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STATE CLUB WORK GROWS

Showing at Big Fairs Reveals Scope of Club Activities

By ETHEL WHIPPLE

IT IS safe to say that no person in the state of Kansas is personally known and loved by more boys and girls of the farm homes than Otis E. Hall, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs. His able assistants: Miss Lottie Milam, in charge of the girls' bread and garment making clubs, Paul Imel, in charge of the boys' clubs, L. C. Williams, in charge of the garden clubs, and J. L. Prehn, in charge of poultry clubs—all specialists in their respective lines—also come for their share of youthful admirers. The club work is educational in character and brings to the children of the rural communities opportunities which have hitherto been within the reach of only the children of the larger towns. Approximately ten thousand boys and girls of from ten to eighteen are enrolled this year in garden, corn, poultry, pig, bee, canning, bread making, or garment making clubs.

Something of the work that is being done was shown in the exhibits at the Free Fair at Topeka and the State Fair at Hutchinson. From its small beginning two years ago, the boys' and girls' club exhibit has grown until the display of the canning, sewing, corn, garden, and bee clubs filled a splendid building of its own at Topeka this year, the pig and poultry club exhibits being housed elsewhere. An imposing showing was also made at Hutchinson. But the real value of the work was demonstrated best in the contests which showed boys' stock judging teams and girls' canning and bread baking teams actually doing the work.

Canning and Baking Contests
Girls of eleven to sixteen canned fruit and vegetables and baked yeast bread, muffins or biscuits on the platform, explaining the most approved methods, and demonstrating each step to the audience. The experience in demonstrating and talking before an audience gives young girls an ease and freedom from self consciousness which will be invaluable in later life. In canning and demonstration teams and ten bread baking demonstration teams, consisting of three girls each, were chosen from the ten counties ranking highest in these two lines of work, according to records and data submitted to the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Five canning teams and five bread baking teams competed at Topeka, and the other five at Hutchinson for prizes ranging from \$30 to \$50 in each case.

The canning team from Ottawa County, which demonstrated at the Topeka fair, was the "baby" team of the state, the ages of the girls ranging from eleven to thirteen. The captain of this team had canned twenty-two quarts herself this summer and assisted in canning almost 200 more, while her assistants had helped to can seventy-five and one hundred quarts respectively. Corn was used to illustrate the canning of vegetables, and plums to show the cold-pack method

of canning fruit, in the demonstration at which the writer was present. Both products were canned by the team of three girls during the forty-minute demonstration period.

"Blanching means to boil the product the length of time required to bring the color to the surface and take acids out," explained the youthful demonstrator. "It also cleans the product more thoroughly. We do not blanch plums, as they are too soft and it breaks the skins."

"This corn is now ready to be blanched," said her assistant, coming to the front of the stage and demonstrating the process of blanching and cold dipping afterward, which she told us would set the color. "You can can corn on the cob or cut it off the cob. If you cut it off be sure to get all the corn," she urged, using a sharp knife to cut it off and then rubbing the knife blade over the cob to remove any part of the kernels which remained. "That is Hooverized corn." Thus each part of the canning process was first performed and then described, the reason for the method used being given in every case.

"In canning corn or lima beans, do not fill the jars too full, because either of these will swell and unless you give it room enough it will always bust the jars or blow the lids off," said the youngest member earnestly if somewhat ungrammatically. "We can to have stuff to eat in winter. We don't can just to see the jars bust. That ain't no fun."

The bread baking teams did equally good work. Both canning and baking teams gave an opportunity for interested persons to ask questions, and the way in which these were answered showed a good general knowledge of the subject. In answer to a question as to the value of this training for young girls, a sweet, modest bread club girl frankly answered: "We expect to have homes of our own some day, and we want to be ready for

them." Whenever there was a pause in the work and at the close of the demonstrations the girls sang club songs admonishing the hearers to "Can, for the time is coming when you cannot can," "Come on in, club work is fine," or "Tell the idle boys and girls we work for HOME." Some rousing yells were also given. The spirit of co-operation and the splendid team work is one of the results of the club work which is of inestimable value.

Winning Canning Team to Iowa

The Anderson County canning team, which won first honors at Topeka, was sent to represent Kansas at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, September 15 to 20 in a contest with representatives of eleven other middle western states, for this movement is nationwide, being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the agricultural colleges of the various states. The judge at Topeka, T. A. Erickson, state club leader of Minnesota, made the statement that he had never before judged in a contest where it was so difficult to choose between teams as between the four standing highest at the Kansas Free Fair. He placed the Anderson County team first, and asked that the money for second, third and fourth places be pro-rated equally among the teams from Jefferson, Rice, and Leavenworth Counties. Ottawa County was given fifth place. At the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson, Coffey County won first, Franklin second, Harvey third, Cowley fourth and Lyon fifth. These three teams entered into competition for state honors at the Wichita Wheat Show with those winning second, third, and fourth places at Topeka.

The Ottawa County baking team, consisting of Stella Heywood, Dorothea Arbutnot, and Bessie Smith, all from the little town of Bennington, won first

place at Topeka, Jewell County second, Rice County third, Leavenworth County fourth, and Jefferson County, fifth. At Hutchinson, Jewell County won first in the bread baking contest, Lyon County second, Pratt County third, Ottawa County fourth, and Harvey County fifth. The first three teams in bread baking at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs also were in competition at the Wichita Wheat Show for final honors.

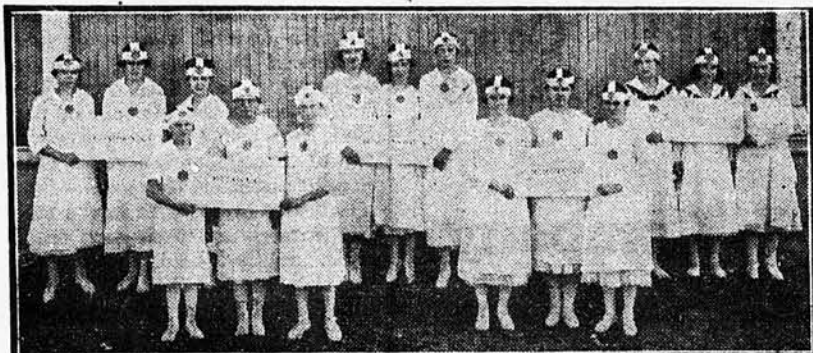
The best individual demonstrators in bread baking at Topeka were: first, Mary Chilcott, a second-year club girl from Jewell County, about sixteen years of age, whose work the judge declared unusually good; second, Dorothea Arbutnot, a first-year club girl of about thirteen from Ottawa County, and third, Helen Timmons, thirteen, from the Glenwood club of Leavenworth County. The best individual canning demonstrators were: first, Ivah Welter, from Jefferson County; second, Huldah Schwinn, of Leavenworth County, and third, Lucile Major of Rice County.

Prizes on Canning Exhibits

In the hundred-quart canning exhibits which attracted so much attention and favorable comment, the Elmont Mother-Daughter Canning Club of Shawnee County won the first prize of \$50 both at Topeka and at Hutchinson. The exhibit sent to Hutchinson was an entirely different one from that shown at Topeka. This means that this club of eight girls and their mothers, under the efficient management of Mrs. Earl Wendel of Topeka, prepared two exhibits, each consisting of one hundred quarts of canned fruits, vegetables, and meats, and that each of these exhibits was good enough in quality, appearance, variety of products and in the percentage of the membership represented to win the first prize at one of the state fairs. "To win \$50 at the Free Fair at Topeka and to send another exhibit to the State Fair at Hutchinson and win first prize, or \$50, there is an honor which no other club in Kansas has ever won," said Mr. Hall. This club also has a demonstration team of three girls, who have given canning demonstrations before the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and at gatherings in other parts of the county.

The second prizes at both fairs went to the Glenwood club of Leavenworth County of which Mrs. E. L. Marshall of Bonner Springs is leader; the third prize at Topeka to the Pleasant Hour Club of Anderson County, Mrs. Louis McCollam, Kincaid, leader; the fourth prize to the Galt Club of Rice County, Mrs. Don Jordan, Geneseo, leader; the fifth to the Pleasant View Club of Cowley County, Mrs. Ivan Scott of Winfield president, and the sixth to the Earlton Club of Neosho County, Mrs. Lena Dewey of Earlton, leader.

Special prizes were offered by the manufacturers of E-Z Seal and Ball (Continued on Page Nine)



CANNING DEMONSTRATION TEAMS AT TOPEKA. BACK, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, JEFFERSON COUNTY, LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, RICE COUNTY. IN FRONT, OTTAWA AND ANDERSON COUNTIES.

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The Company is not personally owned or controlled by one or two men.

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1806

MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles,
Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

Farm Shop on Wheels

A FAMILIAR sight on most of our farms is a miscellaneous collection of discarded and worn-out farm machinery. In this graveyard of farm implements will be found mowers, hayrakes, cultivators, plows, harrows, old wagons, hay racks, and many other things that were once useful. Too often this accumulation of discarded equipment occupies such a conspicuous place as to be an eyesore. Many farm implements find their way to this graveyard long before their time because of improper care. A farm workshop for the repair of machinery is almost indispensable on the modern farm.

A repair shop on wheels is a new idea now being tried out in the San Fernando Valley of California in connection with the vocational work in the public schools. W. F. Kienholz, supervisor of vocational education in the Los Angeles city schools discusses this new enterprise as follows:

"Agricultural colleges have given instruction for many years along the lines of better crop production, and improvement in plant and animal breeding, but until quite recently not very much has been done or said along the lines of farm mechanics. The ordinary farmer today has much to learn in the way of proper care and management of farm machinery. There probably is no greater depreciation to be found anywhere than there is farm machinery, due no doubt to lack of care and management. One of the most important things in the way of agricultural instruction in this age of machinery is the teaching of practical farm mechanics. Short courses at the agricultural colleges are now doing effective work along this line. However, only a small percentage of farmers are getting this much needed information. I believe the solution will be the traveling farm mechanic's truck. In the San Fernando Valley, which is a part of the Los Angeles school district, the following experiment is being tried out with marked success: An auto truck was equipped with such repair equipment as small forges, blacksmith's tools, carpenter's tools, a small drill press, pipe tools, carborundum stones; all kinds of wrenches, soldering outfit, and, in short, everything needed to do the repair work on a first-class farm. This farm mechanic's truck during the school year, was sent from school to school, giving each school a half day a week. The farm boys were asked to bring anything that needed repairing from their homes. After two weeks of such instruction, it was found advisable to give the instruction on the various farms. A visitation schedule was worked out in which the truck visited certain farms that were near the schools. The boys were there waiting, and there was always enough to be done to keep them busy. In most cases the farmer took an active hand in the work himself and learned a great deal in the way of keeping in good repair farm implements and farm machinery. He also learned what tools and repair equipment there should be on a good-managed farm. This work became so impressive to the farmers of the valley that they asked to have the work continued throughout the year. During the present summer the truck is making practically every farm in the valley, and the farmers and their sons are deriving much benefit by this instruction. I can not help but feel that the common interest of the father and son will bring about a social relationship between them that does not always exist on the farm. Besides the excellent instruction received and the extended life given to farm implements and farm machinery, there will be a tendency to bring about better

management and a greater interest in farming, by both father and son. In some cases it has been a deciding factor for the son to remain on the farm and become a scientific farmer.

The shop on wheels has taken the place of manual training in the San Fernando Valley schools. Whereas the manual training and sloyd to the boys showed little or no interest in farm mechanic's work they became much interested and enthusiastic. Many new problems that are presented to them day after day, and the confidence attained in mastering these problems, all tend to make such instruction of vast importance. The experiment has been carried on sufficiently to warrant such mobile shops to be recommended in all rural districts.

National Highway Bill

No class of public improvements affects a larger proportion of our population than the building of good roads. A bill is now before congress providing for a system of national highways, setting that construction and maintenance of the main highways of the country will not only insure the main trunk roads which can be used the year around, but will also release state and county funds for the construction of farm to market roads, Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan has called on the farmers of the country to operate with him in securing the passage of the Townsend bill.

In a letter addressed to members of the National Grange, Senator Townsend says:

"Few questions are of more far-reaching importance to the people of the United States, none in my opinion the people of the farms of the United States, than the question of how best to efficiently and economically build roads which will serve all interests. The remarkable growth of motor transportation in the past few years, and its more potentiality for the future, great necessity for interstate roads less than market roads, has brought us to a point where past procedure is no longer sufficient. Large sums will inevitably be expended on our highway system to decrease transportation costs. Every dollar so expended must bring back full dollars' worth of value.

"At the last session of congress, I introduced a measure which would provide for a national highway system, main trunk lines to be constructed and forever maintained by the United States government under the direction of a Federal highway commission and requiring as a basis for administration, a scientific study into the principles governing highway transportation and construction.

"My purpose at that time was simply to bring about a country-wide discussion. So general was the public interest in a great many national, state and local organizations endorsed the principles enunciated while many valuable constructive suggestions were received.

"These suggestions I have since incorporated into a bill which is now before Congress, this time with the hope that an aroused and enlightened public sentiment may result in its translation into law.

The man who gradually improves his herds and flocks is not only adding to his daily income but is adding to his estate. Good crops, good livestock, good management and good markets are necessary for a maximum return.

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CATTLEMEN MEET

A second meeting of Kansas cattlemen was held at Emporia last Saturday. This was called by the directors of the Kansas Live Stock Association. At the previous meeting the delegation which was just returned from a trip to Washington was selected. Hundreds of cattlemen responded to the call for this second meeting. At this writing we cannot report much of what was done, but questions of great importance to the producers were up for discussion. A news dispatch announces that an immediate census of the beef cattle of Kansas is to be taken by the authority of the association. In taking this census, the number of cattle that should be moved to market will be ascertained as well as the number that should go back to the ranges.

