbed skins of oranges and lemons used in making lemonade, from cores, skins, and eyes of well-scrubbed pineapples. Cover the pulp or parings with cold water, bring the mixture slowly to the boiling point, simmer it until the juice is extracted—fifteen or twenty minutes—and strain it. Boil and can as directed above.

A thin juice which can be used immediately for fruit drinks may be extracted by covering well-scrubbed skins of pineapples, oranges and lemons with water and adding a little sugar, allowing them to stand for several hours to draw out the flavoring matter.

A rich, clear juice may be obtained by allowing well-washed juicy fruits to stand overnight with alternate layers of sugar. If enough sugar is added the next morning—a little more than pound for pound—the strained juice may be sealed without cooking in sterilized bottles, stoppered with sterilized corks. This syrup is excellent for serving with ice cream or for making fruit ices.

## Butter from Peach Peelings

The lessons of thrift which the war taught us, necessity will compel most of us to still practice. The cost of living mounts higher and the only way ends can be made to meet in the average

home will be by even greater economy. Food is too expensive nowadays to allow any of it to be wasted. With the price at which fruit is now selling, one can afford to spend time in little economies that once would not have seemed worth while. One of these is making use of peelings.

No matter how carefully the paring is done, more or less of the pulp of such soft fruits as peaches is going to come off with the skin. The loss in canning a bushel of peaches amounts to quite a little, and this is just as good as any of the peaches in the cans. Wash your peaches thoroughly, and be careful not to allow any wormy or rotten portions to drop into the pan with the parings. Put these through the food chopper, cook until soft, then run through the colander to remove the outside skin, add from one-third to two-thirds as much sugar as pulp, according to how rich you wish to make the sauce. One-third sugar will make a good, sweet sauce; two-thirds will make a clear rich butter. Season with cinnamon or any desired spices and cook until thick. No one would ever suspect that this was not made in the usual way.

## Milk Sherbet

4 cups milk  
1½ cups sugar  
Juice 3 lemons

Mix juice and sugar, stirring constantly while slowly adding milk. If added too rapidly the mixture will have a curdled appearance. Freeze and serve.—Department of Domestic Science, Michigan Agricultural College.

The housewife must not practice economy at the expense of the health of her family. Growing children must have good milk to drink as well as other nourishing food.

## Beautiful Waterproof Apron FREE



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

## EASILY CLEANED

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

## COLOR

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

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

## OUR OFFER

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

## ORDER BLANK

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

# Children's and Ladies' Patterns

A complete set of short clothes for the girl's indoor wear may be made from the patterns in the set of short clothes 2513. This outfit comprises a simple dress, a short waisted petticoat, and a combination garment consisting of a skirt and drawers, which could also serve as a model for bloomers or rompers. For the dress lawn, batiste, gingham, cambray, voile and percale are good materials. For the under-garments muslin, cambric, long cloth, or nainsook could be used. If the combination undergarment is used as rompers it could be made of galatea, gingham, drill, linen,

repp, or percale. Ten cents pays for all three patterns.

For the little girl who is no longer a baby, style 2945 is a charming model. Gingham and lawn, organdie and dotted Swiss, challie and crepe or satin would combine well in this design. One might also use plaid suiting, serge, seersucker, or poplin with the guimpe of crepe, lawn, or batiste. A good school dress for the little girl is 2955 developed in serge, voile, gabardine, plaid or check suiting, or in any wash fabric.

The child's rompers 2738 have waist and bloomer portions cut in one in the front. The back has the waist separate. Percale, gingham, corduroy, pique, and voile are appropriate for this style.

For the young lady we have 2790, a frock with youthful lines. The skirt is a two-piece style which may be finished without the tunic. Figured voile or silk with satin or crepe would make up nicely in this design. It is also good for gabardine, gingham, batiste, lawn and organdie.

For ladies we have a variety of patterns this week. There is a new development of the practical reversible closing in a neat house dress. The pockets, belt, collar and cuffs may be made of contrasting material. A percale with a light blue figure, might have these of the same shade, or plaid gingham might be trimmed with plain color of the shade predominating in the plaid or with bias bands of the material. In dark colors it is also neat. We have also a new style in the ever-popular "bungalow" apron.

For early fall wear on dress-up occasions, 2953 is a very chic suit-dress. Linen or pongee with collar and cuffs of heavy ecru lace or of material of contrasting color would be pleasing for this design. This style would also develop well in serge, poplin or taffeta. With the wool materials the collar, cuffs, and belt might be of velvet, or if silk is used for the dress these could be of satin or of the silk itself. The vest might be of the same material as the dress, trimmed with a touch of hand embroidery or with small buttons and tucks. It could also be of contrasting material, as orange with brown, taupe with blue, white with green, or ecru with blue. One of the dainty vestings of tiny ruffles and insertion which may be purchased ready to wear might be used for late summer and early fall and exchanged later for one of heavier material.

Any of these patterns will be sent on receipt of ten cents in silver or in one-cent or two-cent stamps. Write name and address plainly and don't forget to give the size. Address Fashion Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

## Measurements for Patterns

To measure for the pattern of a ladies' waist or other garment requiring a bust measure, pass the tape under the arms and around the fullest part of the body, holding it well up across the back and drawing the tape closely, but not too tight.

