

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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## Winter Irrigation for Western Kansas

Profitable Crops Result from Pumping Water on Soil in Winter

**D**URING the past three or four years there has been a decided increase in the interest in irrigation in western Kansas, says George S. Knapp of the Garden City Branch Experiment Station in a recent article. The severe drouths which have been experienced during this period have done much to do with this increased interest. The successful development of irrigation agriculture in western Kansas involves a large number of different factors. One of the important factors relates to labor, the supply of which ordinarily is short, particularly during the growing season. For several years experiments relating to problems of irrigation agriculture in western Kansas have been in progress at the Garden City Branch Station. One of these experiments has had to do with determining the feasibility of winter irrigation; that is, the artificial application of water to the soil between harvest time in the fall and planting time the following spring.

**Advantages of Winter Irrigation**

Wherever winter irrigation can be successfully carried on in western Kansas, it is to be recommended. It offers many advantages. It utilizes labor during the winter months when labor is the most plentiful and requires correspondingly less labor during the busier months of the year. It allows the farmer that does a great deal of labor to do a larger portion of the farm work during the winter months when labor is cheaper.

Other noteworthy advantages of winter irrigation are as follows: Water applied during the winter months has more time to penetrate into the soil, and consequently penetrates to greater depth than if applied during the growing season. This serves to open the zone in which the plants can grow. Where water is applied in amounts of from four to six inches during the growing season it seldom has time to penetrate more than from one to three feet before the hot sun, wind, and the rapidly growing crop have taken out enough to arrest its downward movement. Thus the subsoil is kept too dry for root development, and the roots are compelled to spread out near the surface instead of being allowed to grow downward. The feeding zone is thus limited to the first few feet of soil, which is subjected to high temperatures during the hot summer months, causing the plants to suffer.

A loam soil, such as that in western Kansas, will hold from two to three inches of water per foot of depth. That being true, an application of fifteen inches of water will penetrate it from five to eight feet deep. The roots of nearly all farm crops will go to that depth if moisture conditions are favorable. The roots, therefore, may have nearly three times the feeding zone they could have if this amount of water was to be applied in three applications, ag-

gregating fifteen inches, during the growing season. This is of considerable importance if large yields are to be secured.

Much more plant food is liberated where the water has had time to saturate the soil thoroughly. This is due not only to the fact that the feeding zone is deepened, but also to the fact that plant food is liberated more rapidly from soil that is fairly moist.

Thawing and freezing greatly improve the texture of the soil. The freezing process expands the soil and breaks up the soil particles. Thawing then leaves the soil in a loosened condition. Dry soil is not affected by the action of frost to the extent that wet soil is; therefore soil that has been irrigated in the fall and is wet through the winter will be in a better physical condition in the spring than dry soil.

Often water applied to a growing crop, especially one suffering for water, will produce excessive vegetation growth when the crop should be making grain. Or it may cause the plants to start a new growth and greatly delay maturing. If the crop were able to extend its root system for food and moisture, as might be the case on winter-irrigated land, a more normal growth would be produced and earlier maturity result.

Thus from the standpoint of crop production as well as from that of saving summer labor it is desirable that winter irrigation be practiced in western Kansas wherever possible.

### Results of Experiments

Experiments at the Garden City Branch Experiment Station covering a period of five years have shown that sufficient water can be stored in the soil by winter irrigation alone to produce good crops of corn, kafir, milo and certain other row crops. The soil on which these experiments were made is a deep silt loam, representative of most of the

upland in the western part of the state. Good yields have been obtained each year with all crops grown on the winter-irrigated land. At the same time, with the exception of the wet season of 1915, unirrigated land produced practically nothing.

Boone County White corn produced fifty-eight bushels to the acre on winter irrigated land in 1916; in 1917, thirty bushels; and twenty bushels in 1918. In 1916 winter irrigated land produced thirty bushels to the acre of Blackhulled White Kafir; in 1917, forty-six bushels; and in 1918, forty-eight bushels. Of milo, winter-irrigated land produced thirty-five bushels in 1916, thirty-three bushels in 1917, and fifty-three bushels in 1918.

For the 1916 crop, fourteen inches of water was applied in December of the preceding year; for the 1917 crop, fourteen inches of water was applied in November of the preceding year; and for the 1918 crop, eighteen inches of water was applied in the early spring before planting time. None of the crops was irrigated during the growing season.

### Winter Irrigation Methods

Mr. Knapp points out that the soil must be put in proper condition to receive winter irrigation. If not, it is difficult to get it to take at one application the large amount of water required (14 to 18 inches in the experiments at the Garden City station). If a large amount of water is applied to ground in poor condition an uneven irrigation results, an excessive amount soaks away in low parts of the field, much of it going below the reach of crop roots and being lost, while the higher ground will not receive enough water to carry the crop to maturity.

Both deep plowing and blank listing are good preparations for winter irrigation. If the ground is fairly level, listing will put it in good shape with a

minimum of labor. The water can then be turned on until the lister furrows are full. Land that slopes materially should be listed on contour lines or prepared by deep plowing. The loose plowed ground obstructs the flow of water and gives it time to soak in. The surface soil also is capable of taking up a great deal of water when loosely plowed.

Neither of these methods involves unnecessary labor. Plowing or listing would have to be done before the next crop is planted, and whether irrigated or unirrigated, the ground is left in better shape in the spring if it is plowed or listed in the fall. Where the ground has been listed, the ridges can be split in the spring and it is ready for planting, or if it has been plowed, a double disking will put it in excellent shape to plant with a surface planter.

Surface planting is an excellent method for winter-irrigated land, as it is not necessary to list to get the crop down to moist soil. The surface soil is warm and a better germination is secured. In addition to this, one man can plant more than twice as fast with a surface planter as with a lister.

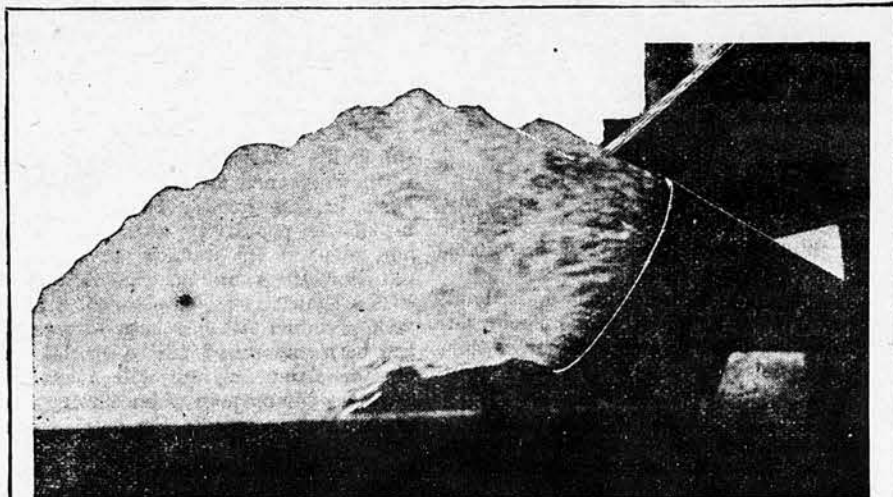
Winter irrigation can be applied almost any time after the crop is removed from the land in the fall. Successful results have been secured at the Garden City Branch Station by irrigating in November, in December, and in early spring.

Practically all of the soil in the irrigated district of western Kansas is well adapted to winter irrigation. The only exception is some of the land along the Arkansas River which has such a sandy subsoil that it will not hold a great deal of water. Much of the land in the valley, however, has a heavier subsoil and is adapted to winter irrigation. Heavy soil will hold more water than light soil.

### Thrift in Automobiling

The spirit of thrift has survived the war. Thrift bids motorists cut out needless expenses such as the frequent repairs, replacements, adjustments and overhauling of the battery system, due, in most cases, to its use for ignition, when it should only be expected to operate the self-starter, electric lights, horn, and do nothing else. A magneto for ignition is an investment that betokens thrift, for it not only enables an automobile engine to develop more power on less gasoline, thereby saving its own cost, but it prevents most of the battery troubles, by relieving the battery of the strains otherwise consequent to it, and if "time is money," then the magneto represents thrift there also, for it gives no trouble and therefore saves costly delays.—G. W. MORRISON.

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JOHN MCCOY - ARLINGTON, COLO.

From the railroads comes the report that we can probably look for a car shortage again this fall. Farmers planning to use fertilizer in connection with their fall seeding have nothing to gain by withholding their orders and they stand a chance of not being able to get the fertilizer in time if they wait too long. Already fertilizer companies are beginning to complain of the difficulty of getting cars. The railroads are facing the problem of moving an enormous wheat crop to market, and the shortage of cars for other shipments will become even more serious in the near future. The users of fertilizers should get in their orders at once.

## MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

**K**EROSENE and the heavier fuels are at the present time used almost exclusively for tractor use. In speaking of the carburetion of these fuels the kerosene motor must necessarily be viewed in connection. A kerosene carburetor can be of no use except when attached to a kerosene motor. While the general appearance of the kerosene motor of today may be so nearly like that of the gasoline motor of a few years ago, it must be conceded that to satisfactorily operate on kerosene the motor must have some changes which, though they may look trivial, make a great deal of difference in the success which may be had in operating with the heavier fuels.

### Tractor Study in Ohio

A rather exhaustive study of the effects of tractors on the farm business is being made by the Department of Rural Economics of the Ohio State University and will be continued for five years. One hundred farms have been selected that have been equipped with a tractor during the present year. Accurate accounts have been secured from these farms for the past year and these accounts will be carefully compared with those secured for the next four years.