It was also virtually agreed at this meeting that a representative of the Kansas Live Stock Association would be placed at the Kansas City Market to handle the market end in the interests of the producers, the purpose being to insure a steady flow of killing cattle to market. The directors of the organization hope to be able to insure a normal supply of cattle distributed over a five-day market each week as a result of the efforts of this Kansas City representative. This stabilizing of the shipments of cattle to market should have a steadying effect on prices, for it will enable packers to take care of the cattle each day as they come.

This move to place an expert cattleman at a central market to advise producers through the organization as to market needs in the effort to prevent fluctuations and violent fluctuations in price is a new venture. The results will be watched with the keenest of interest. Violent fluctuation in prices from day to day is a thing most feared by men with cattle to market. Striking the market on the wrong day may easily mean the difference between a fair profit and a serious loss, and the consumer of beef receives no benefit whatever from these violent price fluctuations. It is to be hoped that this effort at stabilization will be successful. It is possible that through co-operation with other livestock organizations representatives may be placed at other market centers.

BETTER BALANCED AGRICULTURE

For years the most thoughtful and far-seeing farmers of Kansas have recognized the need for greater diversity in our farming. The old adage about putting all your eggs in one basket has its application in farm production. Farming is of necessity a gamble with the weather and other conditions over which we have no control. All the farmer can do is to follow the methods that will be in line with average conditions. The man who puts all his efforts for a whole year into the growing of some one crop is taking big chances. Last year we were urged by our government to put out an unusually large acreage of wheat. We all felt that this was in violation of the principle of proper balance in cropping, and to lessen the risk of the man who responded to the extent of unbalancing his whole system of farming a guarantee was given as to price. In other words, the farmer putting out an abnormal acreage of wheat was told that no matter what happened he could expect at least a certain fixed price for his product. The government could not guarantee weather or labor conditions, and the year's wheat crop from our record area in Kansas of

eleven and a half million acres came far short of breaking production records and was the most expensive crop Kansas has ever handled.

Before the Wheat Show audience in Wichita last week President W. M. Jardine of our agricultural college stated that the production of a record-breaking crop of wheat in Kansas last year would probably have been a dear experience, for it would have encouraged the continuance of an unbalanced system in our farming practice. In the course of his address, President Jardine discussed in some detail safe farming plans for Kansas. He proved his statement that big production for any particular crop tended to increase the acreage devoted to that crop the following year by quoting statistics on Kansas crops for a ten-year period. The trend of production showed that poor crops tended to reduce acreages the following year.

We print President Jardine's address on page 4 of this issue. A point to which we would direct special attention is the recommendation made that corn acreage should be held down to about four and a half million acres, and that our sorghum acreage should be doubled, making it four million instead of two million, which was the planting for this year. Increasing alfalfa and the planting of increased areas to Sudan grass and other supplemental forages was urged. This means more live-stock farming—the system of agriculture advocated in these columns for years because it is safer and leads to greater permanence in production. Such a falling off in yield as is illustrated by the corn production records of Nemaha County quoted by President Jardine should be enough to wake us up to the need of doing something to check this tendency. This address is well worth a careful reading.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Farmers of this country have little sympathy with the radical element throughout the land now seeking to overthrow so many of the principles we have long recognized as fundamental, if the resolutions adopted at the semi-annual conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations held in Washington September 16 and 17 can be considered as representative of our agricultural thought and sentiment. We believe this body in co-operation with the National Grange, both of which organizations have permanent representatives in Washington, speaks the real sentiment of agriculture in the reconstruction period. There are other so-called farmer representatives in Washington sending out publicity relative to governmental affairs, but to us they seem too radical to be generally accepted as representing the thought of farmers as a class. Farmers must always be considered as conservatives. In fact farmers will probably be called upon to serve as ballast and to help stabilize the ship of state in the perilous period through which we are now passing.

In the resolutions passed at Washington by the organization referred to above, the following declaration of principles formed the opening paragraphs:

All great wars have been followed by periods of unrest and, as the recent world war was the greatest of history, so is the resulting unrest.

In this time of stress and strain and doubt, when it is so difficult to find a standard from which to measure, there is one and only one safe way and that is to cling to the basic principles that have carried the American people through

other periods of stress and strain and doubt.

The great rights of freemen are those of personal liberty, personal security and of private property. A denial of one or more of these rights has crimsoned the pages of the world's history.

The farmers of America hold these rights to be priceless and stand like a stone wall against the radical minority that are advocating bolshevism, anarchy and ultra-socialism, each and all of which are destructive of the right of private property and undermine the very foundations of government.

BEEF CATTLE BUSINESS

Men who make the handling of beef cattle their main business are suffering serious losses as a result of receiving lower prices than they had expected for their finished animals. Heavy steers are the rock upon which most of these men are breaking. The sudden ending of the war cut off the demand for heavy beef. Feeders and cattlemen generally put in heavy cattle because the war demand was for that kind. A year ago almost any kind of a steer that would dress a thousand pound carcass would bring a premium on the market. The yearling carcass was under a handicap. Government and export specifications were against the light steer, and it required strenuous efforts to even partially overcome this discrimination against the light cattle. Now as conditions have passed and light cattle are scarce. The popularity of light weight carcasses of good beef quality was only temporarily affected by war conditions. The average farmer handling a few cattle only will again find that the safest and surest plan is to stick to the lighter stock. There is almost sure to be a diminishing demand for heavy steers, but the lighter cattle will usually sell well.

So many beef cattle men have lost heavily the present season that we can expect a reaction. Probably fewer cattle will be put into feedlots this fall. The beef-making business, however, cannot be conducted on the "in and out" plan. It is not a road to wealth at best, but on many a farm there is roughage that might profitably be marketed through beef cattle. On such farms the use policy is to plan each year to handle enough cattle to clean up all the rough feed produced, without regard to market conditions. With increasing land values there is a greater need for working as much manure as possible back into the soil. Cattle feeders do not like to be compelled to figure in the manure produced in order to show a profit, but the time is coming, in fact is now here, when maintaining the productivity of the soil must be given consideration.

CRISIS IN HOLSTEIN AFFAIRS

Absolute reliability of records is of vital importance in the pure-bred live stock business. The Holstein Record Association of America is now facing a serious crisis. The apparent determination of the executive committee and the directors of this association to go to the bottom of the startling charge relative to certain official tests is most encouraging to breeders of pure-bred live stock. Charles E. Cole, a former tester on the farm of Oliver Cabana, Jr., made a confession some weeks ago under oath that he had fraudulently "helped" the cows under seven-day test by adding cream to their milk from a rubber hot water bottle concealed under his smock. He had apparently been able to do this without arousing the suspicion of the experimenter

station supervisors until he became associated with a Vermont breeder who was instrumental in forcing the sworn confession. Mr. Cole stated that was paid large bonuses for the results obtained in making these official tests. He specifically mentioned some of the famous records made by him on the Cabana farm, not, however, implicating Mr. Cabana in any way in his fraud.

The directors of the Holstein Association have had several meetings, two in Chicago and one in Buffalo. At the Buffalo meeting it appears that Mr. Cole made a second sworn confession retracting his former one in so far as it affected the records made with Mr. Cabana's cows. Mr. Cabana also gave out a lengthy statement to the press.

It is disastrous to have suspicion thrown upon the records of any pure-bred live-stock association. The Holstein Board of Directors seems inclined to sift this thing to the bottom and weed out every fraudulent record regardless of trouble or cost. As matters now stand, the board is prevented from acting for the present, because Mr. Cabana has got out an injunction restraining the association from expunging any of the records made by his cows or any cows previously owned by him. He raised the technicality that the board could not legally do business outside the state of New York, its corporate home.

Those who may stand in the way of this housecleaning in Holstein Advanced Registry affairs deserves nothing better than to be discredited as honest, conscientious breeders. We wonder if the seven-day test should not be discarded entirely as an officially recognized measure of a cow's capacity to produce. It certainly should be made impossible for any man in charge of cows under test to be so tempted as was Mr. Cole by millionaire owners desiring to make phenomenal records.

FEAR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Fear of government control and uncertainty of what the future has in store is causing live stock producers to restrict their operations. W. J. Brown, of Kingman County, Kansas, told the Senate agricultural committee recently that everyone in Kansas is trying to get out of cattle production. He attributes this to the fear of government control and the continued agitation for radical legislation which may seriously affect the business. J. B. Rebman, of Oklahoma, stated before this same committee that cattle prices in his section have dropped from \$15 to \$20 a head and Major Brown said this statement also applied to his section.

A very large majority of the Kansas Live Stock Association, which has a membership of five or six thousand, is opposing radical legislation at this time. Cattlemen feel that means must be found for opening the markets of Europe to live stock products from this country, or the cattle business will be given a serious set-back.

A continuance of conditions which tend to restrict meat production will eventually mean even higher prices for meat and meat products than now prevail. Consumers seem to forget the future in their clamor for cheaper food now without considering whether it is being put on the market at a loss or not.

Farming is a business requiring just as careful thought about cost, method and salesmanship as any other business enterprise.

FARMING PLANS FOR KANSAS

A Better Balanced Agricultural Production Program Needed

By President W. M. Jardine, K. S. A. C., at Wichita Wheat Show

A SURVEY of the statistics of Kansas crops for the past ten years, noting the trend in acreages and production, is a fitting introduction to a discussion of a better balanced agriculture for the state. The area planted to wheat each year has steadily risen from seven and one-fourth million acres for the crop of 1911 to more than nine million acres for 1914 and finally to not less than eleven and one-half million acres for 1919. If last spring's promise of a two-hundred-million-bushel wheat production for Kansas had materialized, it would have established a record over which Kansas would long have exulted, but in the end it would undoubtedly have proved an expensive record. The rain laden winds that curtailed the yield of this year's wheat crop may be regarded as the proverbial ill winds that blow somebody good, for as surely as the average yield had been fair on all of the eleven and one-half million acres in wheat, Kansas farmers would have been tempted to continue the unbalanced cereal crop acreages obtaining this year.

Corn statistics show a different trend than those of wheat. From the eight and a half million acres of corn in 1910, the area devoted to this crop was reduced until in 1915 it was only four and a half million acres. Following the excellent yields of that year as a result of the unusual precipitation continuing throughout the season, the acreage rose until 1917 when more than nine million acres were planted to corn. The yield was disappointing and the next year, 1918, the acreage planted was reduced to a little more than six million acres and this year to not much more than four million acres.

Oats, Barley, and Rye

Oats has just about held its own during the decade with the exception of 1917 when wheat winter-killed badly and a considerable acreage was plowed up and planted to oats and other spring crops. Three times in the ten years, however, in 1911, 1917, and 1918, the acreage went over the two million mark. This year the area planted to oats is only a little more than one and one-half million acres.

The acreage of barley steadily increased from the beginning of the war until 1917 when the record area of more than 850,000 acres was planted. The area last year was a little more than 600,000 acres and this year not much more than 500,000 acres. Rye has increased from 22,000 acres in 1910 to 287,000 acres in 1919.

Grain Sorghums Show Increase

The acreage planted to the grain sorghums has steadily increased, considering the whole ten-year period. In 1917 the grain sorghum acreage passed the two-million-acre mark, the maximum for the period. In 1918 and again this year the area in grain sorghums is under two million acres. The alfalfa acreage of the state has consistently increased from 926,000 acres in 1910 to more than one and a quarter million acres in 1919.

Suggested Readjustments

A reduction in the acreage planted to the cereals is the most striking readjustment to make in working for a better balanced agriculture. We were talking before the war about planting too many acres to cereals. Then the war in Europe brought a great cry for breadstuffs and the rise in prices furnished an incentive for increasing rather than decreasing the acres planted to cereals. When the United States was drawn into the conflict, self-preservation made it necessary that we devote every available acre to producing wheat and barley and rye or any kind of cereal which could be used for human breadstuffs. The eleven and a half million acres in wheat this year is the answer of Kansas farmers to the call of the government and the need of the world for more food.

It is not necessary to urge Kansas farmers to refrain from planting eleven and a half acres to wheat this fall. The disappointing yield, the enormous expense of handling this year's crop, labor difficulties, and the unfavorable condition of the ground for plowing have brought about a situation more apt to result in too little ground being planted to wheat. Six or seven million acres will likely be planted and this will be about the right amount to continue planting each year.

Less Corn, More Sorghums

With respect to corn, the 4,190,000 acres to that crop this year could well be increased to 4,500,000 acres as a normal planting. Kansas weather conditions are too uncertain to warrant planting any such acreage of corn as was planted in 1917. We must substitute a crop that is hardy enough to survive the dry spell that can always be expected in Kansas. Fortunately we have a crop in the sorghums that meets this requirement. The sorghums have demonstrated their ability to resist dry weather and produce a supply of feed when other crops fail. The season of 1918 our corn at Manhattan yielded 3½ tons, kafir 7 tons, and sweet sorghum 9 tons of silage to the acre. This year they have again been subjected to a severe test and have again proved their worth. On September 1 the condition of the sorghums in Kansas was 24 to 33.1 points higher than the percentage condition of corn, which was reported at 43.8.

The nearly two million acres in sorghums this year should be doubled. Four million acres to sorghum next year will not be too much. They make silage of high feed value. In a three-year feeding test with calves at Manhattan it was found that the average gain in weight from feeding an acre of silage was 1,039 pounds for corn silage, 1,013 pounds for kafir silage, and 1,376 pounds for sweet sorghum silage. Nor is the grain of the sorghums less effective than sorghum silage as feed for livestock. Tests conducted by the experiment station show that for all practical purposes a pound of sorghum grain—kafir, feterita, or milo—is equal in feeding value to a pound of corn.

Double Alfalfa Acreage

We should more than double our acreage of alfalfa. As a matter of fact, we should look forward in Kansas to not less than 5,000,000 acres in alfalfa, but of course we should work towards so large an acreage as this in a gradual manner. However, it ought to be possible to have 3,000,000 acres to alfalfa next year.