For the pattern of a ladies' skirt or any garment requiring waist or hip measure, take the waist measure over the dress, unless the hips are large in proportion to the waist. In our ladies' patterns the bust is twelve inches larger than the waist and the hips fourteen inches larger than the waist. If the hips are much larger than this, take the hip measure, passing the tape easily around the hips about six inches below the waist.

In ordering misses', girl's, children's or boys' patterns, order by the age, but when the child is extra large or small for her age be sure the order for the age corresponds with the actual measure, taking the measures the same as for ladies. In misses' patterns, those for age sixteen have a bust measure of thirty-four inches, waist measure twenty-five inches, and hip measure thirty-seven inches; age eighteen has bust thirty-six, waist twenty-five and one-half, and hips thirty-nine inches, and for age twenty the measurements are: bust thirty-eight, waist twenty-six, and hips

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forty-one inches. If a sixteen-year-old girl is large for her age she might need the twenty year size in a pattern.

For juniors, age twelve means a thirty inch bust and twenty-five inch waist; age fourteen a thirty-two inch bust and twenty-six and one-half inch waist, and age sixteen a thirty-four inch bust and twenty-eight inch waist.

Young girls' and children's patterns range from the one-half year size with nineteen inch bust and eighteen inch waist to the twelve year old size with thirty inch bust and twenty-seven inch waist, about one inch being added to the bust measure for each additional size.

## Care of Household Linens

Linen of good quality is so high in price now and so scarce at any price that it behooves the fortunate possessor of table or bed linens of a good grade to give them the best of care. The place to keep the linen must be dry, and dust proof, says Miss Emma P. Fecht, instructor in domestic art at the Kansas Agricultural College. Shallow drawers are the best places for keeping linen either folded or rolled.

In washing, all stains must first be removed. Dark linen may be cleared by soaking in a weak solution of Javelle water or in a solution of borax or in buttermilk. Dull bed linens may be freshened by soaking in petroleum. Linen damask does not require hard washing and should not be rubbed hard on the board. Most washing machines are hard on linen clothes. Unless it is badly soiled, the best way to wash linen is to put it in lukewarm water, bring it to a boil, boil just a few minutes, then rinse and blue. Don't have the wringer tight for fear of breaking the thread. Starch if very flimsy, but if double weave it will not need starch. Hang straight on the line, throwing the selvage over about six inches, or if the wind whips double it. Don't hang damask out on the line in a wind and let it freeze. You might just as well play on the fine threads with a razor.

To stop a run in a stocking until you can mend it, rub a piece of soap across the end of the run.

## When Trouble Comes Aroun'

When Trouble knocks hard on my kitchen door  
I don't git up an' answer no more;  
I set right still till his han's get sore.

Years ago when I was young an' thin  
I useter git up an' ask him in  
An' listen to all the yarns he'd spin.

An' I'd think all day, an' I'd dream all night  
Till I didn't have no appetite  
An' I couldn't work an' I couldn't fight.

Then I woke one day with an awful start  
With a change of head and a change of heart.

An' I laid fer Trouble to play my part.

When he come along an' he saw my eye  
He turned 'way out, fer to pass me by;  
An' I held my head up bold an' high.

So now when he knocks at my kitchen door,  
I git my club, an' I cross the floor;  
But Trouble don't hang aroun' no more.

## WOMEN NOW NEEDED IN BUSINESS

War conditions prove more than ever the value of women in business. At the present time there is a great demand for young women in the Civil Service and as thoroughly trained stenographers and private secretaries. Many of our young lady graduates are making from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year. They owe their success because of having attended the

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505 Kansas Av. Topeka, Ka.

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OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE

2945—Child's Dress: Cut in 4 sizes—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2 yards of 36 inch material for the guimpe, and 2 1/2 yards for the dress. 2738—Child's Rompers and Cap: Cut in 3 sizes—2, 4, and 5 years. Requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for 2 1/2 year size. The cap requires 1 1/4 yards of 24 inch material. 2790—Dress for Misses and Small Women: Cut in three sizes—12, 14 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4 yards of 36 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1/2 yard. 2953—A Chic Suit-Dress: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yard.



2513—Child's Short Clothes Set: Cut in five sizes—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires for the dress, 2 1/2 yards. For the petticoat, 1 1/2 yard. For the combination 1 1/2 yard. Cut in four sizes—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards of 42 inch material. 2955—Girls' Dress: Cut in four sizes—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards of 42 inch material. 2943—Ladies' Cover-All Apron: Cut in four sizes—32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. 2943—Ladies' Dress: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 2 1/4

## Classified Advertising

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

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

### AGENTS WANTED

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

### CATTLE.

START AN Ayrshire HERD WITH fine registered bull and two high grade bred heifers for only \$400. Glenayr Stock Farms, Waldron, Kansas.

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

### DOGS.

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS FOX AND Wolf Hounds. J. M. Horn, Cassidy, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPPIES, WEANED perfect markings, workers. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kansas.