This study, on account of the long period of operation and the details of planning, will give data concerning the cost of operating tractors that will be rather conclusive. Other items under observation are the effects on horse labor, the number, if any, of horses that may be eliminated, the period of the year that will determine the number of horses required on the farm, the amount of labor that the tractor eliminates, the kinds of work for which the tractors are used, and the effect of tractors on the size of the farms.

The farms on which this study is to be made are located in west central and in the northeastern portion of the state.

### Motor Trucks at Fair

A motor truck demonstration is to be a feature of the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka next week. Monday, September 10, has been designated as Good Roads and Transportation Day. Trucks will start from towns within 100 miles of Topeka with their loads and assemble around the capitol square at Topeka on the morning of September 10 for a mammoth parade. This "ship by truck program" is expected to visualize the progressive spirit of Kansas farmers in motorizing their farms.

Kansas City, Atchison and Topeka truck dealers will combine in assembling a monster fleet of one hundred trucks loaded with merchandise which will make the trip to the fair in a solid caravan decorated with appropriate banners. The committee in charge announces that a uniform banner giving the name of the owner of the truck will be furnished free to all participants who request it in time. Requests for these banners should be sent to the Secretary of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka.

### Misuse of Battery

Many automobile drivers overwork the so-called "self-starter" by continually and unnecessarily using it, sometimes for several minutes.

They might as well shout in a loud voice "I don't know anything about an automobile, but I'm going to make this engine start if I have to run this 'starter' all day."

Little do they realize that their battery is but a storage compartment holding only six volts of electric current, and that the effort necessary to drive the dynamo, which rotates the fly-wheel and crank-shaft, operates the pistons for the suction of gas into the cylinders, and then compresses it, uses up just as

much energy as if the engine was cranked by hand.

It would be exhausting to a person cranking by hand, so, also, is it exhausting to the storage battery. In consequence, the six volts of electric current stored in the battery, which alone operates the "starter," rapidly drops to three volts, or less, and this very often is not enough to produce a spark, if ignition current is supplied from the battery, to fire the gas charge and make the engine "go."

It is all wrong to use the "starter" in such a way—yet this foolish thing is done every day by ignorant automobile drivers. Because of this nuisance the battery "runs down," the plates buckle, and unending trouble, delay and expense follow. One cannot get more out of a battery than is put into it—nor as much.

Three years ago the entire tractor industry produced 29,670 tractors. Last year, according to the figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the number reached 132,697.

The purchaser should see to it that he selects a tractor that has not only sufficient power but a surplus of power to meet his requirements. If this is not done the tractor will constantly be overloaded and this is bound to result in its being a short-lived machine.

I trust more to the school teacher armed with a primer than I do to the soldier in full military array.—Lord Brougham.

### Was the Richest Man

At the time of his death, George Washington was probably the richest man in the United States. A schedule attached to his will indicated that his wealth was above half a million dollars, an enormous fortune for those times. When a young man he inherited a fortune from his brother, Lawrence. His wife, formerly Mrs. Custis, was rich, and in those days a woman's property went to her husband at marriage. Lands on the Ohio that Congress granted to Washington were estimated at the time of his death to be worth \$200,000, but that was only \$6 an acre.—Great Divide.

### Looked too Often

Angry purchaser—Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as twelve eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?

Poultry Raiser—Yes, ma'am.

Angry Purchaser—Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them and sometimes not so many in one day?

Poultry Raiser—I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did.—Chicago News.

An international Belgian horse show is to be held this year in connection with the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa, September 22 to 28. The Belgian horse in this country has been gaining rapidly in popularity as a draft horse, and some of its staunch supporters have felt that the time was ripe for holding such a show as the one planned. A \$5,500 cash premium list has been offered. It has been announced that a special commission from Belgium will attend the show for the purpose of purchasing stock upon which to rebuild the Belgian breed in its native land.

A sick hog is a dangerous hog until it is determined that it is not infected with cholera. Hog owners, do not allow curiosity to get the best of your good judgment. Stay away from sick hogs.

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## REPORT ON CORN

An average yield of 13.7 bushels to the acre is the Board of Agriculture prediction for the Kansas corn crop, based on conditions August 23. The present season has been a discouraging one for the corn grower. In nearly all sections of the state the prospects for the corn crop have steadily declined during the month ending the report made by the Board of Agriculture July 19. The condition of the corn is given as 79.7 per cent. The report just issued places the percentage condition at 43.8. Continued hot weather has caused this slump in July conditions.

The condition of the corn is the poorest in the central third of the state. In the favored localities fairly creditable yields are promised. The five northern counties, for example, have a prospect for yields of from twenty-two to thirty-one bushels to the acre. Only a few other counties in Eastern Kansas report prospective yields of twenty bushels or more to the acre—Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, and Johnson. Norton county, western county of the northern tier, a prospect at this time of an aggregate yield of almost two and a half million bushels, or at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. This part of the state is not generally considered as the corn belt, but it has been especially favored in the matter of rainfall, and rather better than average yields are expected in all the counties of this section.

Eastern and particularly Northeastern Kansas is the real corn producing section of the state, but the fact that the rains in this section will not produce as they did thirty or forty years ago must be faced. The conditions this year are not exceptional. It is not by means a mere matter of rainfall, the average precipitation has not changed and yet yields have steadily declined. The organic matter has been reduced that the regulation dry spell almost sure to seriously injure corn. The soil simply will not withstand dry weather as it did when it was first broken up.

We might as well face the facts and attempt to excuse our low corn yields by charging it to the weather. We have been having about the same kind of weather from year to year for a long time, and may expect the same to continue in the future. The problem resolves itself into putting the soil back into virgin condition as nearly as possible. No effort should be spared to return decaying vegetation, for that perhaps the most serious loss. A soil depleted in organic matter cannot withstand the dry weather of the average Kansas season.

## SORGHUM CONDITION HIGH

In contrast with the great slump in the condition of corn as reported by the Board of Agriculture last week the uniformly high percentage condition of the sorghums. These crops are specially adapted to dry weather conditions. It is true they have made the growth during the long dry period through which we have passed in July and August, but with the coming of rain they have the capacity to grow and develop rapidly and unless cut short by unusually early frosts they can be expected to produce fairly good crops this year.

In spite of the demonstrated capacity of the sorghums to withstand dry weather, the acreage out this year is reported as forty per cent less than last

year, or only 1,881,000 acres. Of course the great drive for increased wheat may be given as one of the reasons for this decrease, as in the case of corn. This reason should not prevail another year, and we would call special attention to the good showing being made by these crops. Kafir, milo, feterita, and cane are all reported to be from 24 to 33.1 points higher than corn. The condition of kafir is given as 67.4, or 14.4 points higher than a year ago. Milo is credited with a condition of 76.5. This crop is grown principally in the southwestern counties. Feterita has decreased 61 per cent in acreage, as compared with the planting of a year ago. The condition of the growing crop is 73.4 per cent. Cane, or sweet sorghum, has an average condition of 76.9 per cent. Sudan grass has increased rapidly in popularity, and this year's planting shows an increase over that of a year ago. The acreage planted amounts to 108,000. Its general average condition is given as 76 per cent.

There are no more dependable crops grown in Kansas than the grain and forage sorghums. Very seldom does it get so dry that these crops do not get through and produce some sort of a return. The way in which they have come through the present season but adds to the evidence which has been accumulating proving the value of these crops for Kansas conditions. Perhaps the time may come when Kansas will take pride in having within her borders the cream of the kafir belt.

## FALL SOWING OF WHEAT

There will undoubtedly be a considerable falling off in the acreage of wheat sown in Kansas this fall. In certain sections of Kansas the conditions are especially adapted to the production of wheat and here wheat will probably continue to be the leading crop. In other parts of the state where the increased acreages have been artificially stimulated to a considerable extent it is but natural to expect a return to pre-war conditions.

The long continued dry weather has prevented plowing land for wheat and there has also been a great shortage of help. Mr. Mohler in his report for August states that comparatively little fall plowing has been done because of these conditions. Of 784 correspondents reporting, 698 say that the acreage sown to wheat in their communities this fall will be less than last year. This would indicate a rather well defined tendency all over the state to restore the pre-war agricultural balance of diversified farming, and this would naturally imply somewhat smaller acreages of wheat.

In the extreme western part of the state we feel that it would be a serious mistake to attempt to grow wheat as the main crop. It is too much of a gamble to put all the efforts of the year into a crop which may fail from lack of proper moisture. This section of the state must of necessity count on live stock and feed crops as an anchor to windward to tide them over the years in which the wheat fails.

## NEW WHEAT PRICES

A revised schedule of wheat prices has been announced by the United States Grain Corporation, following a conference in New York last week. Although only a comparatively small proportion of the wheat has been threshed and marketed, it is evident that a considerable portion of the grain produced this year will be of low grade. Growers

have insistently pointed out that the federal price schedules on these low grades were not fair as compared with the basic price for No. 1 wheat. Even though the Grain Corporation has made investigations to prove that a higher proportion of the wheat coming in is being graded No. 3 or better than is claimed by producers, it is evident that the many complaints have resulted in this endeavor to satisfy farmers in sections where an unusual percentage of low-grade wheat has been produced. The new prices have been revised so as to give the producer the benefit of every doubt as regards the value of the light weight grain.