Not less than a million acres of our cultivated land should be planted to Sudan grass, sweet clover, and supplementary pasture crops such as rye. The area now in Sudan grass and sweet clover is only a little more than 100,000 acres.

The area planted to oats this year, ap-

proximately 1,600,000 acres, is about what should be continued in the state.

When spring conditions in western Kansas are favorable for the sowing of small spring grain, the acreage of barley might well be increased from the half million acres of this year to one million acres in some seasons.

Rye a Good Crop

Rye is one of the hardiest plants that can be grown and we can well afford to maintain the present acreage of 287,000 acres. It is a valuable crop for pasture. The difficulty with rye, however, is that it re-seeds itself very readily and there is danger of its mixing with wheat unless care is exercised.

Farm Labor Problem

Labor is a factor that is bound to have a large influence in whatever readjustments are made in Kansas agriculture. Common unskilled farm labor received in 1914 from \$2 to \$2.50 a day and board. The harvest season of 1919 the same class of labor received 50 cents an hour or \$5 a day with extra pay for all time over ten hours. Board was furnished in addition. Stackers received 60 cents an hour or \$6 a day and board this season, compared with \$4 to \$4.50 in 1914. A man and team received 70 cents an hour or \$7 a day of ten hours, with board and feed, this season. Even at these prices, labor was hard to secure and in some communities farmers went beyond the schedule of prices fixed upon at the conference in Hutchinson in May, 1919, in their zeal to save their crops.

Farm labor is not only high priced, but it is scarce and of poor quality. The only sensible thing to do is to endeavor to distribute the farm operations throughout the year as much as possible and reduce to the minimum the amount of extra labor needed at any particular time. Farmers should plan to do the greater part of their work with the help of their own families and exchange with neighbors. Reducing the wheat acreage to six or seven million acres, keeping corn at four and one-half million acres, increasing the sorghums, alfalfa and pasture crops to a total of not less than eight million acres, feeding to livestock on the farms all of the forage produced, will contribute to a better balance in the use of labor and will make for a better balanced agriculture.

Economy in Production

No discussion of a better balanced agriculture for Kansas would be complete without a consideration of means of increasing economy in production. Not only are farmers forced to meet exorbitant wage demands from farm labor, but the shorter hours and higher wages demanded by labor in the manufacturing industries will continue to be reflected in the increased cost of everything farmers have to buy from clothing for their families to machinery and supplies to produce their crops. Farmers are going to be forced through necessity to practice efficiency in their business, just

as industry has had to do. They must adopt and practice tried and proved, up-to-date methods and they must eliminate waste.

Early Preparation of Seedbed

Much has been said regarding the importance of preparing the seedbed for wheat at the right time and in the right way, but it is not generally realized what a difference early preparation makes in the amount of plant food in the soil at planting time and the yield of wheat at harvest time. The increase in the amount of nitrogen in the soil at planting time and the effect produced on the yield of wheat by early seedbed preparation is shown by the following figures:

Land plowed seven inches deep in July was found to contain at planting time 294 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, and the yield of wheat was 25.4 bushels to the acre. Land plowed seven inches deep in July contained 212 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, and yielded at the rate of 23.9 bushels to the acre. Land plowed seven inches deep in September contained but 71 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, the resulting yield being at the rate of 16.8 bushels. Land disked in July and plowed seven inches deep in September contained at planting time 192 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, and yielded 19.7 bushels of wheat to the acre. The land disked at seeding time and not plowed contained only 42 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, and produced but 9.2 bushels of wheat to the acre. There was no differences in these plots other than the cultural methods.

Rotating Crops Increase Yield

The results following the rotation of crops are indicated by the following experiment station studies: In a test in which corn was grown continuously for eight years upon one plot the 1917 yield was at the rate of 17.6 bushels to the acre. On a plot where a three-year rotation of corn, corn, wheat, has been followed for eight years the 1917 yield of corn was at the rate of 22.7 bushels to the acre. In rotation of corn, cowpeas, and wheat covering the same period the 1917 yield of corn was 32.8 bushels to the acre, and in a rotation involving corn two years, wheat one year, and alfalfa four years the yield of corn in 1917 was at the rate of 44.9 bushels to the acre.

Selling Soil Fertility

Kansas farmers sell and ship out of the state their natural soil fertility at the rate of nearly two pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium with every bushel of wheat sold. Of this year's wheat crop, approximately 100,000,000 bushels will be shipped out of the state, carrying with it not less than 192,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, worth not less than \$85,000,000. This natural soil fertility is forever lost to the state and it is a loss of so much of the principal of Kansas farmers. It is a loss which cannot be helped. Not so, however, is the loss of natural soil fertility which comes from failure to utilize the straw that is produced with the wheat crop. In an ordinary year, two pounds of straw are produced with every pound of wheat. This year the ratio of straw probably exceeds this amount. At the rate of two pounds of straw for every pound of wheat, however, not less than 2,600,000 tons of wheat straw were produced, containing not less than 284,000,000 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, worth at least \$113,000,000. By feeding this straw to livestock and carefully spreading the manure on the land, it would be possible to return to the soil the greater part of the 284,000,000 pounds of fertility taken from soil in the straw. Loss of fertility through straw waste is not the only preventable loss. Of the annual wheat crop of Kan-

(Continued on Page Seven)

READJUSTMENT OF AREAS PLANTED TO CHIEF CROPS

Crop—	Acreage in 1919	Proposed Acreage
Wheat.....	11,500,000	6,000,000
Corn.....	4,190,000	4,500,000
Oats.....	1,642,772	1,642,772
Barley.....	513,000	500,000
Rye.....	287,000	to 1,000,000
Grain and forage sorghums.....	1,881,000	287,000
Alfalfa.....	1,256,000	4,000,000
Sudan grass, sweet clover, supplementary pasture..	102,718	3,000,000
Fallow.....		1,000,000
		500,000
	21,372,490	21,422,772

FARMING AND EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Short Day in Farming Would Mean Starvation to Industrial Worker

NO ONE on a farm thinks of such a thing as an eight-hour day, declared S. L. Strivings, lecturer of the New York State Grange, in an address on the subject, "Can Plain Farming Live as an Industry?"

"Then there is serious doubt if the food of a nation could be produced in an eight-hour day," said Mr. Strivings. "Unlike a factory, a farm produces its food products almost entirely in the few brief summer months. Beans are planted in Western New York as late as June 20. They are ripe by September 20—ninety days. Buckwheat is sown on the Fourth of July, wet or dry, and is ready for harvesting soon after the middle of September—seventy-five to eighty days. Grass begins to show real growth in May, but haying is on right after the Fourth of July. It is all rush, rush, rush on the farm in summer to keep ahead of the rapidly growing crops, which if grown at all must be grown within fixed calendar boundaries which the will of man may not change.

"Instead of the eight-hour day the farmer finds a twelve-hour day a necessity, and even then wonders if he can keep ahead of the press of work which crowds upon him in the growing period. If he plans as to hours at all, he tries to put in a few extras rather than cut off any. Is he a slacker?"

"Even in winter the toil does not cease. To be sure, he works less hours, but the ceaseless round of 'chores,' stock to be cared for, manure to be hauled out, ice gathered for cooling milk in summer, wood to be cut, tools to be repaired, potatoes to be sorted, and the whole gamut of work preparatory for the rush season of the following year allows him hardly a respite from the press of the rush season.

"If an eight-hour day were attempted upon the farms of the country either starvation would ensue, or the number of those engaged in food production would have to be multiplied. If industry wants an eight-hour day it must expect to pay by a corresponding increase in the price of food for the labor of those who work in its stead during the extra four or six to eight hours it is having a vacation. If the laborer finds the cost of food too high upon this basis, he still has the alternative of working a few added hours and using the earnings of this extra time to pay the bill, or, if this does not please him, he may go out into the country and, buying a piece of land now untillied or undertilled, try his hand at raising his own food. The farmer will give him Godspeed, and be pleased to have him try it out. If he prefers to live in the town or city, he must add to his earning by toil commensurate with those whose toil he would buy through the food produced on the farms. His income thus increased will enable him to have funds sufficient to pay the proper prices for food products which he does not care to produce himself, and at the same time to so increase the production of those commodities which the farmer must have to carry on his work upon the farms, that by their increased production and consequently lessened cost, the farmer will be enabled to reduce his own overhead expenses, which in turn will express itself in a lower price upon the products of the farm.

"Perhaps there is no better proof of the inability of a great and essential industry to survive and prosper in the face of a concerted attempt to loot and discredit it, than that furnished by the railroads. For years the railroad corporations have been the subject of unfavorable legislation, with the hand of the nation against them, and until war came they were so enervated by financial depression that the government had to awaken to the importance of the carrying industry and take it over. It will never undertake to take agriculture

over. The railroads themselves tried the farming experiment, but most of them found that running a farm and running a railroad were two entirely different propositions. They have not yet published their volume, 'What We Know About Farming,' and I do not look for its early appearance. States and the federal government have operated experimental farms of great value to the farming industry, but they have never had to live upon the products of the farms. Making a living on a farm, building it up, increasing its value, feeding the world from it—in short, making it an industry—is a proposition worthy of the keen wits of the world's best men.

"The schedules of railroads and the industry of factories may be timed with much accuracy. Trains may be operated for years upon an unchanged time card. The factory whistle may sound with unvarying regularity. The round of work of the operatives in a great industry may be fixed with reasonable accuracy. Not so with the farmer. He never knows to an absolute certainty what he will do tomorrow.

"It is springtime, and he goes out with his plow, but he actually works in his barn most of the rainy day. He may plan to cultivate corn, but the potato bugs will not permit it—a discovery he makes late at night, after the day's work is done. He may plan to cut hay, but the drizzling rain makes him haul out manure instead. He may plan to harvest his wheat, but the cows are in the corn and he has to spend

most of the day fixing the fence. The city-trained man knows very little about this interrupted program and the consequences. We might discuss at any length the problems of the farm, but we who live upon them know how vitally these problems are related to the great question of the survival of the farm as a national industry.

"The fact that the land in New England under cultivation has diminished 42 per cent in the last fifty years is very significant to those who are wondering where the end is. Industry as represented by the products of the factory has grown apace, but industry as represented by the products of farms has diminished almost by half. The most casual and indifferent observer must be impressed by these changed conditions and take note of them.

"How will we educate the nation as a whole to its real danger in permitting the foundation industry to decline?"

"Probably the so-called war gardens did more to teach those in cities and towns what farming means than anything that has happened in years. Plenty of prospective food producers went out in the early spring and summer of 1917, with hoes in hand and a fine outfit of seed, to raise their own 'garden sass.' They raised it, but that kind of 'sass' is not conducive to domestic felicity. When they went out in the fall of 1917 to gather the crop, it was rather disappointing. They were wiser if not richer. The nation had learned a new lesson, though we had actually wasted immense quantities of

seeds and lessened many a man's faith in the ease with which food is produced.

"Hardship brings us many a good lesson. If it does not cost too much, it may be well that we have to go on short rations as a people. We may learn ere it is too late that God meant what He said when in the dawn of human history He declared that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, thus placing side by side two pertinent factors in human life—the just necessity of honest toil and the paramount human need of food. We cannot as a nation hope to live without either. We must place just emphasis upon both, and when in the balance of human and divine justice we weigh the fruits of human toil, it may be that he who has produced a potato from the humble soil, even though his hands be soiled in the operation, has done as worthy a service and produced as valuable a gem as he who in the palaces of industry, among cooling fans, produces the products of sumptuous and luxurious ease, which may not be essential to our best and highest development either as individuals or as a nation."

How Much Grain to Feed

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise poultry keepers to feed about one quart of scratch grain and an equal weight of mash (about one and one-half quarts) daily to thirteen hens of the general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds or Wyandottes, or about sixteen hens of the smaller or egg breeds. This would be about seven and a half pounds each of scratch grains and of mash daily to 100 Leghorns and about nine and a half pounds of each to 100 general purpose fowls. If hens have free range or large yards containing green feed a general purpose hen will eat about seventy-five pounds of feed in a year, while a Leghorn will consume about fifty-five pounds in addition to the green stuff which she eats.

Feed Cost of Raising Heifers

The importance of providing cheap feed for growing heifers and practicing thorough culling is brought out by the results of feeding experiments recently completed by the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. In these experiments groups of calves were fed from birth to one year and two years of age and a record kept of all feed consumed.

In one experiment, eleven heifer calves were raised to the age of one year. The amount of feed consumed by each calf was as follows: Hay, 571.8 pounds; grain, 885.5 pounds; silage, 3,693.1 pounds; milk, 110 pounds; skim milk, 2,414 pounds. Estimating the hay at \$30 per ton, grain at \$60, and silage at \$8 per ton, milk at 4 cents and skim milk at 3-4 cents per pound, the cost of raising each heifer to one year of age was \$72.42.

Five of the calves from the first experiment were then fed for one more year. During this second year each calf consumed on the average 1,117.8 pounds of hay; 1,221.6 pounds of grain; 8,031 pounds of silage. Using the same figures for computing the cost of the feeds consumed during this second year, the total cost of raising a heifer from birth until two years of age was \$157.96. These figures emphasize the necessity of providing cheap feed for heifers such as pasture and silage, and bring out the importance of carefully culling the heifers to avoid raising those which will prove to be inferior cows.

The water supply is of paramount importance in live stock farming.

Facts About Country Church

THE Interchurch World Movement of North America, a co-operative organization supported by a majority of Protestant denominations, is conducting a nation-wide survey of religious conditions that is certain to throw new light also upon the special problems of the farmer and the farm community.

The broad purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the whole truth as to the country church and particularly the extent to which it is meeting its obligations and opportunities in its own community. What it can do to take a larger share in the every day life of the people and how it may assume a just proportion of all the civic burdens of its constituency are to be determined when all the facts are in hand.

Actual collection of information has been assigned in each of 3,000 counties to residents familiar with local conditions. Their findings are to be examined by all denominational interests of the county in special conferences called for the purpose. These will come to every possible agreement as to programs of local work. Although the data will be certified afterwards for review by state and national inter-denominational conferences, local self-determination will be the basis of action in each instance.