AIREDALES, COLLIES, AND OLD ENGLISH Shepherd dogs. Trained male dogs, brood matrons, pups all ages. Flemish Giant, New Zealand, and Rufus Red Belgian rabbits. Send 6c for large instructive list of what you want. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

### REAL ESTATE.

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

A BEAUTIFUL TOPEKA HOME IN THE center of Potwin Place, the most beautiful residence district in or near Topeka. Good modern eight-room house; oak floors; electric lights, furnace, well and cistern, barn; fine old shade; garden with lots of flowers and fruit; large lot 62 x 205 feet. Price, \$6,000 cash. Address Owner, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

### FARMS WANTED.

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

### FARM LANDS—TEXAS.

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

### AUTOMOBILES.

MY FIVE-PASSENGER JACKSON TOURING car, in good condition. Have driven from five to twenty-five miles every day this summer. Good top and tires. Price \$200 cash. Owner, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. Phone 4123.

### THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY J. N. THOMAS, SIX miles south and eight miles east of Pratt in Pratt county Kansas on July 23, 1919, one pair of mules, weight about 900 pounds each, color gray, diamond brand on right hip of each animal. Pair appraised at \$300. Grace McDowell, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY T. J. McCABE of R. R. 4, Kansas City, Kansas in Wyandotte Township on the 25th day of June, 1919, one Hereford heifer, weight 600 pounds; color red and white. White face, white on hind legs, white switch, white ring around left ear, no horns. Appraised at \$60. William Beggs, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY J. R. MOREY, OF Edson, Sherman County, Kansas, on the 25th day of July, 1919, one mare 14 hands high, color bay, white star in forehead, valued at \$60. Also one horse 15 hands high, color coal black, valued at \$60; and one horse 15 hands high, color black, white spot in forehead, valued at \$60. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk, Goodland, Kansas.

### Corn Harvester

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

### SHEEP.

REGISTERED AND GRADE SHROPSHIRE rams. Registered ewes. Earl Scott, Belvidere, Kansas.

### POULTRY.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN roosters. Wm. Chisholm, Hildreth, Nebraska.

### POULTRY WANTED.

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

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

### HONEY.

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

### TANNING.

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

### SEEDS

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

KANRED SEED WHEAT—GUARANTEED pure. \$3.00 a bushel. Sacks extra. F. J. Nesettil, Munden, Kansas.

INSPECTED KANRED SEED WHEAT for sale. Write for a list of members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association having Kanred seed for sale. B. S. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Manhattan, Kansas.

### SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MAN WITH FAMILY of three wants job on farm. Please state wages paid and full particulars. Address C. E. Hagee, Arno, Mo., Douglas County.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention Kansas Farmer

### Culling Methods

Culling methods for getting rid of the poor producer should be based upon the fact that nature stamps the hen with certain visible characteristics which indicate the traits and habits of the individual. As in the human family, the hard working farm wife is easily distinguished from the social butterfly of the city, so in the hen family certain visible characters indicate whether a hen has been a high layer or a loafer. Anyone who studies the birds closely may easily recognize these differences.

The ideal time to give the flock a complete culling is about the middle of the molting period. This will vary with the different flocks but usually comes in August, September or October. The characters which distinguish poor layers from good ones are most evident between August 1 and November 1. At this time the birds are being prepared for winter quarters and some reduction in the number is usually desirable. The hens have finished the heavy season of production by this time and the poorer ones have stopped laying. The low producers will not lay during the fall and winter months and should be sold. The egg production will not be decreased.

It seldom pays to keep hens for laying after they are more than two and a half years old. This may not be true of Leghorns, but is generally so of most other breeds. Hens older than this may return some profit, but younger hens will return greater profit. In this day of high prices, flocks must be culled of the non-layers and poor layers and only those kept which produce the most profit.

"Removal of Stains from Clothing and Other Textiles," Farmers' Bulletin 861 gives specific methods of removing seventy-five different kinds of stains from household textiles. Write for it to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

### Poor Layers Should Be Discarded

By Ross M. Sherwood, K. S. A. C.

THE proper season for most rigid culling of the flock is late September. At that time the poor or medium hens are showing the characteristics which brand them as such. Weak hens should be discarded whenever found; this is also true of the coarse, masculine hens and those individuals in the flock which show a tendency to become overfat. Any hens which have been sick should be removed from the flock as they are not as strong as they should be.

In culling the hens in the fall there are a number of things to consider. These are: condition of the molt, whether the hens are laying or not, color of legs, beak and skin, texture of the skin, and width and depth of the body.

A very small percent of the hens lay during the molt, therefore, a hen which is molting in September or has finished her molt is a hen which lays for only a short season. A hen which molts early takes much longer to get back in laying condition than one which molts later in the season. It is a good practice to give the late molting hen oilmeal to the extent of ten percent of the mash feed. This assists her in growing feathers.

The hens which are not laying in September whether they have molted or not should be discarded as they lay too short a season. They have small combs covered with white scales. Their abdomens are tough and leathery as compared with the pliable abdomen of the laying hen and the vent is small and dry. The pelvic or "lay bones" are closer together than when they are laying.

With breeds of hens that have yellow legs and beak the egg production may be judged by these. Those which lay the largest number of eggs have the lightest color in these parts. The poor layers have yellow legs and beak. Hens in one flock cannot be compared with hens in another flock because feed and management make a difference. With breeds which do not show yellow in these parts the test cannot be used.