The new scale was effective September 2. Dealers will be required to pay producers on the basis of No. 1 wheat as follows: For No. 2, 3 cents under No. 1; for No. 3, 3 cents under No. 2; for No. 4, 4 cents under No. 3, and for No. 5, 4 cents under No. 4. Under the previous schedule all grades below No. 3 had been sold on their merits and this it was claimed had given buyers a chance to take advantage and force values down on these sample grades. The regulations further provide that wheat conforming to the specifications of No. 5 or better, but deficient in test weight will be discounted three cents a bushel for each pound deficiency in test. Wheat grading below No. 5 for other reasons than deficiency in test weight will be bought on its relative merits. Smutty wheat is to be discounted from two cents a bushel for slightly smutty to larger discounts according to degree of smut. Mixed wheats will be taken at discounts ranging from two cents to five cents a bushel according to quality, as judged by the vice president of the Grain Corporation. Mixed wheat and rye when grading as mixed grain will be discounted as follows: Estimate the average value of the wheat and rye separately at their proper value and in their proper proportion, figuring the rye at sixty pounds a bushel making allowance for dockage or other inseparable foreign material and such deductions as seem justified but not less than five cents a bushel as a penalty for the mixture.

In view of the widespread discussion concerning the government wheat grades and discounts, it will be interesting to review the results of the investigation made by the State Board of Agriculture and included in its crop report of last week. The Board's correspondents were asked if they believed the government grades equitable and just and the discounts for numbers 2 and 3 wheat reasonable and fair. Of 558 replies, 323 say they do not regard the government grades as equitable and just while 235 are favorable to the federal grades. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion among wheat growers themselves, and this difference of opinion is further indicated by the fact that the Board's reporters in a majority of the counties are divided on the question. In ten counties the correspondents all agreed that the grades are unjust, while in six other counties they were unanimous in their belief that the grades are just.

In the matter of discounts, 604 expressed themselves, 367 saying they are not reasonable and fair and 237 having no fault to find. In an analysis of 271 replies to the effect that the discounts are unjust, it was found that 124 are of the opinion that the discounts on No. 2 and No. 3 are too great and do not represent fairly the difference between these grades and No. 1, either in food

value or milling value; 52 believe the discounts are too great because millers use these grades freely in making standard flour that sells at a high price; 32 claimed that local buyers grade unfairly because of the discounts; 17 assert that discounts would be less on an open market, while the other 43 are divided among seven different reasons for their opposition to the government discounts.

## NEED FOR EDUCATION

Getting a start in farming under present-day conditions is not as simple a matter as it was forty or fifty years ago. Successful and prosperous farmers who began in the old days of cheap land are sometimes inclined to find fault with the young men trained along agricultural lines because they accept salaried positions instead of going back to active farming. This is not by any means merely a matter of choice. In the old days hard work and rigid economy would put a man into the farming business on a profitable scale. A young man who saved his wages and lived economically could in a few years make a payment on a piece of land and in a short time pay out on it. With good farm land priced at from \$150 to \$300 or even more an acre, this is an impossibility.

On another page of this issue Dean Ferrell of our agricultural college discusses this question of high priced land values as related to training and ability. It is evident the man lacking in education is going to find it increasingly difficult to succeed in farming. The successful farmer of today must not only work hard with his hands but with his head as well. In fact the head work will count for more than the hand work.

As pointed out by Dean Ferrell, the untrained farmer in the days to come will find himself greatly handicapped in the endeavor to keep himself from getting into the class where the business is conducted at a loss. "Knowledge is power," and it is just as true in the farming business as in any other occupation. Every college and university in the land should be crowded to the limit this fall.

## K. S. A. C. CATALOG READY

The great war was a conflict between armed forces supported by all of the resources of modern scientific knowledge. The land grant colleges, of which our own agricultural college, at Manhattan, is a fine example, justified the wisdom of those who founded them in 1862, in that they provided not only thousands of men and women trained in the sciences and their applications to the industries, but a nucleus of men with military training.

Many of our readers who have children to educate will find something of importance to them in the catalog of the Kansas Agricultural College which has just been issued and which may be had on application. Address Vice President, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan.

## GRANGE LECTURER TO KANSAS

National Grange Lecturer John C. Ketcham, Master of the Kansas State Grange, will take a swing around the southeast part of the state and have one day at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka the second week in September. Those who heard Mr. Ketcham last year will go miles to hear him again.

The land is the original source of wealth. The garden was the starting point in the history of man.



# BETTER FARMING NECESSARY

## Increasing Land Values Important Factor in Production Costs

By F. D. FARRELL, Dean of Agriculture, K. S. A. C.

**T**WO of the most important factors in the economic future of the American farmer are the prices of farm products and the cost of production. Two-thirds of the population of the country are clamoring for lower prices. The farmer naturally desires the high prices for his products to continue. After all, the important thing for the farmer in this connection is not so much the prices themselves as the margin between cost of production and selling price. With two-thirds of the population seeking reduced prices for agricultural commodities, it behooves the farmer to look carefully to the cost of production. Labor and land are two of the most important factors in this connection. The cost of labor may and may not fall within the next few years. The price of land seems certain to continue to be relatively high. This will require that land be utilized efficiently if farm operations are to pay.

### Increasing Land Values

One of the conspicuous developments in American agriculture in the present generation is the marked increase in the price of farm land in the central and western states. This has been particularly noticeable since the outbreak of the European war. Increases of from 50 to 100 per cent during the past five years are common and advances as great as 150 per cent have been so numerous in some sections that they cause little surprise at present.

The market value of land is the basis of one of the principal items in the cost of producing agricultural commodities. If a crop is grown on land which cost the farmer \$200 an acre, or which could be sold at that price, there is a fixed interest charge or rental value charge of at least \$10 an acre each year which must be placed against the crop. If interest rates exceed 5 per cent, as they usually do, especially in the central and western districts of the country, the charge against the crop would exceed that named. It is not unusual for this "land charge" to equal 30 to 40 per cent of the cost of production. In the investigation conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station on the cost of producing wheat in 1918, the "land charge" averaged about 25 per cent of the total cost of production. In some counties it was as much as 40 per cent of the total. The importance of land values in cost of production is obvious.

As land values influence the cost of production so markedly, it is clear that they materially affect the farmers' profits. High cost of production means high prices for the necessities of life and relatively small income to producers. The raise in land prices is, therefore, of direct interest to producers and consumers alike.

There is no prospect at present that land values will ever fall to their pre-war levels. Land values in Kansas have been advancing generally since long before the war. The value per acre of farm land in the state, exclusive of improvements, increased 178 per cent between 1900 and 1910. During the same period the value of farm buildings per acre of farm land increased 72 per cent; that of implements and machinery increased 56 per cent and that of live stock only 27 per cent. The available land is limited. It does not increase. But with increasing population the demand for agricultural products grows greater year by year. Good land, well situated, will always be high priced and the general tendency of prices for such land will probably continue to be upward for a long time.

### More Farming Skill Needed

There are a great many consequences of rising land values which need to be anticipated. One which deserves the special attention of present and prospective

farm operators is the growing need for greater agricultural skill and increased knowledge of the science of agriculture. In the operation of the laws of supply and demand and in the face of competition in production and distribution, the price of agricultural products is based approximately on average cost of production and handling; that is, on average efficiency. In other words, a certain number of producers and distributors who lose money in their operations—whose efficiency is too low in relation to prices; and a certain number of others who make satisfactory profits. The fundamental problem for the individual producer is to get himself into the second class and to stay there; to make for himself a position far enough above the average to insure that his operations will be profitable to him.

The ever increasing complexity of economic and social relationships makes this problem of the individual farmer a difficult one. He needs all the knowledge he can get and all the skill he can develop. He needs to know about the nature of soils, crops, and animals; how to increase his yields without a proportionate increase in his operating costs; how to control diseases and pests which at present take a tremendous toll each year from his plant and animal industries; how to market his products advantageously, including a knowledge of the relationships between production and marketing; and how best to cooperate with his neighbors in the various enterprises of production and marketing.

### Helpful Agencies at Work

There are numerous agencies working with high efficiency to help the farmer acquire the information necessary to solve his many problems. Chief among

these agencies are the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the agricultural press, and the Federal Department of Agriculture. The farmer who does not read regularly at least one good farm paper is at a distinct disadvantage, and so is the farmer who does not make use of the publications of his state agricultural experiment station. There are thousands of farmers in the United States who take advantage of neither of these opportunities to acquire useful, practical knowledge. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that the cry of unprofitable farming is so frequently heard.

### Colleges and Experiment Stations

At this time when the schools and colleges throughout the country are opening their doors for the next school year, it is important that the opportunities for securing agricultural instruction offered by the state agricultural colleges should be seriously considered by farm operators, present and prospective. This is especially important to young men—the farmers of tomorrow. These colleges, with their experiment stations, have been called "the guardians of American agriculture." Their chief object is to discover and foster the development of better methods in the agricultural and mechanical industries and professions of the American people. Their activities include investigation, teaching, publication, and demonstration. They are fulfilling their mission admirably and improving their own efficiency and usefulness year by year. It is to these institutions that the country must look for a large part of the education and guidance of the American farmer and for the safeguarding of American agriculture. These institutions are supported by the people themselves. Their usefulness to the

people depends very largely upon the degree to which the people use them.

### Production and Marketing Efficiency

There is no one thing to which the American farmer can look for his future progress and prosperity. A large number of economic, social and political factors will influence his future. It is certain, however, that to a great extent he is master of his own destiny. His success or failure will depend very largely upon what he himself does. Whether he acts wisely or works inefficiently will depend chiefly on his knowledge and skill. Competition will be keen. Methods which were entirely practicable when the population was small and land was plentiful and cheap can not be expected to be profitable when the country becomes more densely populated and land prices are consequently high.

The future will be like the past in that the best returns will come to those who utilize their resources most effectively both in production and in marketing; to those who "know how." In the investigations on the cost of producing wheat, above referred to, the men who produced the crop at a profit were those whose knowledge, skill, and industry enabled them to secure high yields per unit of land, labor, and other investments involved in production. The successful farmer is more and more coming to be the man who is well trained for his occupation.