The Interchurch World Movement in itself is simply a working plan intended to afford a means of co-operation. It is not an enterprise for organic church union and does not concern itself with matters of creed or doctrines. It is an outgrowth of the great denominational movements of the last few years.

These, by co-ordinating the work of all agencies, such as mission boards, ministerial relief societies, educational and philanthropic organizations of the denominations were able to make united campaigns and appeals for support that had phenomenal success. Their leaders soon discovered, however, that some of the denominational work came into unnecessary and wasteful competition with

that of other denominations while, among all the enterprises, large fields were being entirely neglected.

The necessity of inter-denominational co-operation became apparent. The need was for an arrangement whereby each church agency could continue its particular work with its own funds and methods, so co-ordinating its plans with those of all the others that duplication and waste might be eliminated. The Interchurch World Movement was the logical outcome. Already its endorser represents 76 denominations with 200,000 churches and a constituency of 50,000,000 souls.

Its first undertaking was to make a survey of religious conditions throughout the world. This is being done abroad through missionaries and mission agencies of all the churches. At home it is being made by means of metropolitan and rural censustakers, with special attention to foreign-language colonies, immigrants, Indians, Orientals, other races and highlanders.

Each rural survey has in mind two things, the individual church and the separate community. The church is examined as to the nature, number, ages, sex, welfare and occupation of its members, the extent of its pastoral influence, its financial methods, its relation to all other churches, to granges, and lodges, and its physical surroundings, such as roads, railroads, trolley lines, etc. The community is examined as to its population, trade territory, social environments, etc.

When complete, it is expected that maps may be drawn of every rural county in the United States, showing every road, railroad, trolley line, church, school, lodge, grange, social center, village, hamlet, town, the boundaries of each church's territory and the situation of every farm house in relation to some church or social center. These maps will be available for every social purpose they can subserve.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

FIFTEEN million copies of the farm schedule have been ordered printed by the Bureau of the Census for use in gathering the agricultural statistics of the nation for the fourteenth Decennial census.

To facilitate the work of taking the census and promote accuracy, large numbers of schedules will be distributed in advance of the enumerator's visit in order that farmers may become familiar with the questions and be prepared to furnish promptly the required data regarding acreage, tenure, values, live stock, and crops.

The Bureau anticipates that the coming census will show an increase of approximately one million farms since 1910, when the number of farms enumerated was 6,361,502, valued at more than 40 billions of dollars.

The enumeration will begin on January 2, 1920, and it is planned to complete the gathering of both population and agricultural figures by February 1.

Can Milo Forage Poison Cattle

A. C. Harper County, wants to know if milo in various stages of maturity, harvested as fodder, can poison cattle if frosted before cutting. Also whether Sudan grass, pastured when wet with dew or rain, will poison cattle or cause them to bloat. He writes as follows: "I have a field of milo in which most of the main stalks are thirty to thirty-five inches tall with well matured heads. Others are in the dough stage. There are numerous side stalks or suckers with heads in various stages of development, some still in the boot. I want to harvest this with the wheat binder. If the frost catches it before I can get it cut, will prussic acid develop in the fodder? If so, will making it into silage be the only safe way to use it? Does the fermentation in the silo destroy the poison? I do not want to put it into the silo if I can avoid it. Will Sudan grass, when standing and wet with dew or rain, poison animals when they eat it or will it bloat them?"

Under certain conditions all of the sorghums develop a poison which makes them very deadly to live stock. Nearly all live stock farmers who have grown cane or others of the sorghums have at some time or other had experience along this line. There is something mysterious about the way this poison develops. Careful investigations have shown that it is prussic acid, one of the most deadly poisons known. For a long time it was thought that only frosted or second-growth sorghums were poisonous. It has been demonstrated, however, that frosting is not any more apt to develop the poison than other conditions. A great deal of careful experimental work has been done by veterinarians and chemists, and the results seem to indicate that the poison usually appears when the crop has been stunted in some way. Usually the most serious outbreaks of this kind of forage poisoning come in extremely dry years. Under favorable conditions tending to promote healthy growth of the crop, the prussic acid seldom if ever develops. With the favorably conditions as to moisture prevailing this fall, there is probably not very much danger of the poison developing in this field of milo.

In only a very few instances has the cured forage been found to contain the poison. For a long time it was assumed that it was only in the green form that sorghums could become poisonous and kill cattle. At the Kansas Experiment Station, however, studies have been made showing that prussic acid does develop even in cured forage. It must be in rare instances, however, for seldom do we hear of animals poisoned by the fodder of any of the sorghums.

Very little is known as to whether

the poison can be present in silage made from sorghums. No instances are on record in which cattle have poisoned by prussic acid in sorghum silage.

In view of the very slight danger from poisoning as a result of frosting, it would seem advisable to let this milo go as late as possible before harvesting. This will give the immature heads a chance to grow and develop, thus adding to the feeding value of the crop.

Sudan grass is a member of the sorghum family, and it has been generally recognized that there is a possibility of prussic acid poisoning as a result of stock grazing on this crop. It seems, however, to be very much less dangerous than others of the sorghum family. So far as we know there have been no reports of prussic acid poisoning from grazing cattle on Sudan grass in Kansas. H. N. Vinall, a sorghum expert in the Department of Agriculture, made the statement a year or two ago that only three authentic instances of prussic acid poisoning by Sudan grass had come to the attention of the Department of Agriculture.

Cattle or sheep are always liable to bloat from eating too heavily of green feed of almost any kind. Alfalfa and clover are particularly apt to produce bloat when eaten green. Bloat is more apt to occur when the animals are very hungry and have been confined to a strictly dry ration. By observing a reasonable amount of caution there should not be much risk in pasturing Sudan grass.

Cow Testing Reports

Only six of the cow-testing associations now in operation in Kansas furnished summaries of the results of their work for August. J. A. Comp of the Morris County association has the highest testing herd for the month with an average production of 39.2 pounds of butter fat and 716 pounds of milk. Second comes W. W. Parr of Shawnee No. 1 with an average production of 37.2 pounds of butter fat and 871.9 pounds of milk. L. E. Johnson of the Harper County association stands third; fourth, W. J. Barnes of the Oswego association; fifth, Louis Koenig of the Dickinson County association, and sixth, Fritts & Post of the Miami County association.

J. A. Comp also heads the list with the highest producing cow for the month, her record being 51.42 pounds of butter fat and 1,023 pounds of milk. Dornwood farm, Topeka, has the second highest cow for the month with a record of 50.64 pounds of butter fat and 1,013.7 pounds of milk.

Mr. Peterson is very anxious to have all the testers furnish him with their monthly reports, and they should be in his office before the fifteenth of the following month. We would urge that the associations endeavor to co-operate with Mr. Peterson, as the publicity given through the letters he sends out is well worth the effort it costs.

College Live Stock Wins

An exceptionally good record was made by our agricultural college in the showing of live stock at the two big Kansas fairs. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the showing this year was that made in the Poland China hog classification. The college has been highly successful in fitting and showing fat steers for a number of years. At Topeka the Poland China Show this year exceeded in numbers and in the keenness of competition any previous show ever made. In a class of fifteen entries the gilts in the college litter of senior pigs won first, second and fourth in the open classification and in the Kansas Poland China futurity, and the first sow in the class was also junior champion sow of the show. When eleven months and ten

days old the gilts in this litter averaged 492 pounds in weight and the boar weighed six hundred pounds. They were not shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, for the reason that it was necessary to ship them back to Manhattan in order to have them ready to go to the National Swine Show at Des Moines in the best possible condition.

In the fat steer classes the college entries won all the firsts and all the championships at both fairs. In the showing of sheep the college entries won fifteen out of a possible twenty championships beside sixty-eight firsts, thirteen seconds, and seven thirds.

The college bred horses won four championships, twenty-three firsts, eight seconds, and three thirds at the two fairs. Murdock de 'Or, the three-year-old Belgian stallion raised by the college and shown at the two fairs, had attained the rather remarkable weight of 2,150 pounds at the age of three years.

E. F. Ferrin has had special charge of the hogs, F. W. Bell, horses, and A. M. Paterson, sheep, and much credit is due these men for the fine showing made. Doctor W. C. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, has given special consideration to the raising and developing of the cattle shown.

Fill Silos to Capacity

Every silo should be filled to its capacity, for rough feed will be high and scarce. The hay and forage markets are going into the fall higher than they have been for several years, and, as we depend on the silage for cheap and economic forage, we should store it to the limit. The silo is our forage cold storage or our food cannery. It is difficult to overstock on this commodity for silage will keep. I recently talked with a gentleman from southern Nebraska who this year fed silage which was eight years old. He reported that it was splendid feed and gave very excellent results.

The capacity of a silo depends largely on how well the forage is packed at the time of filling. It has been found profitable to employ men even at present high prices and put them into a silo to tramp, especially during the last half of the filling. Some men have used goats and sheep for this purpose and felt that they have accomplished profitable results. There is now appearing on the markets silage packers which work by a gasoline engine and which no doubt will greatly add to the capacity and reduce the cost of labor. Many silo users increase the capacity of their silo by refilling after the first filling has settled for, say, two or three days. In this way they are able to add ten or fifteen tons to their silos and this addition is highly appreciated during the early spring months, especially if the grass comes out late, or it can be used during a dry period in the summer. At any rate, I have never yet seen a man who said he had too much silage, but there are thousands of silo users who run out each year before new grass comes or feel the need of extra silage. It is a wise plan to fill your silo full while you are at it. It would be a wise plan, especially this year, to put up an extra silo and run in your shocked corn, for with the prevailing prices of hay it is well to use it sparingly and fodder silage has been proven to be of sufficient value to warrant its making.

—A. L. HAECKER.

Breed Ewes Early

It is advisable to breed ewes early in order that the lambs will be old enough to offer strong resistance to worms when they are turned on pasture. Ewes bred in October and November will lamb in March and April. This will give the lambs from one to two months on their

mothers' milk and grain before they have to combat worms. The principal objection to early lambing is the necessity of having a good barn. However, the expense and trouble from early lambing is more than offset by the ability of the lambs to survive the winter season. Extra feeding of ewes during the breeding season will usually pay. Well-fed ewes are more likely to produce twins.

Competition in Dairy Products

"European needs for dairy products may be largely supplied from pre-war prices in 200 cities have called attention sources within two years' time, and the American dairy industry may again feel foreign competition on home markets." This is the conclusion of Roy C. Potts, specialist in marketing dairy products, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, speaking before a recent meeting of food officials in New York City.

In explaining the work of the Bureau of Markets in gathering and distributing accurate market information on dairy products, Mr. Potts pointed out the stabilizing effect of such information on prices and stated that fluctuating prices at wholesale make for wider margins between producer and consumer, while stabilization permits of greater economy in distribution.

Recently monthly reports on milk prices in 200 cities have called attention to the wide difference in distribution costs prevailing in different sections of the country. While economies in distribution are possible in some communities the speaker pointed out that a saving of 10 per cent in the cost of distribution would make only a very slight saving to the individual consumer. A much greater loss to the public, he said, lies in paying top market prices for inferior qualities of dairy products. He advocated standardization of methods of production and distribution with special attention to more uniform quality of products as one of the great needs of the dairy industry.

Poison Grasshoppers

The grasshopper menace has not passed. There are still enough hoppers in many sections of the state to do considerable damage to new alfalfa and new wheat. The poisoned bran mash mixture has been found the most effective means of heading off the persistent enemy of the Kansas farmer.

George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas Experiment Station, furnished the following formula for the poison bran mash and method of distributing it:

Bran	20 pounds
White arsenic, Paris green, or London purple	1 pound
Syrup or cheap molasses	2 quarts
Oranges or lemons	3 quarts
Water	3 1-2 gallons

"In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran, white arsenic, Paris green, or London purple thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, chop the remaining pulp and the peel into fine bits, or run them through a meat grinder, and add them to the water. Dissolve the syrup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time so as to dampen the mash thoroughly.

"The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons has been found to be not only more attractive, but also more appetizing, and thus eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

A close watch should be kept and just as soon as the grasshoppers move into the edge of the alfalfa or wheat field, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be sown broadcast, early in the morning, along the edge of the crop into which they are moving, or, if they have

already spread into the fields, it should be sown over the infested portions. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover about five acres with the amount of mash made by using the quantities of ingredients given in the above formula. Inasmuch as the grass-hoppers are coming into the alfalfa and wheat from the adjoining fields, it may be necessary to make a second or even a third application of the poisoned mash at intervals of from three to four days."

Beneficence of Dairy Exports

The United States has exported to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1919, the following dairy products: Butter, 29,608,491 pounds; cheese, 16,352,547 pounds; condensed and evaporated milk, 708,556,768 pounds.

This is a great record compared with past years, says A. L. Haecker, a well known dairy authority, and we have a right to feel proud of the good work. This is the equivalent of the production of a hundred pounds of milk from every dairy cow in the United States, or, in terms of quarts, it would be 1,162,140,000. This represents a large and important business which benefits several million people, and there are several million engaged in the production and handling of dairy products. It also stabilizes the industry, as it offers an outlet for the surplus.

There is another side, however, to this export trade, for truly it is a pleasure to know that the products which we sell benefit those who buy. No other foods are so valuable or carry such vital elements as dairy products. All dairy products are rich in vitamins, which is the essential food element to furnish life, vigor and health. We can justly feel proud that we have benefitted our fellowmen by sending them this magnificent consignment. We have saved the lives of great numbers of people. Doubtless many thousands of children have been saved by this supply of condensed milk. The ravages of the great war destroyed the dairy herds of many lands. Cattle were killed for food, owing to lack of fodder. Small numbers only could be maintained. This left the children without their most valuable food. Thousands perished, but many more thousands were saved. Perhaps nothing touches our hearts more quickly or forcibly than the knowledge that little children are dying for the want of food. For us it has been a great privilege to have the opportunity to save these innocent lives and to know that we have brought great joy to the mother's heart and made it possible for her children to live. This should awaken in us a stronger desire to increase our dairy products, for by so doing we will greatly benefit mankind. It should be our aim to produce these dairy foods with wisdom and economy. We should do this service well, and certainly it will return to us many fold.