The high producing hens have a thin pliable skin as compared with a thick skin carrying fat as found in the poor layers. The good laying hens should also have a deep wide body. This denotes strong vigor and capacity for the vital organs.

Very few people have their fowls so marked that they can tell the age of every one. The fowls can be marked very easily with numbered or colored leg bands so that the age may be told exactly. It is seldom advisable to keep hens more than two laying seasons. They should be replaced by pullets. If the hens are kept only two years a band may be put on the right leg one year and the left leg the other. In this way the owner may tell at a glance the age of a hen.

### Early Molters Slackers

Early molting and high egg production do not go together, according to the results obtained in tests made at our experiment stations. H. L. Kempster, who has charge of the poultry work at the Missouri College of Agriculture, writes as follows in response to our request for proof of the statement that the early molter is a slacker:

"During September and October of last year we studied and recorded the relationship between the time of molt and previous egg production. Only hens which were considered good enough to keep over were included in the group under observation after October. All hens which had completed the molt, hens in full molt, and hens which had not

started to molt were observed during September and October. Of thirty hens which had completed the molt, records showed that the average production for the previous year had been 120 eggs per hen. Of twenty hens in full molt, the average egg production for the previous year had been 140 eggs per hen, and of thirty hens which had not yet started to molt the average egg production for the previous year had been 166 eggs per hen.

On May 1, 1919, further observations were made of the hens held over. The average egg production from November 1 to May 1 of forty-one hens which completed the molt in October, 1918, was thirty-nine eggs per hen. The production of thirty hens in full molt in October was forty-two eggs per hen, the average egg production of forty hens which had not started to molt in October, 1918, was fifty-two eggs per hen for this period, from November 1 to May 1. It will be noted that the early molter laid on the average thirteen eggs more than the early molter. Had the early molters been held over, a greater difference would have been served. As these hens were handled early molting was an indication of poor laying capacity. It might not indicate poor laying capacity unless the hens had been fed upon a good ration.

"Purdue Experiment Station Bulletin 218 on Value of Skim Milk and Molasses for White Rocks has this interesting notation: 'Early molters usually take longer to molt than late molters and little is gained by keeping the early molters if winter egg production is sired from the hens.'

"In this experiment a pen of pullets which had been fed on a no meat ration for a year and had an egg production of only fifty-eight eggs per hen, was on a correct ration the second year and laid 138 eggs per hen. These pullets molted in July which was the result of the poor ration. They made a very good winter egg yield the following winter."

"It is perhaps true that the same birds would lay more winter eggs if it had been completed the molt before November. It is also true that the early molter proper rations is less productive than the late molter and that future production is also less. If the molt is caused by the method of feeding the time of molt is no indication of future production."

### How Much to Feed

Hens differ as much in food requirements as human beings. It requires considerable amount of feed to keep a hen alive and to maintain her weight. There is no profit from the feed used for these purposes. All that is economically above this amount goes to profit. Skill and experience are necessary to determine this amount. Underfeeding means a loss of profits every time. Overfeeding is a waste and usually brings disease.

The Maine experiment station has had hundreds of laying hens each year for many years and has secured returns much above the average. The station reports the average amount of feed eaten by each hen for a year as follows: Grain and meat meal, 90 pounds; oyster shell, 4 pounds; dry cracked bone, 10 pounds; clover, 10 pounds. The quantities will vary with the breed, season, climate and conditions surrounding the hen, but these figures may be taken as a fair average on planning for the ration or buying of feeds.

# Practical Books for Progressive Farmers

Every farm home ought to contain one or all of the practical books on agricultural subjects described on this page. All of these books have had large sales and many will be found in Kansas farm homes. Read the descriptions of the books and if there are any here which you do not already possess, order it now at the bargain price. Do not delay ordering, even if you are too busy to read now. We have only a small supply of these books, especially the best ones. After our present stock is exhausted we will not be able to offer the books at these prices, and some of them we will not be able to get at all. Therefore, take our advice and order now.

## BORMAN'S BOOK ON SORGHUMS



This book shows how kafir, milo and cane fed to live stock will increase your farm cash and feed income. It is a book not only of value to sorghum growers, but is equally valuable to every farmer of the Southwest, whether he grows sorghums or other crops.

This book is printed in large, clear type, on a fine quality of book paper, and is full of illustrations. It contains 310 pages and is substantially bound in cloth.

PRICE, \$1.25, or given with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.75.

## The Story of the Soil

This valuable book by Cyril G. Hopkins is written in novel form and is as interesting as any novel you ever read. But the book is not published for pleasure only. It contains the essential facts of how to fertilize, how to restore flooded or worn out lands, what are the plant foods, soil formation, etc. This is printed in large clear type on fine quality book paper and contains 360 pages.

PRICE, 50 CENTS, or given free with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00.

## Farming and Gardening

Here is another valuable book containing rare information on field crops, vegetable and trucking crops, fruit culture, forestry, injurious insects and diseases and how to combat them. It also contains a chapter on The Silo and a chapter on Making Poultry Pay. This is a large book containing over 500 pages. It is profusely illustrated, printed on excellent quality book paper.

Price reduced to 50 cents, or given free with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00.