### Automobiles Short of Demand

Upon inquiring of several prominent automobile agents in Automobile Row, New York, last week whether they could deliver a new car, at once, on spot cash order, I was informed that it was very difficult to get any new car because there were demands for 100,000 more than can now be delivered.

It is too soon after the war for all the materials to be procured. It takes considerable time for the automobile manufacturers to reach the full running capacity necessary to enable them to catch up with the ever-growing demand.

A conservative estimate of the output for this year, 1919, is 2,000,000 passenger cars; 400,000 trucks, and 200,000 tractors. The demand for motorcycles and motor boats is also increasing.

The majority of these vehicles are made up of assembled parts, each part representing, in many instances, the entire output of a modern factory. For instance, to make the "magneto" which generates the current for the dependable electric sparks which fire the gas in the engines of the best automobiles, this being the source of power to make the cars go, there are several factories each equipped with machinery worth about a million dollars, each employing thousands of skilled workmen, each having a weekly capacity of from 2,000 to 10,000 finished and fully tested magnetos, worth from \$50 to \$75 each.

Ninety-seven per cent of the motor trucks, and about ninety-nine per cent of the motor tractors have magneto ignition. These types of vehicles are used for heavy work and rough ground and must have the sturdy magneto ignition.

This infant-giant, known as the automotive industry, has grown in twenty years to be the third largest in the United States and influences the prosperity of nearly every industry and trade in the civilized world.—G. W. MORRISON.

It is hard for the public to call up a picture of a war-disabled man without seeing an empty sleeve or a wooden leg. During the war only two per cent of the disabilities were due to loss of limbs. In industry every year 20,000 limbs are lost. This is six times the number of amputations among American soldiers in the year of war.

## Working Capital and Credit

**C**OMPARISONS of short-time credits of owners and of tenants in Jackson and Cowley counties are made in the report just issued on "Farm Leases in Kansas" by W. E. Grimes, of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The surveys of the farms from which the figures were taken were made in 1916.

Most tenants could use additional working capital to excellent advantage, were they given favorable conditions for its use, says Mr. Grimes in commenting on the results. However, the tenant who is most in need of credit is required to pay the highest rate of interest and usually gets the money for so short a term that he cannot use it to the best advantage. This is well illustrated by the table here given in which the average rates of interest and terms of loans to owners and to tenants are compared. The tenants paid from 1 to 2 per cent more interest than the owners, and they borrowed for much shorter terms. The agencies lending money to the tenants cannot be blamed for this, since the instability of the tenants often makes them undesirable risks. The conditions which determine the safety of tenants as borrowers are, to a large extent, a result of the terms of their leases. Improvements in the terms of leasing, therefore, may be expected to improve the credit of tenants.

The figures also show that less than 15 per cent of the owners and tenants borrowed money to increase their working capital, although many more were in need of it. Some of the reasons for this small use of short-time credit are: Difficulty in obtaining such loans, inadequate terms, and lack of appreciation of the advantages of a greater use of credit in increasing the working capital. Improved rural credit facilities will aid in overcoming much of this and benefit owners as well as tenants.

In the summary of this report it is pointed out that methods of leasing in Kansas may be improved by:

1. A wider adoption of the stock share lease.
2. Elimination of absentee ownership of land.
3. Providing better methods of maintaining soil fertility on farms rented for cash or for a share of the crops.
4. Improved credit facilities and the provision of better opportunities for acquiring ownership.

### SHORT-TIME CREDITS OF OWNERS AND OF TENANTS

	JACKSON COUNTY		COWLEY COUNTY	
	Owner	Tenant	Owner	Tenant
Number of farmers .....	112	79	38	26
Number borrowing on short-time loans....	10	10	4	12
Average interest rate paid (per cent).....	7.7	8.2	7.25	9.00
Average term of loan (months).....	12.8	7.0	8.0	6.25



# RAILROAD LEGISLATION PLANS

## Two Propositions Before Congress for Disposal of Railroads

**W**HAT to do with the railroads is one of the big questions before the people of the United States. No other industry has more at stake than farming. Farmers are vitally concerned in the matter of railroad control and management. They must do clear thinking on the subject and not hold back and let other interests dominate the situation.

There is a striking contrast between the two typical plans for railroad legislation now before Congress, says a bulletin of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The plan of government ownership and operation in the interest of one particular class, as advocated by the railroad brotherhoods, and the plan of returning the railroads to their owners, as urged by the National Transportation Conference and by all the other groups that have appeared before the House and Senate Committees.

The issue now is class interest against public interest. It cannot be dodged or sidestepped. There is no middle ground.

The purpose of the following statement is to give the busy reader the facts about the National Transportation Conference held at the New Willard Hotel in Washington to talk about the railroads and what ought to be done with them.

### Many Interests Represented

Farmers were there; also a sprinkling of lawyers; several bankers, a few mere capitalists, and some who had grown up in the notion that capital should be always under suspicion, railroad employees, railroad presidents, and brotherhood officials; merchants, miners, and manufacturers; shipbuilders, soldiers, government dignitaries, professors of transportation and commerce from half a dozen of the country's leading universities, and a good many others.

The Paris Peace Table did not offer more views on a given subject than did this National Transportation Conference, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The discussion took a wide range; it had to, because a dozen plans for handling the railroad situation were considered. The greatest freedom of speech was invited, and in a little while everybody felt at home. Nobody was backward about giving a reason for the faith that was in him. The conservative financial wizard and the man who had been carrying a club for him, found themselves seated on the same side of the table, comparing notes in amiable fashion, each getting from the other something he never dreamed was obtainable from that source.

The National Transportation Conference was called "to consider the broader aspects of the transportation problem and the formulation of a basis for the control and operation of the transportation facilities of the United States after the conclusion of the present government control."

In calling it, the National Chamber of Commerce recognized that many different interests throughout the nation are affected by transportation, and that each important interest should have a voice in determining what should be done with the railroads after the war emergency is passed. The Chamber, therefore, invited prominent men belonging to each important interest affected by transportation—commercial, industrial, agricultural, financial, labor, governmental, economic, civic and social—to attend the conference and take part in its deliberations.

The farmers' side of the case was presented by H. C. Stuart, chairman of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee; R. L. Munce, president, Pennsylvania Good Roads Association, and Eugene D. Funk of Funk Brothers' Seed Company, Bloomington, Ill.

### Various Plans Considered

The conference gave careful consideration to the various plans presented

with the view of developing a program of railroad legislation which would include the most desirable features of each plan, combining them with new features proposed by the conference itself into a consistent harmonious whole. Some of the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and a few of the other participants attended only one or two meetings of the conference for the purpose of presenting their views, and did not take part in the resulting action. Others attended all of the sessions—twenty-two in five different meetings of two days each—and voted on all questions brought before the conference. A majority of the members attended practically all the sessions and voted in favor of the program finally adopted.

As showing the general satisfaction of the conferees with the success of the exchange of views from an educational standpoint, the following statement by W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, is quoted:

"I want to make this statement in fairness and justice to the gentlemen of the conference—that they have made a most exhaustive study, and all of their deliberations have been conducted with the utmost frankness and freedom. They tried to assemble as many representative men as it was possible in this conference from the different walks of life, and every one has had an opportunity in their conference to frankly and freely express his views, and I am quite sure that the committee can well afford to give consideration to their plan. I am convinced that there are no selfish or ulterior motives that prompted these gentlemen during their deliberations."

### Transportation Board Plan

Briefly stated, the plan for railroad legislation recently submitted to Congress by the National Transportation Conference provides for:

1. Return of the railroads to private ownership and operation as soon as the necessary remedial legislation can be enacted.
2. Consolidation of existing railroads into strong competitive systems.
3. Requirement that all carriers engaged in interstate commerce subject themselves as corporations to federal jurisdiction.
4. Exclusive federal regulation of the capital expenditures and the security issues of all carriers engaged in interstate commerce.
5. Interstate Commerce Commission to retain its present powers and to be given additional powers over rates.
6. Creation of a Federal Transportation Board, to promote the development of a national system of rail, water and highway transportation; to regulate security issues; to administer and enforce the measures that may be adopted for strengthening and stabilizing railroad credit; to determine the grouping or consolidation of railroads deemed to be in the public interest; and to carry out plans authorized by Congress for merging all railroads engaged in interstate commerce into strong competing systems.

7. Adjustment of the wages and working conditions of railroad employees by boards consisting of equal numbers of representatives of railroad employees and railroad officers, with the Federal Transportation Board as referee.

8. Adoption by Congress of a plan for the stabilization of railroad revenues and credit by means of

(a) Enactment of a statutory rule providing that the rate structure established by public authority shall be designed to yield a net return of 6 per cent per annum upon the aggregate fair value of the property of the roads in each traffic section of the country, such fair value to be determined after due consideration of both physical value and earning power.

(b) Use of the aggregate property investment accounts of the railroads as the fair value of the property for rate-making purposes pending the completion of the valuation now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(c) Creation of two kinds of contingent funds—an individual railroad contingent fund established by each road to support its own credit, and a general railroad contingent fund maintained by contributions from all prosperous roads, managed by trustees appointed by the Federal Transportation Board and used to support the credit of all of the railroads of the country. Any excess in the general railroad contingent fund above \$750,000,000 is to be used for the general development of the transportation system of the country.

9. Creation of a railroad reserve fund administered by the Federal Transportation Board to facilitate the prompt stabilization of railroad credit; and loan of \$500,000,000 to this fund by Congress as soon as the railroads are returned to their owners; the loan to be used, if necessary, in making advances to the general railroad contingent fund, and to be repaid with interest from moneys contributed by the railroads to the general railroad contingent fund.