There is still a great work for us to do. Our Mr. Hoover, now of world fame, has informed us of this great need. The Red Cross and many other similar organizations are doing what they can to feed the starving people, and we are informed that it will require a year or even more of food supplies to save the lives of the stricken nations. There is a wonderful opportunity here in the United States to develop a great dairy enterprise. We are informed that our own people are using less than half the amount of dairy products they should normally use. We are shown that to use these products means a wholesome and economic diet and also one that furnishes health, strength and vigor. For the producer, we can say he is engaged in a stable industry and one which builds up the land, equalizes labor, saves waste, and is altogether beneficial and wholesome. Let us bend our energies to do a greater and better dairy service.

Safeguards Against Fire

Never throw a match away until the last spark is out.

Ashes should never be put into a

wooden barren or box. A metal can is the safest receptacle.

An oil lamp should have a broad heavy base, and the wick should fit securely.

A stove should be well separated from the nearest woodwork, and the nearest woodwork should be protected by a covering of asbestos, sheet iron, or tin. The floor beneath the ashpit should be protected by metal.

Never allow the stove to become red-hot.

Gasoline should never be used for cleaning indoors, because its fumes when mixed with air are more explosive than dynamite and it costs the lives of many people.

Careless smokers are responsible for the loss of millions of dollars worth of property and many lives.

Dispose of all old newspapers, oily rags, wornout clothing, and broken furniture. These things may suddenly catch fire from spontaneous combustion.

Remember that an attic or closet full of empty packing boxes and excelsior, broken mattresses, old hats, a lot of old clothes hanging on hooks, quantities of old newspapers or a trunkful of old letters, with possibly an oily dust cloth or garments used in painting or cleaning and covered with paint or turpentine, is more dangerous than a German aeroplane dropping bombs.

A clean house seldom burns unless a dirty one, in which all kinds of junk are preserved, sets fire to it.

FARMING PLANS FOR KANSAS

(Continued from Page Four)

sas, approximately 60,000,000 bushels are milled in Kansas. The mill feeds produced from this amount of wheat represent about the amount that is fed to livestock in the state. The mill feeds from 60,000,000 bushels of wheat contain not less than 64,800,000 pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, worth at present market prices more than \$26,000,000. When this feed is fed to livestock, approximately 80 per cent of the elements of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, remains in the manure. By using all manure produced as soil fertilizer, Kansas farmers can return to their land not less than 51,840,000 pounds of natural soil fertility.

Barnyard Manure to Increase Yields

One of the commonest forms of waste in Kansas agriculture, in spite of all that has been said upon the subject, is failure to utilize barnyard manure as fertilizer in growing feed and grain crops. In tests at the Kansas Experiment Station covering a period of eight years the application of two and one-half tons of manure to the acre produced an average increased yield of corn of 6.94 bushels to the acre; of alfalfa an average increased yield of 2,207 pounds to the acre, and of wheat an average increased yield of 6.42 bushels an acre. It was proved in these experiments also, that two and one-half tons of manure to the acre is the most profitable amount to apply. An application of five tons of manure to the acre did not produce as great an increased yield to the ton of manure as did the lesser amount.

Nemaha County an Example

The fact that Kansas farmers have not paid attention to conservation of soil fertility is proved by a study made of the yields of corn in Nemaha County, Kansas, covering a period of forty-two years. The figures show how the yields of corn have steadily declined.

The yields have been averaged in six-year periods. For the six years 1875 to 1880, inclusive, the average yield of corn to the acre was forty bushels; for 1881 to 1886, 35.4 bushels; for 1887 to 1892, 33.4 bushels; for 1893 to 1898, 31.3 bushels; for 1899 to 1904, 30.5 bushels, and for the period 1905 to 1910, the average yield to the acre for the county was 26.5 bushels.

Readjustment in the areas planted to the chief crops in Kansas along the lines suggested appear in the table on page four.



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32x4 1/2	8.50
32x4 1/2	2.45
34x4	8.75
34x4	2.50
34x4 1/2	10.25
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Grange Bill for Packer Control

PACKER control legislation is the big interest of farmers in national legislation. The American Institute of Meat Packers has performed a very workmanlike job in surrounding the Kenyon-Anderson Packer Control bill with objections, during the recent hearings, says the October bulletin from National Grange headquarters in Washington, but this has deceived no one, least of all the farmers of the country, as to the fundamental fact that the packers must be controlled, and that by federal legislation, and in the near future.

The National Grange Monthly for October will for the first time pay its respects to the packers and discuss in detail both the Kenyon-Anderson bill, and the substitute legislation which has been submitted by the Washington representative of the National Grange to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, known as The Grange Bill.

J. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange furnishes the following synopsis of the Grange bill for packer control:

The Grange bill provides for a National Food Commission instead of the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the law, of five men to be named for ten years, clothed with regulatory powers defined in the bill, and amply sufficient to prevent unfair competition, the suppression of competition, and excessive prices in sales by, and monopoly or unfair prices in purchases by the packers. It provides for the control of stockyards by the commission, but not for their sale by present owners. It substitutes for the arbitrary licensing system a registration which will bring every packer or other person, firm or corporation attempting to dominate any traffic in food stuffs within the jurisdiction of the Food Commission—on the sound, legal and economical ground that the distribution of food stuffs has become a matter of national policy in which the public concern outweighs personal or private right.

Unlike the Kenyon-Anderson bill which provides for the cancellation and forfeiture of licenses to do business, and a federal receivership, destroying private property. The Grange bill provides instead that any and all complaints against a Packer concern shall be heard and determined by the Commission and the subsequent issuance of such orders by the commission as the evidence may justify, conditioned upon the continuance of the packers business by the packer concern exactly as ordered by the commission; subject to heavy criminal penalties for failure to obey, and without the interposition of any "stay of proceedings" which as provided for in the Kenyon-Anderson bill might mean interminable court delays. In place of this the Grange bill provides for the adjudication in the proper courts of such questions as may arise, while, and not before, the remedy applied by the commission is taking effect. The bill as a whole it is believed is stronger in its control features than the Kenyon-Anderson bill; less dangerous in that no government ownership is possible under its provisions; and more effective because of its elimination of the probability of court delays until after a legal remedy for violation of the orders of the commission has been put into execution. It is based on the Kenyon-Anderson bill, and uses its language in the main, and makes no effort to change the broad general provisions for control, the adoption of rules, regulations, etc., to safeguard public interests, as worked out in great detail, and stated with great force and clearness by Senator Kenyon in his draft of the proposed control legislation.

The National Grange wishes to ask farm people everywhere now—immediately—to write strong letters of approval of the principle of government control of the packers. It is not certain at this time whether or not a majority of Congress favors even this prin-

ciple. If Congress stands square for control, the details of the legislation can safely be left to the leaders of thought and action in the two Houses. What the Grange wants is first to have all farmers out strong for control legislation, unblinded and uninfluenced by the clever and persistent packer propaganda; and then to help get the very best control bill into words which can be framed and passed. Come on now with your letters to your senators and representatives.

Co-operative Stock Shipping

A conference of those interested in co-operative livestock shipping was held in Kansas City September 24. The object was to consider various factors relating to the formation of the proposed National Federation of Farmers Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations, and to select a representative from Kansas to the coming convention in Chicago, when fifteen delegates from as many states will take up the different steps incident to the organization of such an association. Representatives of various farmers' organizations, livestock shipping associations, two state agricultural colleges, the Bureau of Markets, and others were present.

F. L. Thomsen, of the agricultural economics department of the Kansas Agricultural College, who attended this meeting, states that it was one of the five district conferences called for the purpose of considering the organization of a national federation of livestock shipping associations, the others being held at Memphis, St. Louis, Omaha and Sioux City.

E. J. Trospen, organizing secretary, spoke at the Kansas City meeting concerning the objects of this and the other district conferences. He explained the general form of the National Federation, and what has already been done towards perfecting this organization. He brought out such points as the auspices under which the work is being carried on, the program of work outlined, and similar matters.

After a set of resolutions were adopted endorsing the proposed federation, it was decided to place the choice of the Kansas delegate in the hands of the president of the Farmers Union in Kansas, as this organization has done so much to further the co-operative livestock shipping movement in this state.

Mr. Campbell, of the Kansas City office of the Bureau of Markets, called attention to the opportunities offered by that office to this livestock shipping in learning methods of grading livestock and other methods of interest in the terminal markets.

Included in the text of the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, that this conference expresses itself in favor of national organization that will look after claims for losses in transit, poor train facilities and other irregularities in shipping and getting quick action through the yards, reasonable yardage and feed charges, clean pens, adequate yardage, lower insurance rates, needed legislation, (State and National), in securing a uniform and equitable freight rate on live stock, working toward stabilizing the market, and carry on educational work to the end that an uniform and efficient marketing system be adopted by the individual shipping associations, and in general co-ordinating the various shipping associations by securing standard methods of operation, standard accounting systems, improved exchange relations, a general greater efficiency and any other particular line of improvement which it may seem fit to take up.

Much trouble will be avoided among the hogs by providing clean, dry, sleeping quarters. These quarters should be well ventilated but entirely free from draught over the floor. As the weather grows colder, straw should be provided for the hogs' bedding. If the floor is of concrete, a removable slat floor should be provided in the sleeping quarters.

Farm implements are going to be high next year; so put a coat of paint on those that can be made to last through another season.

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State Club Work Grows

(Continued from Page One)

deal jars for the best products canned their jars. In the E-Z Seal contest the first three places were given to the Union Club, Mrs. Jessie Council of Oskaloosa leader; the Wayside club, Miss Mary B. Martin of Havana leader, and the Union Club, Mrs. Oliver Judy of Oskaloosa leader. The winners in the Ball Ideal contest were: first, Valley Star Club, Mrs. Henry Arndt of Emporia leader, and the Excelsior Club, Mrs. Clara Jones of Valley Falls leader; second, Prairie Flower Club, Mrs. Thomas Biber of Burton leader, and Union Community Club, Mrs. I. S. Bearce leader; third, Rinehart Club, Mrs. S. M. Blasser of Chapman leader.

At the Hutchinson fair the first and second places were the same as at Topeka, with the Galt Club of Rice County standing third, the Pleasant View Club of Cowley County fourth, the Jarbola Club of Leavenworth County, Mrs. H. E. Rockwell leader, fifth, and the Valley Star Club of Lyon County, Mrs. Harry Arndt leader, sixth.

In the E-Z Seal contest the Easton Club stood first; Plymouth second; the Union Club of Jefferson County third; Lansing fourth; Industrial Union, of Chanute, fifth; Spring Hill Club of Minneapolis, sixth; Douglas County Club seventh. The Ball Ideal awards were as follows: first, Union Community, Brown County; second, Excelsior Club Valley

B girl consisted of one pair of darned hose, a plain undershirt, a one-piece dress, an apron with bib, and a plain nightgown. Eight prizes of from one to four dollars each were offered to the members of this class. The girls of class A being older, the requirements were a little more difficult. Each exhibit consisted of one pair of darned hose, a trimmed night gown, an underwaist, undershirt with dust ruffle, and a school dress. The prizes were the same as in class B. A special prize of \$5 offered at Topeka for the best three pairs of hose darned by any one member was won by Lydia Ruff of Chase County in Class C, Ruth Ruff of the same county in Class B, and Lucile McKenzie of Republic County in Class A.

Special Club Honors

Garment making club honors at Topeka went to the Wayne garment making club of Republic County, bread club honors to the Glenwood Club of Leavenworth County, garden club honors to the Newman Garden Club of Jefferson County; corn club honors to the Elmont Corn Club of Shawnee County, pig club honors to the Deer Creek Pig Club of Shawnee County, and poultry club honors to the Spring Branch Poultry Club of Anderson County.

Club honors were won at Hutchinson by the following clubs: Oskaloosa Poultry Club of Jefferson County, Jewell Garden Club of Jewell County, Sterling Bread Club of Rice County, the Midland Valley Corn Club of Rice County, the



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Pleasant Hour Canning Club demonstration team of Kincaid, Anderson County, which won first in canning contest at Topeka. In the center is Lou Ada Blunt, captain; on the left Bessie Lowry, and on the right Verle Hickman. The county club leader, Miss Elsie Baird, is looking over the girls' shoulders.

Falls; third, Prairie Flower Club, Harvey County; fourth, Central Club, Woodson County; fifth, Rinehart Club, Dickinson County; sixth, Plymouth Club, Lyon County, and seventh, Powhattan Club, Brown County.

Poultry Club Showing

"One thing brought out in the poultry club exhibit," says J. L. Prehn, in charge of poultry club work, "was the exemplification of the club spirit—'To make the best better.' Quite a number of the exhibitors this year were exhibitors last year and it was interesting to note that some club members who received no award whatever last year were first, second, or third prize winners this year. The winning club at Topeka, the Spring Branch Poultry Club of Anderson County, may attribute their success to the faithful efforts of an earnest local leader. Miss Flora Fuller, the local leader of the winning club, though a busy farm woman, has never hesitated about going out and working with her club members whenever they needed help. She was on the job just before fair time, rounding up their entries and seeing to it that all were sent to Topeka in good time."

The Work of Sewing Clubs

The garment making club work is divided into three classes, class C including girls of ten to twelve years, class B girls of thirteen to fifteen, and class A girls of sixteen to eighteen. Each girl in class C showed one pair of darned hose, a holder, a button, school, or laundry bag, and a little girl's apron made by herself. Nine prizes ranging from 50 cents to \$2 were given for the work of this class. The exhibit of each class

Ellis County Sorghum Club, the Bucyrus Garment-Making Club of Miami County, and first and second pig club honors by the Elmdale and Bazaar pig clubs, both of Chase County. Each of these clubs was awarded a special prize of \$25, with the exception of the pig club winning second honors which was given a prize of \$15. This money is to be used in paying the expenses of one or more representatives from each of the winning clubs to the Agricultural College during Farm and Home Week.