## Profitable Stock Feeding

By H. R. Smith

Any farmer or stockman can get valuable hints out of this book. It is not written for the beginner, but for the farmer and stockman who already has had successful experience in stock feeding. It covers feeding for milk production, feeding for beef production, feeding sheep, feeding hogs, feeding poultry and feeding horses. This book contains 412 pages printed in clear type on heavy book paper, illustrated.

PRICE \$1.00, or given with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.50.

## Handy Book of Facts

This is a book of general information, not about farms and farming, but business, law, medicine, history, etc. It contains information of every day use on almost every subject. The book contains over 250 large pages, every page crammed full of information and statistics, things you are likely to want to know any day.

PRICE, 75 CENTS, or given with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.25.

## ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR



This book is a short cut in arithmetic. It contains grain tables, interest tables, discount tables, weights, measurements, etc., so that by simply referring to the tables you can get the answer to your problems without figuring them out.

PRICE, 25 CENTS, or given free with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00.

## Cement Workers' Handbook

This book is written not for the professional cement worker, but for the man who intends to do his own cement work at home. It covers more than fifty subjects on cement and its uses in construction, including posts, floors, ceilings, walls, silos, and many others. This little book is nicely gotten up, is printed on good book paper and bound in cloth. It contains 100 pages.

PRICE, 25 CENTS, or given free with one yearly subscription to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00.

## ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S WAR

This is a large 64-page paper-covered book full of information, maps, charts and diagrams about the late war. This atlas was published just before the close of the war and while the maps and information are accurate, it does not contain information as to happenings after November, 1918, and for this reason we were able to purchase them at a bargain and can offer them at the price of 25 cents each.

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Twenty pure bred unregistered Shropshire rams for sale.  
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Thirteen cows, twelve with calves at foot. Calves are by the imported bull, Fantastic, by Sir Sam by Father Christman. Some of the cows bred back to Fantastic.

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

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

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PERCY E. LILL, MOUNT HOPE, KANSAS

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Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.  
Horn Dorset Sheep  
H. C. LaTourette, Rte. 2, Oberlin, Kan.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**

FOR SALE—Pure bred Chester White pigs, best blood lines. Prices reasonable.  
GUST CLAUSSEN, - - - RUSSELL, KANS.

**MULEFOOT HOGS.****KNOX KNOLL MULEFOOTS**

Nothing for sale but Sprnging Gilts. Orders now taken for September litters. One boar of serviceable age.  
S. M. KNOX - - - HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

**DUROC JERSEYS.****Woodell's Durocs**

A choice lot of extra well bred gilts bred for late farrow. Few fall boars.  
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**OTLEY'S DUROCS**

One sp. yearling sire, fall boars by Pathfinder Chief 2d, "the mighty sire." Real herd headers. Priced right. Would exchange for good gilts.  
W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

**POLAND CHINAS****PARKVIEW FARM****POLAND CHINAS**

I Will Hold No Fall Sale.

Am offering twenty-five spring and fall boars for sale, sired by Caldwell's Big Bob. See my herd at the Topeka Free Fair.

Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kas.

**CLINTON HERD****BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**

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

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

Big-Type Poland Weanling Boar Pigs  
Bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Isaacs Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas.

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

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

**MYERS' POLAND CHINAS**

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

**POLAND CHINA BOARS**

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

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.**

SPOTTED POLANDS.  
Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.  
T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.

**FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES**

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

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**CLAIM SALE DATES.**

Percheron Horses.  
Oct. 15—P. E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

Holsteins.  
Nov. 14—Holstein Calf Club Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.  
Nov. 15—Breeders' Holstein Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.

Poland Chinas.  
Sept. 27—Ketter Bros., Seneca, Kan.  
Oct. 3—Ezra T. Warren, Clearwater, Kan.  
Oct. 4—Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan.  
Oct. 7—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.  
Oct. 8—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.  
Oct. 9—Herman Groninger & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
Oct. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.  
Oct. 13—H. L. Glover, Grandview, Mo.  
Oct. 29—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.  
Oct. 14—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan.  
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 16—A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City, Kan.  
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Oct. 20—P. M. Anderson, Holt, Mo.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 23—McClelland & Sons, Blair, Kan.  
Oct. 24—Dubach Bros., Wathena, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Durocs.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.  
Feb. 14—John W. Pettford, Saffordville, Kan.

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

Chester Whites.  
Oct. 21—Chester White Pig Club Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.

Hampshire Hogs.  
Aug. 23—Geo. Ela, Valley Falls, Kan.

F. A. Lawrence & Son, of Meriden, Kansas, have decided to close out all of their high grade Hereford cows and breed only pure-bred Herefords in the future. Their high grade cows are a very fine lot and have calves at foot by their imported herd bull, Fantastic. This bull was imported by J. N. Camden, of Versailles, Ky., and shown by him, and was later consigned to the Blue Ribbon sale at Kansas City. He is one of the best bred Hereford bulls in Kansas. He was bred by R. Keene, of Newport, England. His sire, Sir Sam, by Father Christman, was bred by Lord Rhonda, owner of the famous L. L. Lawren herd of

Herefords in England, a herd that is noted for choice individuality and breeding. Lawrence & Son will place this bull at the head of a choice herd of pure-bred cows.