10. Determination and announcement by the Federal Transportation Board of the grouping or consolidation of railroads deemed to be in the public interest; and authorization for the board to require such consolidations if they shall not have been effected or well advanced within a period of five years after the Board has declared them to be desirable.

11. Organization of the board of directors of each consolidated railroad system with twelve members of the board—one to be a representative of the employees of the system nominated for such position by the employees, and three to be selected by the Federal Transportation Board to represent the principal interests involved in the territory served.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has adopted by referendum vote seven of the above recommendations of the National Conference—propositions 1 to 6 and also number 11. The other parts of the conference program, though not included in the plan adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, are in harmony with the principles of the Chamber's plan.

### Claims for Plumb Plan

In presenting their appeal for support of the Plumb plan the labor organizations in their publicity state that the bewildering mass of newspaper discussion which has followed the opening of the campaign by labor organizations for public ownership and operation of the railroads has so far completely overlooked a most significant note, which is found in every utterance of the labor men. An efficient transportation system is of vital interest to the nation's agricultural and stock producers. But of equal, or even greater importance, is the new line of thought expressed by organized labor as the fight is opened for public ownership.

In a public statement signed by the officials of the railroad labor organizations, announcing their support of the Sims Bill which embodies the so-called Plumb plan for railroad operation, this statement appears:

"We recognize that the only way in which we can exist under the present system is to demand further increases in wages. But we agree that this affords but temporary relief. It does not offer a remedy. . . . What wage increase have been received during the past few years resulted only in being followed by more than proportionate increases in the cost of living. Each rise in wages has turned out to mean only temporary relief for the affected workers. When the increases have gone around the circle, labor as producer loses the advantage of the new wages through the additional cost it pays as consumer. Moreover, through compounded profits taken on these wage increases, each cycle becomes an upward spiral of costs which the consuming public vainly reaches to control."

"The statement is epochal in industry," says the writer, contending for the Plumb plan. "It marks the end of the competitive scramblings of various groups of classified workers, for increases in wage which result in increased prices for the articles they produce, and in taxing the rest of the country for the benefit of the persons receiving the wage increases."

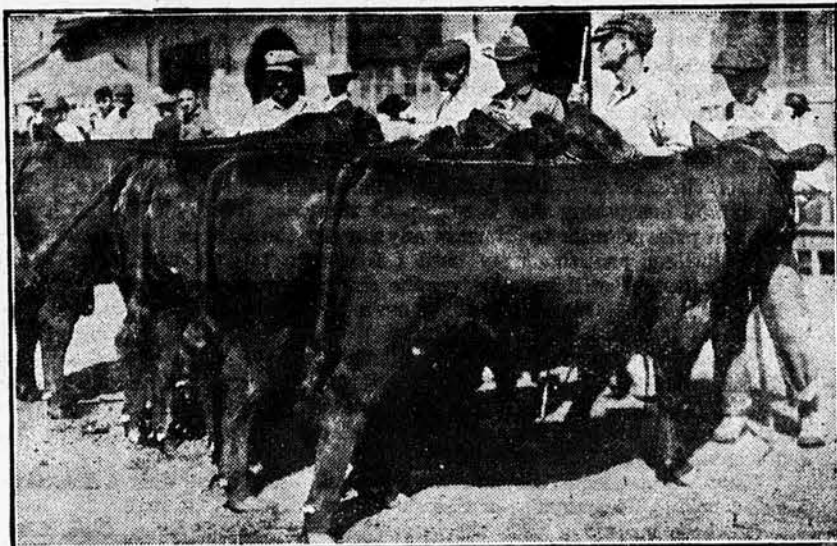
"Similarly, it marks the end of a false competition between industrial and agricultural producers."

"That this role originates with labor is merely because labor happens to have firm organizations through which it may become articulate," says the statement in which the railway organizations discuss their support of the Plumb plan. "It is not to benefit labor as labor alone; it is to benefit the consuming public, of which labor at present is the audible part."

Agricultural interests in the past often have opposed labor organizations formed to secure better wages and conditions for labor, because these increased wages resulted in the farmer paying an increased price for the article that labor produced. On the other hand, labor has not been sympathetic toward agricultural organizations which might secure better prices for farm products and live stock. For such increased prices formed a tax on labor as a consumer of these products.

Now organized labor comes forward with the declaration that the interests of all producers, agricultural or industrial, are identical. It truthfully says that every producer is also a consumer, and because of this reason no mere wage increase brings permanent betterment.

(Continued on Page Nine)



LINED UP FOR THE JUDGES AT ONE OF THE BIG KANSAS FAIRS.—THE GATES OPEN AT TOPEKA SEPTEMBER 8; KANSAS STATE FAIR AT HUTCHINSON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13



# GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

FROM July 1 to August 9 last, 15,114,047 pounds of fresh and frozen beef, 6,794,538 pounds of canned and pickled beef, 15,297 pounds of lamb and mutton, 3,153,832 pounds of fresh and frozen pork, 50,367,813 pounds of hams, shoulders, and bacon, 55,281,142 pounds of lard and lard compound, 1,304,472 pounds of sausage, 57,007,129 pounds of salted and pickled pork, and 253,966 pounds of poultry and game were exported from New York to Belgium, Holland, and Sweden. In this period, also, 420 horses were exported to France and 126 head of cattle were shipped to Belgium, according to records of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## Cholera Kills Fewer Hogs

According to records of the United States Department of Agriculture for the 13 months from April 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, hog cholera killed 2,815,004 hogs, valued at \$62,042,688.16, in the United States. This is the lowest loss by numbers for a similar period in the live-stock history of the United States, but on account of the high price of hogs the monetary loss was heavy. For example, during the year ending March 31, 1913, hogs numbering 6,064,470 and worth \$58,833,653 died from cholera, while the next year the disease took 6,304,320 hogs worth \$67,697,461.

Department experiments show that timeliness in vaccinating hogs against cholera is all important. When exposed hogs were vaccinated, while still apparently healthy, losses amounted to only 4 per cent, but when vaccination was deferred until the animals showed external signs of sickness, losses averaged nearly 29 per cent. This shows that the man who puts off the preventive treatment until his hogs are sick with cholera stands only about one chance in seven of preventing fatal results. It is important also, to maintain hog yards and barns in clean and sanitary condition.

## Harvesting the Honey Crop

Market honey is ordinarily produced either in the form known as comb honey or extracted honey, and the method to be followed in removing the crop will depend upon which kind of honey is being produced.

The proper time to remove comb honey from the hive is when all of the cells are sealed over, or when the honey-flow is over for the season.

As comb honey depends largely upon its fine appearance, great care should be taken to prepare this honey for the market in as pleasing a manner as possible. First, the propolis and other foreign materials should be scraped from the sections, after which their appearance will be greatly improved if they are rubbed lightly with sand paper. After the sections have been thoroughly cleaned, they should be graded and packed in the shipping cases for market. The sections may be graded according to the rules adopted either by the National Beekeepers' Association, or by the Colorado rules. Whichever system of grading is used, care should be taken to make sure that all of the sections in one case are of one grade, and that that grade is the one under which they are to be sold.

Extracted honey may be removed from the hive when the cells in the extracting frame are two-thirds capped over, because at this time the honey will be sufficiently ripened to be removed from the hive. It formerly was a custom to cut out the wax and squeeze it through a strainer of some sort, the product being called "strained honey." Now, however, since the invention of the honey extractor, the cappings are cut from the cells by a sharp knife, and the frames are placed in the basket of the extractor and whirled rapidly, the honey being thrown out of the cells by this action of

centrifugal force. The cappings which have been removed from the cells may be placed in a wire basket and allowed to drain, as considerable honey will be found to have adhered to them, or, they may be cut off directly into a capping melter, which is so arranged that the cappings melt and pass out at the front of the melter, together with the honey. The combination of melted honey and wax is caught in a container and allowed to remain until cool, when it will be found that the wax has risen to the top and the honey may be drawn off and sold.

Extracted honey appears on the market in various sized containers, from the small sized glass jar to as high as sixty-pound cans. The beekeeper will have to decide for himself just which size he will use, and this will depend upon the market to which he is catering.—J. H. MERRILL, State Apiarist.

## What Is Acid Phosphate?

With new fertilizer users, wherever they are located, this question is asked again and again—"What is acid phosphate?"

The following explanation is taken from the monthly bulletin of the Ohio experiment station:

"A correspondent writes: As I understand it, a 16 per cent acid phosphate is made by adding 100 pounds of sulphuric acid to 100 pounds of ground rock, and 100 pounds of this mixture would contain 16 pounds of phosphoric acid. If this is correct, of what chemicals is the other 84 pounds composed?"

"Reply: It is correct that in the

manufacture of acid phosphate, finely-ground raw phosphate rock and sulphuric acid are mixed in approximately equal weights.

"Raw phosphate rock is a substance in which phosphoric acid and lime are combined together in practically the same proportions in which they are found in bone, and which is known as phosphate of lime. Chemically pure phosphate of lime is made up of about 44 per cent phosphoric acid and 56 per cent of lime, but the phosphate rock always contains some impurities that cannot be separated out without great expense, so that a raw phosphate of good grade contains about 32 per cent phosphoric acid combined with about 43 per cent of lime, making a 75 per cent 'bone phosphate,' with 25 per cent of sand, clay or other impurities, but which neither add to nor detract from the value of the fertilizer.