The Club Spirit

No club boy or girl thinks of the farm as merely a place of drudgery and the town as the center of all social life and the only place to go for a good time. The club work not only gives the members very practical preparation for future usefulness, but also helps them to appreciate and enjoy the natural pleasures of the farm, and brings the young people together with an earnest purpose to work for a worthy object. Something of the club spirit is shown in this song, which hundreds of Kansas boys and girls delight in singing to the tune of "Smiles:"

There are boys that take to banking,
There are boys that like the law,
There are boys that think the busy doctor,
Is the one whose life has not a flaw,
There are boys that strive to make big fortunes,
But for us you need not feel alarm
For the boys that we want in the future,
Are the boys on the good old farm.

There are girls that think the city,
Is the only place to go,
There are girls that do not care for cooking,
Or have no time to knit or sew,
There are girls that think the joy of living,
Is a chance about the world to roam,
But the girls that we want in the future
Are the girls of the new farm home.

There are clubs to spend your money
There are clubs to join for fun.
There are clubs to chase along the cattle,
Or with clubs sometimes a game is won.
There are clubs we often swing for dumb bells,
There are clubs that Father took to me,
But of all the clubs you e'er could mention,
Are the Boys' and Girls' Clubs for me.

Reading Aloud to the Child

The value of reading aloud to a child can not be over-stated. In the first place, it establishes a delightful comradeship between parent and child. It builds a lasting foundation of common interest and mutual understanding. The child associates with the face and the voice of his sire much of the dignity and poetry of the book he has heard read. He infers that his father has something of the quality of the author, and he carries with him a grateful memory of the busy man who laid aside his large affairs in order to give pleasure to a small boy.

A father's voice can visualize the printed page to his son even before the son can comprehend the written words. I commenced reading aloud to my daughters before they could understand the spoken words for the reason that the very music of the ballad or the drift of the story enthralled them. It was good

to see them strive to comprehend. It developed their imagination. They are growing toward womanhood now and they are able to tell me that they remember those nights when I read to them, with an emotion which they find it hard fittingly to express. I gave them both, in this way, a feeling for glorious verse, and a love for choice words which has been of the highest value to them up to this time, and which will increase in value as the years pass.

The father should remember that his child's mind is like a phonographic cylinder of most tenacious adhesiveness, and in this understanding he should exercise the greatest care in choosing the impressions which he is about to lay upon it. The younger the child, the more lasting the record. To prove this the father has but to recall his own boyhood and the words which caused indelible scars or laid equally indelible beautiful pictures upon his own mind.

My father did not read to me, but he told me stories, and these stories were of the greatest value to me in my fictional work in after life. I am grateful for all his tales, and it is a special source of satisfaction to me that I have no recollection of ever hearing from his lips an unworthy or ribald jest.—HAM-LIN GARLAND, author of "A Son of the Middle Border," etc., for U. S. Bureau of Education.

Jeffies and jams save butter and taste mighty good any day in the year. A wise housekeeper has plenty of them in her preserve closet.

Label your cans. It saves time and patience to know by the label whether the can you are selecting from your store of preserves is filled with peaches or pears.

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.

Town or Country?

YOU ARE a country woman. Perhaps you have spent your life in the country. Perhaps you have left the town to come to the farm. Of course you prefer the country or you would not continue to live there. "Farm life is pretty strenuous, but it's worth all the drawbacks," says a letter recently received from a young woman who is an enthusiastic lover of the country, after telling of cooking for threshers for two weeks, with washing, ironing, baking, and other things "too numerous to mention."

Why do you like the country so much? A Riley County woman replied to this question: "I believe the work of the country is important to the welfare of our nation and the world. I believe in the wholesome influence of country life. I love its independence. It is no longer lonely. I believe there is a future for the rural community as a social unit. I love the nearness to the processes of nature, and lastly I believe the farm is the best place in the world to bring up my children, with its opportunity for wholesome play and suitable work, the healthful outdoor life, and the freedom from questionable associates."

What feature of country life most strongly appeals to you? What would you miss most if you were suddenly set down in the heart of a city? Let's count our blessings. Won't you sit down and write a post card to this department telling what you love in the country life? It will do you good, and it will help some of the rest of us to appreciate our privileges. If you prefer to mention some things you would like to have different, do that. Most of those things could be remedied if we gave more thought and earnest work to improving conditions. A Shawnee County friend writes:

"My principal reason for wanting to leave the farm is that we may have better educational advantages. Our only daughter is now away from home because we have no high school here. The laws pertaining to schools should be so amended that each community should have a school that would fit the children for college and not necessitate sending them from home at a tender age when they need most to be under their parents' care and protection. I hope that you will agree with me that something should be done."

We would like to hear from some community where something has been done about this problem.

Notes on National Dairy Show

As is fitting in a show devoted largely to an industry which has for its purpose the production of human food, domestic science was given a prominent place at the National Dairy Show being held in Chicago this week. Child welfare was given special attention, all work for women and children at the show being in charge of Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund for Child Welfare of Chicago, one of the country's prominent workers in the interest of better, healthier and more vigorous children.

Examination and scoring of babies and children by experts, baby conferences, and demonstrations in child care were some of the features for mothers. A model one-room rural school house was shown with correct types of windows, heating apparatus, and ventilation. Correct equipment for the physical examination of pupils in these schools was also shown, and the value of this work demonstrated to children and parents.

Demonstrations showed the value of hot school lunches and ways of preparing them. Lectures and moving pictures on child care as well as interesting reels on recreation, weighing and measuring of children, clinics, etc., were given in the Stock Yards Inn, adjacent to the show building.

For the children, entertainment and instruction were happily combined by Cho-Cho, the celebrated clown who has been creating a furore in the East. With his diverting entertainments and sleight-of-hand tricks he is always teaching the important lessons of proper care of the body, proper diet, and how to grow strong and vigorous and healthy.

It may once have been true that:

"When cows fall ill the Government proceeds to take alarm,
And sends a veterinarian to sanitize the farm;
The cow herself is put to bed and plied
With drugs and pills,
And Uncle Sam comes forward when she's cured,
To pay the bills.
But when a baby falls in need of medicine
and care
The Government contends that that is none
of its affair."

But the Government took no such attitude with reference to the National Dairy Show. Of the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress for Government exhibits at this show, a goodly proportion was set aside for the display of the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Education, and the States Relations Service, and these exhibits showed something of the wide scope and far-reaching influence of the assistance being given to homes and schools in their work for the children.

This attitude on the part of our Government and of the management of large national assemblages like the one now drawing to a close in Chicago is of more than local interest. It is evidence that as a nation we are waking up to the fact that the child is the greatest asset not only of the home but also of the community and the state, and these should share in the responsibility for its proper care and education. No better investment can be made by any commonwealth.

Grouping of Utensils

A great deal of time and trouble may be saved if kitchen utensils are arranged so that you can reach them easily. Those used most frequently should be in the most convenient places, near the places where they are used, and those used together near each other. There are really only three kinds of work that belong in the kitchen: the preparation of food, the cooking of food, and the washing of dishes. These center around the work table, the stove, and the sink.

Near the table should be stored everything that is used in the preparation of food for cooking or for the table. This will include baking dishes, bowls, cutlery, knives—bread knife, meat knife, spatula, case knives, and paring knives—forks, cutters, egg beater, flour sifter, grocery supplies, as cereals, flour, salt, sugar, etc., measuring cup, molding board, rolling pin, spice containers, strainers, tins for baking bread, cake, muffins, etc., wooden mixing spoons, and large pieces of equipment which are used frequently, as cake and bread mixers, and meat grinder.

Near the sink should be the dish pan, dish drainer, dish mop, funnel, scrapers for dishes and pots, sink shovel, soap dish, soap shaker, and brushes for cleaning bottles, vegetables, and the sink. On the shelf over the sink may be placed tea and coffee canisters, tea and coffee pots, double boilers, pitchers, saucepans, strainer, and colander.

Near the stove should be the match box, a box for used matches, frying pan,

pot covers, toaster, flour for dredging meats, salt and pepper.

Less used articles, such as griddles, heavy kettles, steamers, waffle iron, and portable oven, may be stored wherever convenient.

This arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

Biting the Nails

I have a little relative, who, in spite of persistent effort on the part of her mother, had the bad habit of biting her nails. She kept them bitten to the quick. She has now become interested in watching them grow. The change was brought about by a little talk substantially as follows:

"Do you know, dear, that your little nails are trying to grow up about the ends of your fingers to protect them and make them stronger and better able to do their work? That is the reason for your nails—their little mission in your body—to take care of your finger tips, and you are destroying them as fast as they put forth the effort."

"They are trying, too, to be beautiful. If you will keep the cuticle carefully pushed down, the little half moons at the base of each, that look now as if they were ashamed to show themselves on such abused nails, will become larger and larger and you will soon have very pretty as well as very useful nails."

The little girl listened attentively to my plea for the nails. The next day a finger slipped up to her mouth in the old way. She instantly withdrew it, exclaiming, "Oh, I almost killed something!" We are now both waiting, impatiently, until they are long enough to be trimmed in just the right way about the slender little finger tips.—FLORENCE E. DOOLEY in American Motherhood.

How to Clean Lace

Measure the length and width if, as in the case of curtains or collars, it is important to keep the original size and shape. Very delicate lace should be basted carefully on a piece of cotton cloth and washed on that to prevent straining. Wash in lukewarm water and soap solution, made by dissolving some good soap in hot water. Squeeze rather than rub out the dirt. Bleach if necessary, by setting in direct sunshine and keeping moist with soap or borax solution. Rinse thoroughly. Restore a faded cream or ecru color by rinsing in clear coffee or tea and stretching immediately. The color of the liquid as seen through a tumbler held up to the light should be the same as that desired in the lace. In drying, stretch on a padded board and pin into its original shape and size. Net or lace curtains may be pinned to a sheet on the floor, or better placed on a curtain stretcher adjusted to the desired size.

Lace may sometimes be cleaned by covering it with warm French chalk, allowing it to stand overnight and then shaking thoroughly.

Ginger Apples

Any apple that holds its shape well in cooking is good for ginger apples. Pare the apples, and cut them in quarters. Cook in boiling water until they are tender. Boil one-half cup of syrup, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of water, and two tablespoons of preserved ginger cut fine, or a piece or two of ginger root, for five minutes. Add the apples, simmer them until the mixture is thick and clear, and seal in sterilized jars.—New York State College of Agriculture.

It pays to buy the best wearing hosiery, standard makes whose dyes and wearing qualities have been proven. Do not buy too short a length. Keep on hand a sufficient supply for frequent changes, as hosiery wears longer if changed frequently.

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On the Pacific Highway. Fine body of land in southern Oregon. Two miles from good country town on Southern Pacific Railroad. This is an excellent stock ranch suitable for either cattle or sheep, or it can be satisfactorily subdivided into three or more farming or stock properties, each such subdivision fronting on country road. Fencing, buildings and water are all sufficient. For further particulars write to

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All good land in high state of cultivation. All fenced hogtight. 18 acres alfalfa. Nearly new brick veneer dwelling, 7 rooms and bath. Horse barn for 12 horses, cow and hay barn for 50 head cattle. Other buildings. One mile from good town, \$16,000. Other farms priced right.

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640 acres of smooth, rich land, suitable for farming, splendid pasture land. Nine miles from Garden City; price \$27.50 per acre. We will put in well and windmill, enclose section with three wire fence, build a five room frame house and small barn at this price. It will pay good income used for pasture, and big income if farmed. Write for our farm list.
Niquette & Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

FASHION DEPARTMENT

Price of All Patterns, 10 Cents



2978. A New One Piece Model—Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5 1/2 yards of 42-inch material. 2983. One Piece Dress for Mother's Girl—Cut in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 will require 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. 2987. A Stylish Gown—Waist 2987 is cut 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2995 is cut in sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge with plaits extended is about 2 1/2 yards. Two separate patterns, 10 cents for each pattern. 2968. A Chic Model for a School Dress—Cut in 4 sizes: 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 will require 4 yards of 44-inch material.



2974. Girl's Dress with Guimpe—Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe, and 2 3/4 yards for the dress. 2986. A Good Work Apron—Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. 2982. A Pleasing Dress for the Growing Girl—Cut in 4 sizes: 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 will require 6 yards of 27-inch material. 2650. A Good Service Dress—Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 yards at the foot.

Pattern Notes

A new one-piece model suitable for satin, velvet, taffeta, serge, or gabardine is dress 2978. The tunic portions may be of contrasting material. Brown taffeta with georgette in a matched shade would be good for this design. Waist 2987 and skirt 2995 combine to make the graceful creation shown. Blue serge more are here used. Taffeta and serge or crepe de chine and satin would also be effective.

No. 2650 is a good style for gingham, chambray, galatea, drill, percale, and other cotton fabrics, or serge, gabardine,

and flannelette. The right front closes over the left.

The work apron has deep convenient pockets, which may be omitted if desired. These may be made of plain color material to match the figure in the dress goods. The neck and sleeves could also be faced with bands of the plain color.

For the growing girl several good models are shown this week. No. 2968 is good for check or plaid suiting, for serge or velour, gabardine, or voile. It may also be used for gingham, percale, seersucker, linen, taffeta, or velvet. The skirt is attached to an underwaist. No. 2983 is a trim one-piece dress. As illustrated, brown checked gingham was combined with white repp. Blue chambray might be used with checked or plain gingham or linen with the vest and other trimming embroidered. This model is good also for serge, challie, gabardine, velvet, taffeta, or poplin. No. 2726 is a jumper dress which may be made of poplin, repp, serge, gabardine, silk, or velveteen, with guimpe of crepe, lawn or silk. Brown poplin for the dress with smoke color crepe or silk for the guimpe would be very pretty. Blue serge or silk with white batiste or organdie for the guimpe is also pleasing. No. 2982 has good lines and, though simple, is smart and becoming. The tunic portions may be omitted. Serge in blue or brown would be good for this. Also gingham, linen, chambray, repp, and poplin.