O. A. Homan & Sons, of Peabody, Kansas, have announced November 6 for a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle. Homan & Sons are the owners of a splendid herd of Shorthorn cattle and will stage the combination sale. All parties wishing to consign cattle to this sale should send in pedigree and entry blanks at once. Only forty cows and heifers and ten bulls will be accepted in this year's sale.

Fred B. Caldwell, of Topeka, Kansas, will exhibit a complete herd of Poland Chinas at the Topeka Free Fair and the National Swine Show. It will be remembered by most breeders that Mr. Caldwell developed and showed the grand champion Poland Caldwell's Big Bob, at the National Swine Show in 1917. This hog has proven a great sire of winners. A feature of the herd at this time is a splendid lot of spring pigs sired by Caldwell's Big Bob and Caldwell's King Jumbo, every one of which is worthy of a home in some good herd of Poland Chinas.

Clarence Lacey, of Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kansas, owner of one of the choice flocks of pure-bred Shropshire sheep in Kansas, reports his flock doing well. This flock is headed by Butira 15355R, the ram that was first and champion at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, in 1916. A feature of the flock at this time is the choice lot of young breeding stock. Mr. Lacey will exhibit his show flock at the big fairs again this year and will make his first show for the season at the Topeka Free Fair.

The famous champion Jersey cow, Vive la France, owned by Pickard Bros. of Marion, Oregon, which recently made 1,031 pounds of butter fat in one year, the Jersey world record over all ages, has dropped a fine bull calf that was carried 175 days during the period of her remarkable record. The thing that stamps this recent event with unusual interest is that the calf was dropped on the Fourth of July, conveying in a certain degree that Vive la France by name and performance has more closely allied the relations of the two great republics. Jersey breeders in Oregon are saying that the gift of this great bull calf on the Fourth of July is an appreciation of the work that America did for the country whose name she bears. The special significance to the dairy industry, however, is that the greatest cow of the Jersey breed made her record not only under normal dairying conditions but also under very normal breeding conditions. A calf carried during 175 days of the world's greatest test is something that both Vive la France and her owner have much to feel proud of.

**To Keep Sheep Healthy**

In any system of continuous farm sheep raising the health question is of primary importance. This question is chiefly one of internal parasites, and of these the stomach worm is the most widely distributed and the most serious. Fortunately, the trouble is entirely susceptible of practical control, and the methods of prevention are exactly in line with the practices that result in most economical production. It is possible, though doubtful, that the permanent farm flock can be maintained in maximum health when grazed entirely on permanent grass pastures. A system of division of grass land into sufficient parts to allow frequent long periods without sheep and use of longer grass for cattle will assist materially. Such a plan combined with occasional use of medicine to prevent too serious infections may prove to be practical.

The basis of success in the farm sheep business is in the frequency of changing to pastures which have not had any opportunity to become infected with stomach worms by older sheep. These frequent changes are particularly necessary during the stay of the young lambs upon the farm. The older sheep are less susceptible to the effects of the infection, though danger of their being injured thereby is not to be overlooked. The plan of frequent changes to fresh feed can be adapted advantageously to the most economical systems of using high priced land in the rotation of crops to produce feed and forage for other kinds of live stock.

The principles of flock management for maximum health and for adaptation to other lines of farm production are illustrated in the following outline of a plan of crop production and feeding under a three-year rotation of corn, clover and small grains, on 160 acres: Twenty-five acres in corn, the grain to be used in finishing twenty yearling cattle and forty hogs; fifteen acres silage corn and forty acres wheat and oats, and twenty acres clover hay, the roughage to be used for twenty cows, twenty yearlings, eighty ewes, and twenty ewe lambs for work stock, and the grain for sale or exchange for other feed; twenty acres clover pasture to furnish breeding cows grazing for twenty yearling cattle and feed for December shipment.

August 23, 1919

In the above, sheep would be grazed as follows: On ten acres of forage crops, and in order on winter wheat, on grass pasture with yearling cattle, with cows on clover pasture, on clover meadow after the hay is cut, on grain stubble, in corn fields after silage is cut or the corn harvested, and on winter wheat again. At other times on rape, soy beans, or other grazing crops on ten-acre field, unless forage from this field to be harvested for winter feed.

Such a plan as this allows sufficiently frequent change of pasture without any part of the flock going upon land that has previously carried sheep in the same year. The forage-crop land is a safety measure for reliance in case of shortage of other feeds and could regularly be used for carrying the reserved ewe lambs from weaning time until winter.

### Farmer's Fire Insurance

Nearly 2,000 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies in the United States have a total of \$6,000,000,000 of insurance now in force. These companies in general have shown a high degree of stability and have proved of such value to their members, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say in Department Bulletin 786, which is a report of the prevailing plans and practices among such companies obtained from replies to questionnaires sent out by the Bureau of Markets. These companies are organized in all states except Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, more than four-fifths of them being located in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States.

Of the 1,161 companies replying to questionnaires, 124 were incorporated by special acts of congress, while 967 were incorporated under general statute and twenty-one existed as voluntary associations without incorporation. The smallest membership of any company was twenty-five and the largest was 32,433, the average membership being 1,532. Nearly four-fifths of the 1,161 companies reporting on membership were organizations of less than 2,000 members. The prevailing plan is to allow each member one vote regardless of the amount of insurance or number of policies held. Four-fifths of the companies are entirely of this plan.