"In this condition the lime and the phosphoric acid hold to each other with such a tight grip that the phosphorus cannot be dissolved by water. It will readily be seen that but for such a combination the phosphorus would have been dissolved out and washed to the sea before ever man came to inhabit the earth. But it has been locked up and held for us in this way, just as the coal has been held under the hills, and in the case of the phosphorus we have been given the key for its unlocking by the use of sulphuric acid which converts the insoluble rock into a soluble form.

"If the soluble phosphoric acid were separated from the lime which carries it and dissolved in water it would be much

more inconvenient to handle than to leave it still combined with lime in the dry powder which we call acid phosphate, this lime simply serving the function of a bottle to carry the phosphorus, and saving the much larger expense that would be involved in the complete extraction of the phosphoric acid, converting it into liquid form and providing bottles in which to carry it.

"The 84 per cent of other material which is combined with the 16 per cent of phosphoric acid is therefore not a mere waste material, but is the necessary container, which enables us most conveniently to transport the phosphoric acid from place to place and most easily and uniformly to spread it over our fields."

## Choice Steer vs. Scrub

It costs no more to raise a 1,200-pound well bred steer than a 600-pound scrub is a statement appearing in a booklet issued by Armour and Company, and also on a pictorial calendar put out by the same firm with the omission of the word "well bred." Undoubtedly the purpose of the statement is to convey the idea that the choicely bred steer is a far more profitable animal to produce than the scrub. This is being more and more recognized by cattlemen and farmers, but unfortunately as a statement of fact this aphorism of Mr. Armour's is entirely erroneous, says C. M. O'Donel in The Producer, official organ of the American National Live-stock Association.

"Like many other false doctrines," he continues, "it has a certain air of plausibility, and may even pass with the ignorant as an obvious truth. The better informed reader can only wonder why such a statement should be put forward with all the authority and prestige of an Armour. But perhaps it contains a suggestion, for the benefit of the public, that the producer's troubles would soon be at an end if only he would raise the right kind of cattle. If Mr. Armour's aphorism were correct, the producer's problems would indeed be simplified. His path, instead of being hard as the way of the transgressor, would become as the primrose path of dalliance.

"Of the two steers shown in the picture, one is a Hereford between two and three years old, pure-bred or nearly so in prime flesh, and ready for the block. On the other side of the fence stands a nondescript animal, which must be taken as representing Mr. Armour's idea of a 600-pound scrub. It may be worth while to consider the life-history and cost of production of the two types.

The nondescript steer was probably dropped from the chance mating in the woods of an ill-nourished cow with a neighbor's bull whose owner had neglected to make him a steer. He survived a precarious calfhood by grace of a scant supply of milk from his dam, and for the rest of his life he maintained himself on the sparse herbage of a rocky hillside or the frozen stalks of a well-gleaned corn-field, until the time came when it occurred to his owner that any kind of a 'cow brute' was a cash asset. He appears in the stockyards thin of hide and with staring coat, his paunch contracted to the measure of his short rations—an example of the influence of environment; but with the one merit that he has cost next to nothing to produce. He is ignored by the buyer of the killing cattle, and is passed up by the feeder, but sells readily enough as a canner, and at a price that probably surprises his owner by its liberality.

"Now as to the Hereford bullock. Without going back too far, it is safe to say that the 'overhead' on this steer began to accumulate about the time his grandsire was calved. Generations of cattle were bred right and lived well before he could be. His growth as a calf was watched with pleasure, and, later, in



DAIRY CLUB TROPHIES

THESE trophy cups were awarded to the winners in the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. We cannot tell of the far-reaching effect of this club upon the boys and girls taking part better than by reproducing the letter from Harvey Russell, of Scott County, in acknowledging receipt of his trophy. Harvey was in the first club and also joined the "advanced class" in the second club. He says:

"I received the trophy cup, and it is sure a dandy. I appreciate it a lot. I am sure glad that I joined the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. I have been going to school each year and will be a junior in the high school this fall. I usually find plenty to do during the summer vacations. This year I worked in the harvest and then I bought my winter's alfalfa and hauled and stacked it, and then I hired a team and a mower and cut and put up about ten tons of wild hay. I have in all about twenty-four or twenty-five tons of hay for the coming winter.

"My herd now consists of five cows and three heifers, two of which are coming two years old and the other coming one year. I am also milking two cows for their keep. I still sell the milk and am getting 10 cents a quart. If feed and everything else keeps up at the price it is now I shall have to boost the price of milk to 12 cents anyway by the first of October.

"In telling you about my herd I forgot to tell about Billie, a coming yearling steer. I still have Daisy, the cow you and papa helped me to buy from Mr. Romig. One of the other cows is a registered Jersey, and one of the heifers is also a registered Jersey.

"The above does not represent all that I have made out of my dairy business, begun with my entrance into the first Kansas Farmer Dairy Club. I have a Liberty bond, some war savings stamps, and other property to the value of about \$400. I hope all the other boys and girls who went in when I did have done at least as well."

Harvey won second place in the advanced class, being only a fraction of a point behind Glen Romig, of Shawnee County, who won first.

Of those beginning with the second Kansas Farmer Dairy Club, Claude Carter, of Jefferson County, stood first, winning one of the two larger cups. Thelma Adams, of Labette County, came second, winning the smaller trophy cup shown at the left in the cut. A full report giving the standing of all the members of the club will be printed later.



the feed-lot, his owner saw to it that he did not hunger, and was anxious lest he be overfed. During the last twelve months of his life he probably consumed grass to the value of \$15 or \$20, and not less than \$50 worth of corn and mill feed. He appears at the market in all the pride and glory of his twelve hundred pounds, the product of knowledge, skill, and unsparing outlay, finished and ripe for the killing-beds. His owner will be lucky if he goes home with a check that will show a margin over the cost of production. In the month of June of 1919 the strong probability is that he was confronted with a deficit. Mr. Armour will have to try again, if he wants to go down to posterity as a fount of epigrammatic wisdom.

"If Mr. Armour really takes any but an esthetic interest in good blood and well-finished cattle, he will find his most effective method of propaganda in an instruction to his buyers to translate his appreciation into the practical form of a price differential which will offer some encouragement to those who have spent their lives in a devotion to high breeding ideals. At present some of them are forced to the belief that the attainment of those ideals is to be their only reward."

### Preparing Gilts for Breeding

Help the gilts now to develop and get in condition for breeding next spring. In practically all sections of the country, the gilts farrowed last spring and selected for future breeding work are weaned and ready to be primed for next season's work.

A brood sow to be conditioned properly should be in such flesh at breeding time that she will gradually increase her weight according to normal and natural development from that period until the date of farrowing. In order to maintain her in desirable condition, she must be supplied with plenty of protein. Whole corn fed in a self-feeder is an excellent nutrient for growing gilts. In addition, the young females should have access to good forage crops such as alfalfa, clover, rape, rye, or any of the other small grains. A small allowance of corn is also advisable. Shorts or middlings can be fed with considerable success. A good combination consists of a mixture of shorts or middlings, oats supplied cafeteria style, corn in limited quantities and plenty of succulent pasture.

Gilts should not be allowed to fatten materially, as ordinarily a fat sow is a poor breeder and mother. On the other hand, a well-grown gilt which is not allowed to store up surplus weight makes a satisfactory brood sow for the following year if she is properly handled, other conditions being equal.

### Wheat Marketing Regulations

All licensees of the United States Grain Corporation are required to place the words "United States Wheat Director License No." followed by the number of their license upon every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued or signed by them relating to wheat or wheat products.

Not only is it a criminal offense to engage in business requiring a license without such license, but also one of the important conditions upon which licensees hold their licenses is that they will not engage in business with anyone required to obtain a Wheat Director license who has not obtained such license.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, announced this week rigid enforcement of license requirements by notices mailed to dealers throughout the country who are required to obtain a Wheat Director license by the Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1919, and proclamation of the President issued June 23, 1919.

Licensees can readily ascertain whether those with whom they are dealing have obtained the requisite license. If they engage in business in licensed commodities with anyone who is required to obtain a license and has not done so, such licensees endanger their own license and may forfeit their right to

engage in licensed business. In this way members of the various trades affected become aids of the wheat director in seeing that dealers who are required to obtain license make their application. In addition all violators of the license requirements coming to the attention of the wheat director will be reported to the department of justice.

Those who are required by the Act of Congress and proclamation of the President mentioned above to secure licenses, consist of all persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in or carrying on the business of storing or distributing wheat or manufacturing, storing or distributing wheat flour, and all persons, firms, corporations and associations who manufacture, either wholly or partly from wheat flour, bread or other bakery products for sale—excepting, however:

(a) Bakers and manufacturers of bakery products, whose consumption of flour in the manufacture of such products is, in the aggregate, less than fifty barrels per month.

(b) Retailers, and farmers, co-operative associations of farmers or other persons with respect to the products of any farm or other land owned, leased or cultivated by them; and

(c) Common carriers, as to operations necessary to the business of common carriers.

The wheat director licenses are required as one step in carrying out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crop of 1919, and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder. There is no reason why those required to obtain licenses should not do so; and, as two months have elapsed since the proclamation of the President requiring licenses, there is no longer any excuse for anyone who has failed to procure required licenses.

### Make Children Partners

Dr. William Byron Forbush, the well known chautauqua writer and lecturer, believes that boys and girls should be made financial partners in the household. He says that the Great War has taught the young people to save and give and that these lessons can easily be made the starting point of a money education.