Preserved Watermelon Rind

Cut one pound of watermelon rind into one-inch squares, removing peel and all the pink part. Soak over night in lime water—one ounce of lime to two quarts of water. The following morning let stand for two hours in clear water. Drain well, then drop into boiling water and boil rapidly for ten minutes. Drain again and add gradually to the syrup (made by boiling together three cups of sugar and three pints of water). Add to this the juice of one-half lemon and three extra slices of lemon. Cook until the lemon is tender and transparent. Allow to stand until cold, arrange the pieces attractively in the jars, garnishing with slices of lemon. Cover with the syrup. Process fifteen minutes and seal.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mustard Pickle

- 1 pint whole small cucumbers
- 1 pint sliced cucumbers
- 1 pint small whole onions
- 1 cup beans
- 3 green sweet peppers
- 3 red sweet peppers
- 1 pint green fig tomatoes, or 1 pint cauliflower

Dressing—

- 1 quart vinegar
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons powdered mustard
- 1/2 tablespoon turmeric
- 1 tablespoon celery seed.

Cut all vegetables before measuring—tomatoes into halves, cucumbers into slices, string beans into one and one-half inch lengths diagonally or on the bias, and chop peppers. All vegetables should be tender, and the whole cucumbers not longer than two and one-half inches.

Place all vegetables into brine over night, then freshen in clear water for two hours. Let these vegetables stand in liquor of one-half vinegar and one-half water for fifteen minutes, then scald in the same liquor.

To make mustard dressing, rub all the dry ingredients together until smooth, then add the hot vinegar slowly, stirring to make smooth paste. Cook over pan of water, stirring carefully, until the sauce thickens. Then drain the vegetables thoroughly and pour the mustard dressing over them while hot. Mix well and pack in sterilized jars. Process ten-ounce jars for twenty minutes at 180 degrees F (simmering).—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dumplings

- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons butter
- 1/2 cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in butter with knives and add milk grad-

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 60,000 farmers for 5 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order. SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

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WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE FOR MANUFACTURER. Address E. F. Bornemann, Corp., Patterson, N. J.

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AGENTS—BIG MONEY SELLING EUCA Alba Medicinal and toilet goods. Big repeater sales. Send 25 cents for guaranteed sample and particulars. Euca Alba Drug Co., Topeka, Kansas.

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WILL SACRIFICE MY 150-ACRE WHEAT and clover farm in Labette County for \$50 per acre. Write me soon if you want this good little farm. Fred Dial, Irving, Kansas.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP and management of Kansas Farmer, published weekly, at Topeka, Kan. For October 1, 1919. Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. J. Cody, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the manager of Kansas Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption.

President and Editor—G. C. Wheeler, Topeka, Kan.
Business Manager—W. J. Cody, Topeka, Kan.

Publisher—The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kan. (A corporation.)
Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:

T. A. Borman, Chicago, Ill.
M. A. Low, Topeka, Kan.
S. H. Pitcher, Topeka, Kan.
John R. Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.
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Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

None.

(Signed) W. J. CODY, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of September, 1919.

(Seal.) S. H. PITCHER, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 17, 1923.

ually, using a knife for mixing. Toss on a floured board and roll out to one-half inch in thickness. Shape with a biscuit cutter, first dipped in flour. Place closely together in a buttered steamer, put over a kettle of boiling water, cover closely and steam twelve minutes.

A little more milk may be used in the mixture, when it may be taken up by spoonfuls, dropped and cooked on top of stew.

Pickled Apples

- 2 cups apples cut in eighths
- 1/2 cup syrup
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup vinegar
- 1 cup water
- Cinnamon stick
- Cloves
- 3 slices lemon

Bring the syrup, the sugar, the vinegar, the water, and the spices to the boiling point. Add the apples. If they are a variety that will hold their shape well they should be cut in fairly thin slices in order that the flavor of the pickle solution may penetrate. Cook the mixture slowly until the apples are clear and tender. Seal in sterile jars.—New York State College of Agriculture.

HONEY.

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

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NEW CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY, 120 pounds, \$25; bulk comb honey, 116 pounds, \$30. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY B. E. LISTER, WHOSE residence is the northeast quarter of 15-6-37 of Sherman County, Kansas, on the 7th day of June, 1919, one three-year-old heifer, weight 800 pounds, color red, branded "C," appraised at \$50. One steer coming two years old, color all red, bob tail, appraised at \$50. One steer coming two years old, color black, face black with white ring, appraised at \$50. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk.

HOGS.

250 CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND sows, spring and yearling record. Liberty bonds accepted. Earl Bloom, Bridgewater, Iowa.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS AND pullets—Having sold our farm we will reduce our flock one-half. These are the same heavy egg producers we sell eggs from, all over the country. Prices \$2.50 each, best. Second \$2, third \$1.50. W. I. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kansas.

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

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TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS, recently fresh, and a bull calf, for sale. J. W. Marley, Oswego, 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 Holsteins Place, Whitewater, 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 sorghum. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. Spearman, 927 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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Kansas Farmer

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Proper Housing for Poultry

IT IS not always possible to locate the house in the place best suited for the fowls. When convenient, however, the house should be located on a southern or eastern slope, as they are warmer and dryer. The snow melts quicker than on level ground or on opposite slopes, therefore furnishing a much more desirable winter and early spring range for the laying flock. The air is also dryer and warmer on the slopes than in the bottom of ravines. Shelter from both the wind and sun should be considered. Trees and shrubs help to furnish this protection.

A poultry house to be thoroughly successful should furnish the fowls with protection from dampness, drafts, filth and other causes of discomfort, as well as from diseases and from their larger enemies. Such a house will admit sunlight, provide ample floor space, and be easy to clean and disinfect.

Types of Houses

Houses are of two general types, so far as service is concerned. These are the portable and permanent types. Both types appear in many styles and shapes. The particular style of house makes little difference so long as the conditions it furnishes are good. Every farm should have, in addition to the permanent chicken house, and many farms will find it an advantage to have more than one. They are desirable in raising young stock, which should be on fresh ground each season. Such a house equipped with a portable hover, may be used to raise chicks from hatching to maturity. Farmers in the southwestern part of the state have been reported as saving part of an alfalfa crop in grasshopper years by hauling portable houses full of chickens to the alfalfa field and allowing the chickens to subsist on grasshoppers and alfalfa. This also works successfully in saving waste grain.

Permanent House Floors

Portable house floors are from necessity of wood. For permanent houses, however, concrete and building tile floors are coming rapidly into favor. They are easily cleaned, rat proof, long-lived, and practically as cheap as board floors. If properly constructed and well littered with straw, they are not cold or damp. With concrete floors the moisture may be kept out by putting in coarse rock as a floor foundation.

In building poultry houses in the more northern states it is the rule to have the house tight on three sides. The south side should be boarded up from the ground from thirty to thirty-six inches. Above the boarding a small amount of glass may be used. The balance of the south side should be left open. A muslin or burlap curtain may be provided for Kansas winters, but during the summers there must be ventilation from the north side if it is to be comfortable for the fowls. It must also be so arranged that the birds will not be in a direct draft when on the perch.

A door under the eaves should be so made that it can be tightly closed during the cold months. At this station roofing paper is always tacked over the closed door during the winter as an extra precaution.

Make Fixtures Simple

The poultry-house fixtures should be simple, few in number and portable. They will usually consist of a perch, with or without a dropping board, a feeding shelf, nests, and a broody coop.

The perches should provide six to eight inches of room for each fowl and be fourteen inches apart. Overcrowding is very likely to be followed by an epidemic of colds or roup. All perches should be on the same level, to avoid the crowding that results from the effort of

all to sleep on the top perch. The common material used for perches is two-inch by three-inch lumber. It may be placed on edge and the upper edges rounded to avoid bruising the feet.

If it is desirable to save the droppings for gardening purposes or to put nests under the perches, it will be necessary to provide a dropping board. This should be made of good matched material so that there will be a minimum of cracks for mites to hide in. It should be removable, so that the ends may be easily accessible for spraying. A dropping board also keeps the straw under the perches clean for scratching. A house will thus accommodate more chickens than where a dropping board is not used.

A good nest should be roomy, easily cleaned and sprayed, dark and conveniently located. For most farm fowls a nest fourteen inches square and eight inches deep is a good size. There should be one nest for every five hens in flocks of ordinary size.

Hens are quite likely to roost on the edges of the nests during the molting season and foul them, owing to the fact that their bodies are tender from growing feathers and they try to escape the crowded perch. It is a great advantage to be able to close the nests at time of the evening feeding. This is accomplished by means of a slide door.

A feeding shelf may be constructed to keep the feed hopper and water up out of the way of the floor litter. It is scratched about by the hens. It should be made of slats set two inches apart, thereby being partially self-cleaning. A broody coop is a convenience every house for breaking up broody hens. It should be provided with slatted bottom, so that it will be easy to clean and there will be no accumulation of nesting material.

Caring for Chicken House

The poultry house should be littered at all times with straw eight to twelve inches deep. This should be renewed whenever it becomes damp, badly broken up or so full of droppings that grass thrown down are not quickly lost from sight.

Where a dropping board is used it should be cleaned frequently—once a week is satisfactory—because disease germs and mites accumulate here. If not removed, the feet of the birds become very foul, causing a large percentage of dirty eggs.

As a matter of precaution against disease, the poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned and then soaked every part with a three per cent solution of a good stock dip at least once every year.—Kansas Bulletin.

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir: I went yesterday to the cat show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

GERMOZONE The Best Poultry Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canaries, and other birds or pet animals. Germozone is a universal and powerful remedy for colds, influenza, croup, sore throat, loss of voice or cough, lung trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, scabs, dandruff, lice, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin diseases, and all other ailments of skin or mucous membrane. "My hens have never done so well as this year and have lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kuppel, Walker, Ia. "I cannot get grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household pets."—Mrs. Wm. Hoepfel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppets are before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo. "I know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo. Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha, Neb. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 461, OMAHA, NEB.

THE BIGGEST BEST POLANDS TO SELL THIS YEAR

Sell in My Sale at
Savannah, Mo., Monday, October 20th.

35 -- Tried Sows and Yearling Gilts -- 35

The most wonderful opportunity of the season to get valuable big tried sows and yearling gilts sold open.

THE BLOOD OF THE GREATEST BOARS OF THE BREED
One of the greatest lot of tried sows and gilts that will be sold in any sale this year. They sell due to the fact that I cannot hold a bred sow sale this year. They represent the blood of the following great boars. Big Bob, King of Wonders, A Wonder, Big Jones, Giant Buster, Big Joe and several by the great Hillcrest farm herd boars, Hillcrest Blackbone and Hill-

crest King, two of the biggest and most richly bred and best breeding boars in Missouri. Among the attractions are three yearlings out of Princess Pat, they are out of a daughter of Buster Best that I sold for \$1,200. Many hog judges have said they look like their mother and are the real Buster Best type and will prove attractions in any herd. Sale will be held at Savannah, Mo., just north of St. Joe, electric line car every hour from St. Joe. All are immuned. Write for catalog.

Auctioneers: R. E. Miller, Will G. Lockridge.

W. K. James, Avenue City, Missouri

Poland China Sale Orchardale Farm

Sale on the farm, 1 mile from Blair, Kansas

Thursday, October 23, 1919

Nineteen Spring Boars. Twenty-six Spring Gilts. Five Yearling Sows sell open, sired by McClelland's Big Jones by Gerstdale Jones.

Big Bone Bob by Caldwell's Big Bob

Model Big Timm, a grandson of Both Big Bob and Big Timm
Smooth Big Bone Long Joe

We will sell the tops of over 160 spring pigs sired by these three boars.

REMEMBER THE DATE—

Thursday, October 23

We will show you a splendid offering of big, stretchy, selected boars and gilts in this sale.

Herd Immune.

Send in your name for a catalog, and come to this sale.

W. D. McCLELLAND & SONS
Blair, Doniphan County, Kansas
J. C. PRICE, Auctioneer

Poland China Sale

WE ARE OFFERING FIFTY HEAD

Of the best of Spring Boars and Spring Gilts, the tops from our herd, and we believe this will be

The Big Fall Event in Kansas

At GYPSUM, KANSAS

Friday, October 17, 1919

THE ATTRACTIONS: EVERY LOT LISTED

Including sons and daughters of the four good sires in service, and of

Col. Jack Mabel's Jumbo Buster Over Giant Jones
Big Bone Leader Bob Wonder Buster's Model

We ask your attendance strictly on the merits of the offering.
Send for the catalog and come to sale.

COL. J. C. PRICE, Auctioneer

ADAMS & MASON,
GYPSUM, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**HOLSTEINS!**

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

T. R. Maurer & Co.

EMPORIA - - - - - KANSAS

Collins Farm Holsteins

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

Collins Farms Co., Sabetha, Ks.

PRACTICALLY PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
WHITEWATER, - - - - - WISCONSIN.

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

Holstein Bull

FOR SALE—Coming yearling bull. Tuberculin tested. From Federal accredited herd. Dam on year test. Production to date, 273 days 15,215 lbs. milk, 510 lbs. butter fat. Sire Butterboy 18th breeding. Sires dam 22½ lb. butter record as 2-year-old.

JAY B. BENNETT,

HOLTON, - - - - - KANSAS.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

H. B. COWLES

608 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

J. P. MAST, - SCRANTON, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS.**Woodell's Durocs**

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

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

PETFORD'S DUROCS

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

JOHN W. PETFORD, Saffordville, Kansas

DUROC BOARS

FOR SALE—Fifteen choice spring boars and one fall yearling that are too good to send to market. Priced at \$60 to \$80 for spring boars, \$100 for fall yearling. First check or draft gets choice. Guaranteed right and of choice breeding.