As well as the most common directors for the companies were nine, the favorite number of directors being either one or three years. In a number of laws more recently enacted it is specifically prescribed that the term of a director shall be three years, and that one-third of the number shall be elected each year.

All the companies returning a questionnaire gave information concerning the hazards against which insurance was written. Thirty-three companies insured against fire only, 958 against fire and lightning, and 170 gave combined protection covering fire, lightning, and wind storms. The giving of the last-named form of protection can be engaged in with safety only by the larger companies with their risks widely distributed. The more local mutuals in many states have co-operated with one another in the organization of state-wide companies to care for the windstorm insurance of their members.

Among the 898 companies which reported the maximum single risk accepted by them the highest for any company was \$15,000, and the lowest \$750. A total of 349 companies reported their maximum single risks as large as \$4,000, and only fifty-eight companies provided for a maximum of less than \$2,000. The average maximum risk for all companies reporting was \$3,994.

The bulletin points out that there is a wide variety in the plans and practices of farmers' mutual insurance companies and that they could be greatly improved by standardization. While rigid uniformity may not be desirable, a reasonable approach to uniformity in the plans and practices, at least within a given state, would be a material advantage. The general public would be more easily convinced of the soundness and real

value of these companies as a class. The approval and support of the insurance department of the state would be more easily secured than is sometimes the case under present conditions. Financial institutions which lend money to farmers would more readily accept the policies of these companies as collateral, and lastly the companies themselves would find it easier to co-operate with one another in matters of reinsurance or joint insurance, as well as in meeting other problems that arise.

Ah, great it is to believe the dream  
As we stand in youth by the starry stream;  
But a greater thing is to fight life through,  
And say at the end, "The dream is true!"  
Edwin Markham.

### Kansas Fairs in 1919

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

Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 13-20.  
Kansas Free Fair Association—Phil Eastman, secretary, Topeka; September 8-13.  
International Wheat Show—E. F. McIntyre, general manager, Wichita; September 29-October 11.  
Allen County Agricultural Society—Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola; September 2-5.  
Allen County-Moran Agricultural Fair Association—E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran; September 3-5.  
Barton County Fair Association—Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; September 30-October 3.  
Bourbon County Fair Association—W. A. Stroud, secretary, Uniontown; September 9-12.  
Brown County-Hiawatha Fair Association—J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; August 26-29.  
Clay County Fair Association—O. B. Burtis, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-5.  
Cloud County Fair Association—W. H. Danenbarger, secretary, Concordia; August 26-29.  
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—C. T. Sherwood, secretary, Burlington; October 5-10.  
Comanche County Agricultural Fair Association—A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater; September 10-13.  
Coville County-Eastern Cowley County Fair Association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 3-5.  
Dickinson County Fair Association—T. R. Conklin, president, Abilene; September 16-19.  
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society—W. E. Spaulding, secretary, Lawrence.  
Ellsworth County Agricultural and Fair Association—W. Clyde Wolfe, secretary, Ellsworth; September 2-5.  
Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative Fair Association—C. A. Kyner, secretary, Wilson; September 23-26.  
Franklin County Agricultural Society—L. C. Jones, secretary, Ottawa; September 23-26.  
Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair Association—Floyd B. Martin, secretary, Lane; September 5-6.  
Gray County Fair Association—C. C. Isely, secretary, Cimarron; September 30-October 3.  
Greenwood County Fair Association—William Bays, secretary, Eureka; August 26-29.  
Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 12-15.  
Haskell County Fair Association—Frank McCoy, secretary, Sublette; about September 15.  
Jefferson County—Valley Falls Fair and Stock Show—V. P. Murray, secretary, Valley Falls; September 2-5.  
Labette County Fair Association—Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; September 24-27.  
Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association—Glenn C. Calene, secretary, Sylvan Grove; September 2-5.  
Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair Association—Ed M. Pepper, secretary, Lincoln; September 9-12.  
Linn County Fair Association—C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City.  
Marshall County Stock Show and Fair Association—J. N. Wanamaker, secretary, Blue Rapids; October 7-10.  
Meade County Fair Association—Frank Fuhr, secretary, Meade; September 2-5.  
Mitchell County Fair Association—W. S. Gabel, secretary, Beloit; September 30-October 4.  
Montgomery County Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, president, Coffeyville; September 16-20.  
Morris County Fair Association—H. A. Clyborne, secretary, Council Grove; October 7-10.  
Nemaha Fair Association—J. P. Kielzer, secretary, Seneca; September 2-5.  
Neosho County Agricultural Society—Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; September 29-October 4.  
Norton County Agricultural Association—A. J. Johnson, secretary, Norton; August 26-29.  
Pawnee County Agricultural Association—H. M. Lawton, secretary, Larned; September 24-26.  
Phillips County—Four-County Fair Association—Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; September 9-12.  
Pottawatomie County—Onaga Stock Show and Carnival—C. Haughwout, secretary, Onaga; September 24-26.  
Pratt County Fair Association—W. O. Humphrey, secretary, Pratt.  
Republic County Agricultural Association—Dr. W. R. Barnard, secretary, Belleville; August 19-22.  
Rooks County Fair Association—F. M. Smith, secretary, Stockton; September 2-5.  
Russell County Fair Association—H. A. Dawson, secretary, Russell; September 30-October 3.  
Smith County Fair Association—J. M. Davis, secretary, Smith Center; September 2-5.  
Trego County Fair Association—S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; September 9-12.  
Wilson County Fair Association—Ed Chapman, secretary, Fredonia; August 18-23.  
Vinland Free Fair, October 3-4.