The hobby of this thrift specialist is systematic thrift. He advises a regular allowance handled by the young people themselves through budgets and accounts. Above all, there must be fair play with these young partners in the business of financing the family. Children have an instinct for fair play. The letter below, written by one of these boy partners, reveals his businesslike grasp of the point:

"In the beginning of the war savings campaign I decided that I would save all I could and buy stamps. My mother was shipping cream. I got up the cows at night, got the feed ready and helped milk. For this I received my share of the cream money, and as butter fat went up as high as 74 cents at one time, this amounted to a goodly sum. I hauled water during threshing and harvest time and was paid for it. I helped with the dishes and carried coal for a neighbor, and by January 1, 1919, to my surprise I had \$100 worth of war savings stamps. When I cash these at maturity the money will be added to my savings account."

The writer of this letter is a coming Illinois farmer. He is one of thousands of American young people who began their financial education during the war. His family treated him fairly. When cream advanced, his share advanced. The continued, systematic education of these young people is in the hands of the mothers and fathers of the nation. Who can doubt that such an education will develop citizens devoted to sober economy and fair play?

Oil is not everlasting but will wear out with use. On this account the crank case of the motor should be entirely cleaned of worn and dirty oil after every thirty hours use, and the crank case filled with good clean oil.

# Feeding the Millions

**I**NCREASING the food supply of the world is the most vital problem which man must solve. The burden of this solution rests heavily upon the shoulders of the farmers of America.

The service rendered by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in producing fuel and lubricants for the economical and efficient operation of farm machinery has made it possible for the farmer to cultivate a greater acreage, produce larger crops, and get them to market at least expense.

By maintaining its comprehensive system of distribution, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) makes it possible for the farmer to get his requirements of petroleum products easily, regularly and quickly.

By virtue of this complete service on the part of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), he may, literally, "make hay while the sun shines."

He is independent of the health or endurance of horses. He can plow, cultivate or harvest when these tasks should be done. He can have a complete cycle of activity, operating even by shifts, if necessary. He can plan his operations on a definite schedule to produce a steady, constant supply of farm products for you and your family.

Thus is illustrated how you benefit by the service rendered by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to the farmer. These are benefits accruing to the world at large which accentuate the usefulness of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as a public servant, and emphasize how completely it discharges its obligation as such.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.





## THE BIGGEST FAIR IN 36 YEARS

Never in the history of the Fair at Topeka, extending over 36 years, has so large and varied a line of exhibits been allotted space. Eight exhibit buildings crowded. Four new buildings erected this year. Twenty-one live stock barns filled and temporary quarters provided. Every foot of space in machinery field taken and overflow space provided.

**COME TO THE GREATEST FAIR EVER HELD IN KANSAS**



L. M. PENWELL, President

PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

**Fare and a Half for the Round Trip on All Railroads**

## Colorado Cheap Farming Land

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

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

I guarantee all of anybody's expenses both ways if they come and find any false statements in this advertisement. Show this to your lawyer or banker, get their opinion of this proposition. For further information address

**W. H. KENDRICK - KENDRICK, COLORADO**

## Sell Him Now!

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

**Kansas Farmer**

## The Farmer's Side in Congress

IN THE statement given out by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry some plain, straightforward facts relative to the agricultural situation are set forth—such facts as are too little known and appreciated by people generally. Farmers can take a little encouragement in this statement coming from the committee headed by Senator Gronna. The voice of the farmer is being heard in Washington through the representatives of organized agriculture.

The agricultural committee of the Senate believes that grave injustice is being done the farmer which may result in serious injury to the entire nation as well and asserts that the drive against the high cost of living is coming at a time when the great staple products of the farm, which represent the result of the farmer's entire season's labor, are going to market. It emphatically asserts the need of changing wheat grading rules and discounts which it is claimed if unchanged may rob wheat growers of from fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel on hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat and which will deny the producers even living wages. The statement has the endorsement of the entire committee and has received the unqualified support of the National Board of Farm Organizations and the National Grange which have a combined membership of approximately three million producing farmers. The Senators and farm organization representatives say that the wheat, though shriveled owing to the unusual heat of the summer, is of the highest milling value and will enter in large measure into the production of the high priced patent flours and be sold to the consuming public at prices based on No. 1 wheat, so that producers will be defrauded and consumers receive no benefit.

The statement of the Senate committee is as follows:

"This statement to the public is made as the result of a settled conviction that city people should be told the plain unvarnished truth with respect to agriculture. The Senators and Representatives whose names are subscribed to this statement feel the need of presenting the farmers' viewpoint and urging their claims, believing that grave injustice is being done the farmer and may continue to accumulate and seriously injure not only agriculture but the entire nation as well. We believe that it is axiomatic that agriculture is the root of this nation's well-being. It is our privilege to have been closely associated with the farming industry. We have received thousands of letters and telegrams from farmers telling us of this season's shattered expectations of a bumper crop of wheat and reciting the effect of drought, insect and disease as well as ungathered and ruined crops because of lack of labor. Moreover we are in daily touch with the representatives of the great farm organizations of this country maintaining offices here at Washington and whose testimony augments and corroborates the facts as presented to us by our constituents. In co-operation with the accredited representatives of these great 'self-help' movements of farmers, we shall expect to issue additional statements from time to time.

"The people of the farms are deeply concerned in the unrest manifest now in the serious protests against the high price of the necessities of life. While entirely sympathetic with the hardships which present prices cause the people of the city, farmers individually and through their organizations are no less concerned with their own economic situation and with the questions of production of the raw materials of food and clothing. The effect of the present agitation must be seen from the point of view of the producer in order to be understood. There is danger that city interests, by reason of their predominance in number and organization, may take unwise steps without understanding the almost self-evident result of such

unreasonable acts as might ruin the farmer and seriously reduce farm production in the immediate future.

"The powerful machinery of the government is now being set in motion to apprehend and bring to justice those who are guilty of conspiracy to restrain trade and secure undue profits. But it must be remembered that this drive is now coming at a time when the great staple products of the farm are going to market and that in selling the wheat crop, for instance, the farmer is selling his entire season's labor. This is an experience with which the farmer is very familiar and he instinctively connects it with the interests which in the past have pyramided their profits upon his production at the beginning of the marketing season.

Julius H. Barnes of the United States Grain Corporation, openly states his policy to resell wheat, curtail our foreign shipments and "use the resale of wheat to help control the domestic market price against further advance." The result of such policy together with the manipulation of a system of grades and standards has been to reduce materially the farmers' income and to deny him access to a free market where he can secure actual cost of production. It has placed the city consumer in a position where he is now eating bread produced by the labor of the men, women and children of the farms of this country when they have not been able to count their time as a proper charge in making up the cost sheet of production.

"We believe city people should know that the average annual labor income of the farmer, including that of his wife and children as shown by the last federal census was only \$318.22. They should know that owing to manipulation in administering the grades and standards together with the damage done by hot weather to the maturing crops, the winter wheat producers are receiving as low as \$1.15 per bushel for their wheat—not the \$2.05 which Mr. Barnes gives as a theoretical average, and that this year's crop may average not over \$1.50 per bushel net.

"In the production of wheat as in other crops, labor enters in the last analysis as the chief item of cost and city people should realize that the effort that is being made by the authority of the government to restrict or still further reduce the price at the farm must inevitably lead to denying the farmer living wages.

"What has been said in detail relative to the wheat situation applies in general to every farm product and while we again express our approval of every reasonable effort to reduce the cost of necessities we wish also to emphasize that care must be taken to safeguard the farmers' labor costs.

"We at this time shall insist on a change in the wheat standards so as not to penalize every grower of wheat. Hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat have been shriveled by extreme heat this season which under the present grading and discount rules may not average the producer \$1.50 per bushel. Authoritative investigators have found such wheat to be of the highest milling value and it is unthinkable that farmers should sustain a loss of from 50 to 75 cents per bushel by reason of the arbitrary standards that have been established. This wheat in large measure will go into the production of the best patent flours and be sold to the consuming public at prices based on No. 1 wheat. The producers are thereby defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit."

Machinery exposed to the elements after the work is completed, shows carelessness and is expensive. It is a bad example. Paint and adequate protection from the elements are cheap forms of insurance for expensive machinery. A machinery shed is a practical and economical investment.



## Housing and Care of Cow

COMMENCING with the winter season, the housing and care of the dairy cow becomes a very important factor to be considered, if the milk flow is to be maintained and the cow is to make a profit during the winter. If there is not ample and suitable shelter for the milk cow already provided there should be no delay in making plans for their housing the coming winter.

In a leaflet of the extension division of our agricultural college, H. E. Dodge points out that the good milk cow is an efficient machine for turning feed into milk, and is such a generous giver that she delivers butter-fat to her owner daily instead of storing it on her back as does the beef animal. Lacking this protective layer of fat she must be given shelter and care in order to turn her feed into the maximum amount of milk.

The cow should either be in the barn or have the protection of a tightly built shed closed on all except the south side, well drained and well bedded, during the cold winter nights. If the day is bad, she should not be exposed to the weather for any great length of time. It is good dairy practice to turn the cows out for a while about the middle of the day, the length of time they are out depending upon the condition of the weather. They should not be out long enough to get chilled through.

An abundance of the right kind of feed is necessary in order to insure a full milk flow. Plenty of fresh water at a moderate temperature should be supplied the cows. It is a waste of high priced feeds to use the heat they produce to bring ice water to body temperature when a tank heater burning cheap fuel will serve the purpose or when water fresh from the well is available. Milk is 87 per cent water, and the more the cow drinks, the greater the milk flow. Regularity in feeding, milking, and in all operations involving the cows pays big dividends. She is a creature of habit and resents a change in the regular order of things by giving less milk.

The cow should be kept comfortable and contented. Plenty of bedding increases the available manure and also lessens udder trouble. A few minutes spent each morning brushing off the cows promotes contentment and not only keeps the animals looking clean and thrifty, but improves the quality of the milk.