S. B. REPLOGLE, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

DUROC BOARS

For Sale—15 spring boars priced to sell. Come and see me.

Louis Mc Collam, Kincaid, Kan.

DUROC BOARS

May farrow. Sires, Golden Orion 239687 and Indicator Chief 290295. Nice high-back boars. \$40 each. First check gets choice.

J. P. COPENING - IOLA, KANSAS

HORSES AND MULES.**PERCHERON HORSES**

For Sale—Three 3-year-old mares, two 2-year-olds, three aged mares with spring colts. Two yearling stallions priced to sell.

L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANSAS

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

PERCHERON SALE

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

PERCY E. LILL - MOUNT HOPE, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.**RED POLLED BULLS**

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

J. H. FERGUSON - GYPSUM, KANSAS

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

POLAND CHINAS**Barnsdale Polands**

For Sale—Poland China gilts bred to Wonder Price and Jumbo Uhlman. Also a few choice spring boars, priced reasonable. Write or come and see my herd.

R. L. Barnes, Grenola, Kansas

CLINTON HERD BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

DEMING RANCH**POLANDS**

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

Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

H. O. Sheldon, Herd Manager

MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

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

H. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Sired by Buster Price out of King Joe's Lady 4th. Herd prospects. Come and see my herd.

H. O. MOTT, - WHITE CITY, KAN.

Poland China Boars and Gilts

10 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, priced \$35 to \$50. First check gets choice. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Willis R. Coleman, Lawrence, Kansas.

Route 5.

BIG-TYPE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS

Priced reasonable. Registered. Immuned. Write Marmon McWilson, Rice, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

PIONEER HERD POLANDS

Black Buster and Columbus Wonder at Head of Our Herd

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

F. Olivier & Sons

DANVILLE - - - - - KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.**BROOKSIDE JERSEYS**

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

THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS.

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM

Registered Jersey bulls of choice breeding from high producing cows. Ready for Service. Priced low. U. S. Government tuberculin test.

TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

HORN DORSET SHEEP**HILLSDALE DORSETS**

Registered and bred Dorset Ewes, one and two years old, for sale.

H. C. La Tourette, Owner, R. 2, Oberlin, Ks.

Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association

PARK E. SALTER, Pres.
Humboldt, Kans.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale—A few young bulls and a few choice spring boars and gilts. We hold February bred sow sale and annual Shorthorn sale in June, 1920. Write us your wants.

C. S. NEVIUS & SON - CHILES, KANSAS

PEARL SHORTHORNS

Bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, six to 18 months, for sale. Reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANS.
DICKINSON COUNTY.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Bull, Sultan Seal.

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

Barrett & Land

Overbrook - Osage County - Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

FRANK GRAGG - DENISON, KANSAS

Snowdon Herd Shorthorns

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

D. N. PRICE - BAILEYVILLE, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

J. R. ELY - - - - - MARION, KANSAS

ALL SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

MARKS LODGE

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

SHORTHORN BULLS

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

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

WANT SHORTHORNS THAT COMBINE BEEF AND MILK

We receive many inquiries for Shorthorns that combine beef and milk. We urge that all who are hand-milking Shorthorn cows join the Milking Shorthorn Cattle Club of America, J. L. Torrey, Secretary, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago. Grass-fat Shorthorn steers have topped the Chicago market. In the Record of Merit there are listed 339 Shorthorn cows of all ages whose records average over 8,000 pounds of milk annually. Send for literature.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
13 Dexter Park Avenue Chicago, Illinois

SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

HICKORY POINT FARM SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN W. SHERWOOD, Dunavant, Kansas
Jefferson County

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

FOR SALE.

Lavender King and Red Stamp

IN SERVICE.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd headed by Marquis Cumberland, a grandson of Cumberland Last, a first prize bull at Iowa State Fair. For sale—a few young bulls and females. Come and see my herd.

Willis R. Coleman, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Ks.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

SPOTTED POLANDS.

Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.

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

AUCTIONEERS.

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

JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ANGUS CATTLE.
Geo. Dietrich, Carbondale, Kansas.
RED POLLED CATTLE
Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

Hereford Cattle Sale

At Farm Near Marion, Kan., Oct. 28th

80 head Hereford cattle consisting of 40 mature cows, several have spring calves at side and bred again to Wiley Fairfax and Buddy L. 25 yearling heifers and 8 yearling bulls, real herd bull prospects. I will also offer one herd bull, Buddy L. Please send for catalog and come to my sale. I am selling some of my best cattle.

Paul E. Williams, Marion, Ks.

Auctioneers: Col. Fred Reppert, Col. J. J. McLinden, Col. Carson & Lowe.

POLAND CHINA SALE

At Farm Near
Stilwell, Kan., Monday, Oct. 20, 1919

FORTY-FIVE HEAD

25 spring boars and 20 spring gilts sired by Model Big Jones (319559) he by Big Jones and out of Lady Jumbo, and Equality Bob, he by Big Bobs' Equal and out of Zelma Orphan. My sows are by A. King, Wedds Long King, King Wonder 2nd.

My offering of gilts are the best I have ever sold, they have outgrown part of the boars, but I am selling a lot of good boar pigs.

ALL IMMUNED

Please send for catalog and come to sale.

L. V. O'KEEFE

BUCYRUS, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Col. R. L. Harriman, Col. H. M. Justice.

Laptad Stock Farm

14th Semi-Annual HOG SALE

LAWRENCE, KANS. WED. OCT. 22

POLANDS and DUROCS, BOARS and GILTS

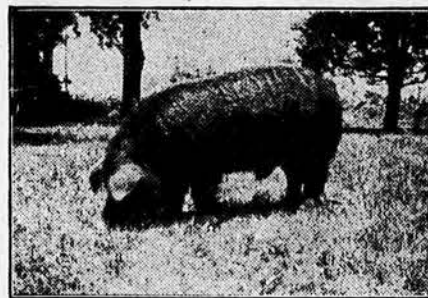
The Leading Blood Lines of Each Breed

EVERYTHING CHOLERA IMMUNE

Write For Illustrated Catalogue

Auctioneers, Rule & Crews, Clerk, Merchants Nat'l Bank

**25
Poland
Chinas**



**25
Duroc
Jerseys**



FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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W. J. Cody, Manager Stock Advertising
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Personal mail may have to be held
for several days, or be delayed in
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for mistakes occurring thereby

CLAIM SALE DATES.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 15—P. E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

Herefords.

Oct. 29—Miller & Manning, Council Grove, Kan.

October 28—Paul E. Williams, Marion, Kan.

Oct. 30—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale, Council Grove, Kan.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 5—Ed Stouckle, Peck, Kan.

Nov. 6—Peabody Shorthorn Sale, Peabody, Kan.

Nov. 6—O. A. Homan, Manager.

Nov. 26—North Kansas Shorthorn sale, Concordia, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns.

Nov. 11—J. E. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Holsteins.

Oct. 12—Linwood Calf Club Sale, Linwood, Kan.

Nov. 14—Holstein Calf Club Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—W. J. O'Brien, manager.

Nov. 15—Breeders' Holstein Sale, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 12—H. L. Glover, Grandview, Mo.

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

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 20—W. K. James, St. Joseph, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

Oct. 22—L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kansas.

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

Oct. 23—McClelland & Sons, Blair, Kan.

Oct. 30—John D. Henry, LeCompton, Kan.

Jan. 21—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham, Kan.

Feb. 11—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
Feb. 25—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn.

Durocs.

February 20—B. W. Conyers, Marion, Kan.

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

Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 11—John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan.

Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.

Jan. 22—Sisco & Doerschlag, Topeka, Kan.

Feb. 24—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 25—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Chester Whites.

Feb. 12—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Oct. 29—George G. Eakin & Son, Delia, Kan.

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

H. C. La Tourette of Oberlin, Kansas, owner of one of the finest flocks of Horn Dorset sheep in the southwest, reports his flock doing well. Mr. La Tourette has been breeding Horn Dorsets for years and has found them very profitable. A feature of his flock at this time is the very fine lot of registered bred ewes.

Paul E. Williams of Marion, Kansas, has announced October 28 for his annual sale of Hereford cattle. On this date 80 will be cataloged including 40 head of mature cows several have large spring calves at side and all bred for early spring calves to the two herd bulls, Wiley Fairfax and Buddy L, also 25 choice yearling heifers and 8 young bulls that are real herd bull prospects. Mr. Williams will offer the great herd bull Buddy L. This bull is a tried sire having been in service on the Williams farm for the past two years. He has shown a fine lot of calves. Mr. Williams is retaining in the herd for breeding stock a choice lot of Buddy L. heifers that are a fine compliment to this sire.

C. W. Taylor of Abilene, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of shorthorn cattle in Kansas, has raised a splendid lot of spring calves, both reds and roans. Mr. Taylor grows his cattle mostly on grass and alfalfa hay. They are not fat or pampered but kept growing in a way that insures their future usefulness. A feature of the herd at this time is a fine lot of young stock including a lot of promising young bulls.

Ed. Stouckle of Peck, Kansas, has cataloged 50 Shorthorn cattle and will sell at the farm near Peck, Kansas, on November 5th. 35 head of mature cows most of them have calves at foot and rebred again to the great herd bull Cumberland Diamond. 5 head of long yearlings will be sold open, sired by Cumberland Diamond, also 10 extra good yearling bulls, several are real herd bull prospects.

Spotted Poland China Hog Sale

At farm eight miles north and two east of Rossville, Kansas, one mile north and three east of Delia, Kansas.

On October 29, 1919



Geo. C. Eakin & Son,

Delia, Kansas

50 head, 25 spring and fall boars, 25 spring and fall gilts, 10 tried brood sows. Most of the boars and gilts are sired by Master Pride, he by Master K, dam Oxford Girl. All sows sold open. Please send for catalog and come to sale.

Judge W. K. James of Avenue City, Mo., has cataloged 35 head of choice tried brood sows and fall yearling gilts. They are of the most popular up to date breeding blood of some of the most noted Poland China boars, Big Bob, King of Wonders, A Wonder, Big Jones, Giant Buster and Big Joe. The sale will be held right in Savannah, Mo., October 20. Electric car will run every hour from St. Joe, Mo. This offering promises to be one of the good lots to be sold in any sale this fall and of extra good blood lines.

The Poland China sale of Ezra T. Warren of Clearwater, Kansas was held as advertised on October 3rd. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition—12 spring gilts sold for an average of \$95.20 and 22 boars sold for an average of \$71.15 per head. No record prices were made yet the sale was a quick snappy sale. The total returns were very satisfactory to Mr. Warren, who will hold a bred sow sale, January 24th, 1920 and sell a lot of splendid tried brood sows, bred to Big Lunker and Warren's Big Timm.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE

Registered Shropshire Rams, Yearlings and Lambs.
Also my Shorthorn herd bull, King Archer.
W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.



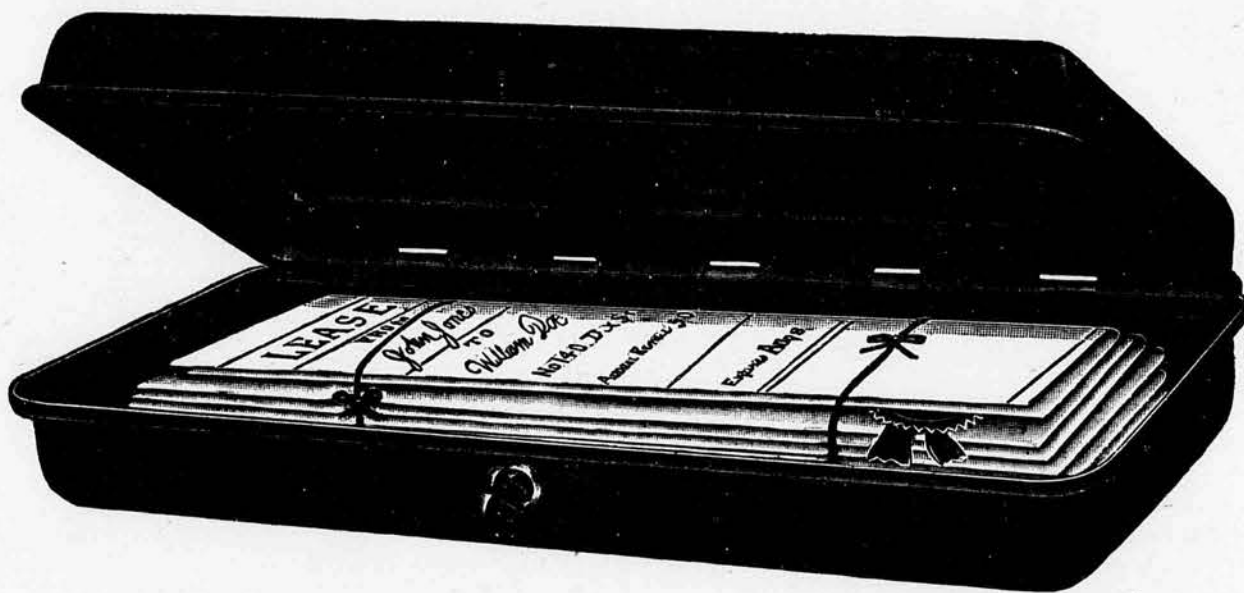
Black-faced big, hardy bucks, lively rustlers, and right ready for business. Registered Shropshires. Crated or in car-lots. Everyday prices.
HOWARD CHANDLER,
Chariton, Iowa.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

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

Keep Your Pedigrees Where You Can Find Them

Have a Safe Place For Your Deeds, Notes, Mortgages, Liberty Bonds, Insurance Papers, Wills, Jewelry, Valuable Letters, Etc.



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