## 19th. Annual Kansas State Fair

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 13-20, 1919

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

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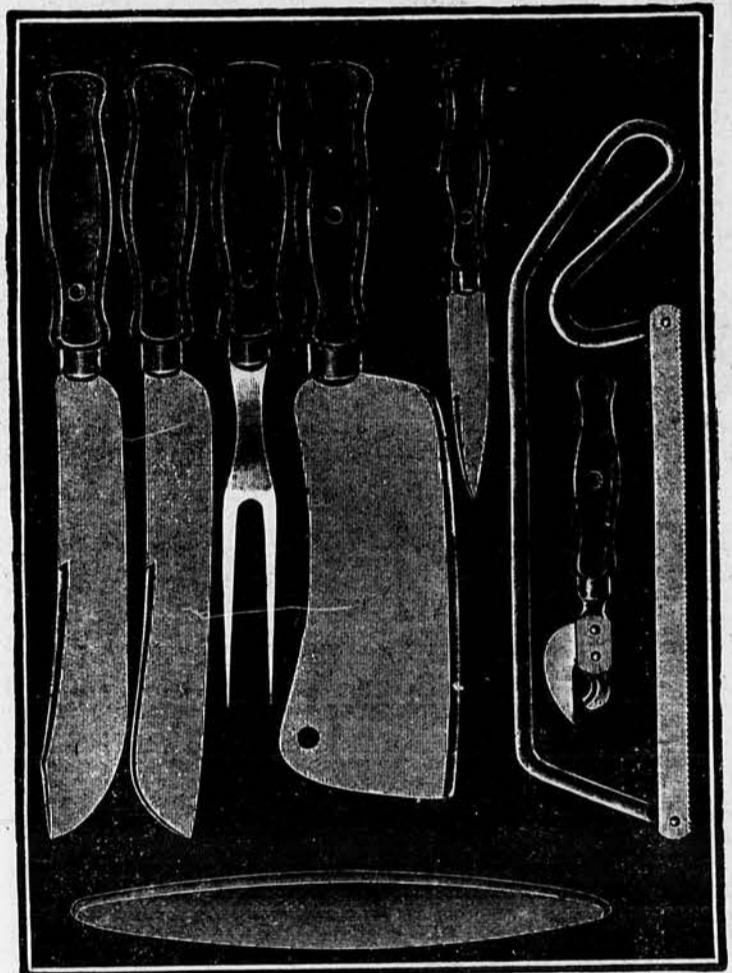
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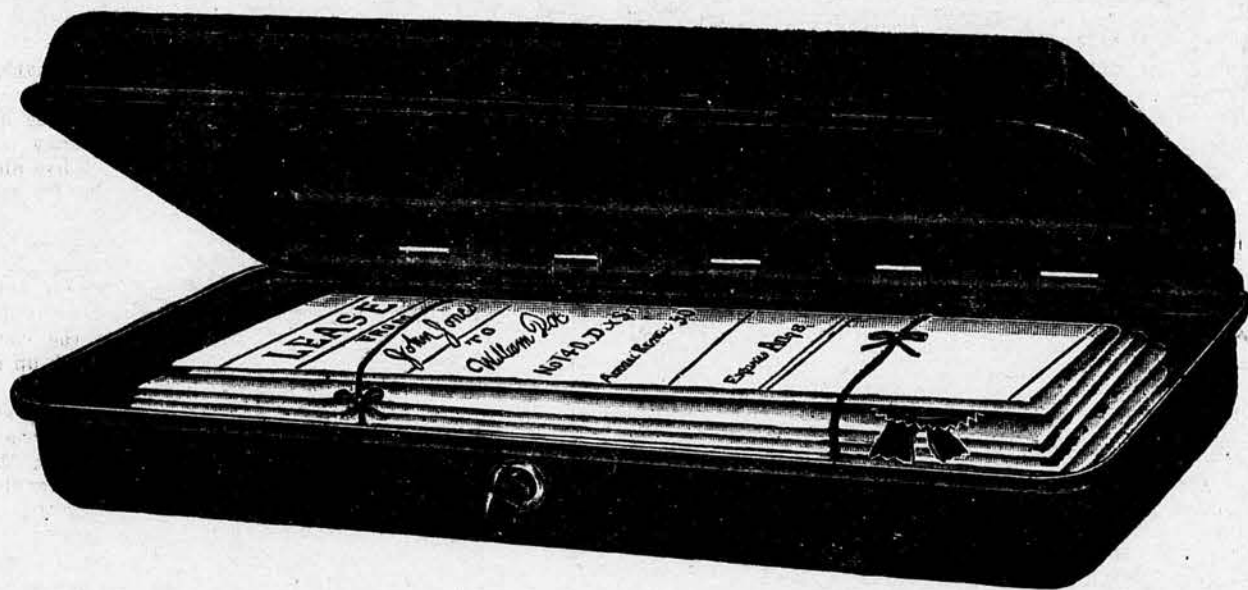
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