The proper ventilation of the barn should not be overlooked. A cow uses about 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour. To supply sufficient fresh air for the herd, some method of ventilation must be followed. Window ventilation, where the windows drop inward from the top, is very satisfactory in the ordinary dairy barn. Care must be taken to avoid exposing the animals to direct heavy drafts.

With proper shelter more cows can be bred for fall freshening. Cows freshening in the fall produce more milk and the calves develop better than when the cow freshens in the spring. The heavy milking comes during the winter when other work is light.

### Prizes for Calf Clubs

The American Jersey Cattle Club has appropriated the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for premiums to be given in boys' and girls' calf clubs for the year 1919. Seventy-five dollars of this sum will be presented to each of the first thirty-three clubs reporting to the secretary of the American Cattle Club after the date of the publication of this notice. The clubs entitled to participate in this premium distribution are confined to those organized during the year 1919, and which consist of not less than twenty members each who have purchased Jersey heifers. Said seventy-five dollars to be available for premiums for members of such calf clubs on such basis of distribution among its members as the calf club receiving the same may determine, either prior to or at the time of the holding of the show of any such

club. Notify R. M. Gow, Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, 324 West 23d Street, New York City, if you desire to enter your club for such premium money. Each application will be stamped as soon as received at the Club office, and the date such application is received will control in determining the first thirty-three clubs reporting.

### Premiums for Quality Cream

An advantage both to farmers and creamerymen will result from the recent decision of Kansas creamerymen to pay three cents more a pound for good cream than for poor cream, according to H. M. Jones, state dairy commissioner. Kansas was the first state to inaugurate such a plan.

"Any farmer can produce cream of better quality, according to Mr. Jones. It requires sanitary surroundings free from undesirable odors and a place to keep the cream cool. The following advice is given by Mr. Jones to farmers who wish to insure having their cream graded high enough to receive three cents a pound extra:

"Wash your separator bowl and all parts thereof after each skimming. The proper way to wash them is to wash first in warm water, with washing powder in it, then scald with boiling water, used plentifully, to get rid of the bacteria. Then allow to dry. Do not wipe dry, but place in the sunshine, if possible. Wash all milk pails, strainers, cans and everything that comes in contact with the cream in the same manner. "Another point to remember is, cool the cream immediately after separating, and never mix warm cream with cold cream. Keep it cool by placing the container in flowing water.

"Be sure to stir all cream at least twice a day and to deliver to market at least every three days in the summer time.

"Failure to do these things causes more second grade cream than all other reasons combined. I am asking every cream producer to do these things and thus keep butterfat at the highest price.

"By so doing it means a better quality of cream in Kansas. Better quality means better butter and better butter means higher prices to the cream producer for his butterfat."

### Railroad Legislation Plans

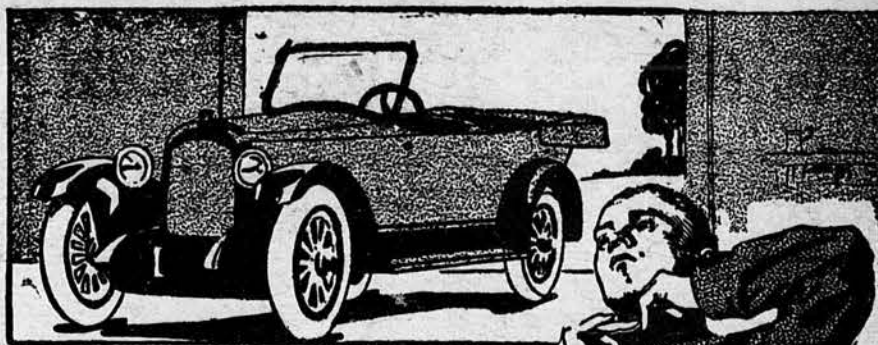
(Continued from Page Five)

At the same time the railway labor organizations were bringing the unhealthy railroad industry before the nation as a prime cause of high living costs, a group of farmers called to Washington to testify in the "cost of living" hearings sat at dinner and figured that the meal, for which they paid over \$11, represented only slightly more than 80 cents return to the producer of the food-stuffs. Just what part of the \$10.20 overhead represented dividends on watered railway stock, was not determined. But the railroad labor organizations offer to prove that hundreds of millions have been dissipated by financial mismanagement of the railroads, and it is just as much to the interest of the farmer as to the interest of the laborer to have the facts.

The Plumb Plan League, organized to "support the Plumb plan for public ownership and democracy in control of the railroads," has headquarters in the Munsey building, Washington, D. C., and offers to answer any questions in regard to railroad conditions. Whether or not the farmers and live stock producers of the country decide the Plumb plan forms the proper solution of the railroad problem, they owe it to themselves to acquire a complete knowledge of railroad affairs.

### Cow Testers in Demand

A number of positions as testers of cow testing associations in Kansas will be open in the near future, and the dairy department of our agricultural college,



## No Exposed Buttons

To scratch the car's surface

Every farmer owning a car will find an Oshkosh B'Gosh one-piece overall doubly valuable. During harvesting and threshing it completely protects the body against chaff and dust. At all seasons it keeps grease and dirt off good clothes when you work about your car or change tires "en route." Specially well made and fully guaranteed, like all other Oshkosh B'Gosh garments.

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**B'GOSH**  
(UNION MADE)  
**OVERALLS**



THEY MUST MAKE GOOD OR WE WILL

## Buy Your Roofing Needs Now!

Order Direct From This List Today!

This is your big chance to buy prepared roofing, metal roofing and siding at prices that will not be equalled in economy for some time to come. But you must not delay. Quick action is necessary, for the supply of these bargain lots is limited. Read them carefully, mail order quickly.

### SPECIAL SNAPS FOR THIS SALE!

Ajax high-grade rubber surfaced roofing; put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete, with nails and cement. No. TX-302, 3-ply, per roll, \$1.41; 2-ply, per roll, \$1.31; 1-ply, per roll, \$1.07.

Rawhide stone-faced Gold Medal Roofing, guaranteed 15 years. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. No. TX-303, per roll, \$2.20.

Our Famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3-ply, guaranteed for 12 years; a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. No. TX-304, 3-ply, per roll, \$1.83; 2-ply, per roll, \$1.63; 1-ply, per roll, \$1.33.

10,000 rolls of extra heavy high grade roofing; red or gray slate coated, rock-faced, brown pebble coated, double sanded, mineral or mica surfaced. No. TX-305, per roll of 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included, \$1.93.



### Corrugated Metal Sheets \$2.00 Per Square

28-gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled siding sheets, 5 1/2 ft. long. No. TX-306, per 100 sq. ft., \$2.00.

26-gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled roofing sheets, No. TX-307, per 100 sq. ft., \$2.75.

24-gauge extra heavy painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated, overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. No. TX-308, per 100 sq. ft., \$3.00.

**HARRIS BROTHERS CO.,** 35th and Iron Streets, Dept. TX-49, CHICAGO

is making an effort to find competent men to fill the places. The work pays \$65 a month and expenses. There are thirteen cow testing associations in Kansas.

It is the duty of a cow tester to spend one day of every month with each member of the association which employs him. While at the different farms he weighs the feed and milk and tests the milk for butter fat by the Babcock method. The dairy department of the college is anxious to get in touch with high school graduates who have had farm experience, or dairymen who care to take up the work. Interested persons should communicate with W. E. Peterson, dairy department, at the college.

The greatest drawback to the purebred cattle business is the lack of selling knowledge on the part of breeders and

raisers of cattle. Many can raise good cattle, both purebred and grade, but few can sell them for what they are worth, because they lack in selling ability. They have never experienced the power of advertising, the results that come from speaking to the thousands of readers of a paper. And so they raise good cattle, accumulate bull calves and surplus females, become discouraged because their neighbors will not buy and finally just quit.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Apples need air in storage, for they breathe oxygen just as human beings do though more slowly. Make provision for an oxygen supply in the stored apples by a slatted floor and sides or by storing in shallow bins, shelves or crates.

Increased production should result from increased acre yields.



## 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.

### How Uncle Sam Cans Peaches

**I**N CANNING peaches sort the fruit and select firm, sound, uniform peaches. The soft or broken ones may be used for jam. Remove the peel with a knife, with boiling water or with a boiling lye solution. If boiling water is used, immerse peaches about one minute or until the skins slip easily. Remove and plunge for an instant into cold water. Slip off the skins, cut in halves and pack at once into jars which have previously been boiled fifteen minutes.

Some peaches have skins which will not slip off after treating with clear boiling water. For them or for any peaches, the lye method of peeling may be used when they are firm, perfect and not too ripe. Have ready a boiling lye solution (four tablespoons of commercial lye to four quarts of water). Drop the peaches into this for about twenty to thirty seconds. Lift out and drop into clear boiling water for thirty seconds. Remove and place for an instant in cold water. The skins will then come off easily.

#### Cracked Pits in Jars

Before preparing the fruit, make a syrup of seven cups of sugar to four quarts of water or, if a richer syrup is desired, use eleven cups of sugar to four quarts of water. Allow one cup of water for each quart jar. Put one cracked peach pit for every quart of syrup into it. Boil syrup for five minutes.

The peach halves should be placed in the jar in overlapping layers, the concave surface of each half being downward. Sometimes very large peaches are canned whole in a heavy syrup. These are called Melba peaches. When the jar is full of peaches, fill with hot syrup and, with a wooden paddle or knife, carefully remove air bubbles.

Partially seal the jars (with Mason tops, screw half way on; with glass tops, put top wire bail in position). If a hot-water bath canner, either commercial or home-made, is used, place the jars on a false bottom with sufficient water in the boiler to process them. The water should cover the tops of the jars.

#### Process, Test Seal, Store

Boil quart jars in water bath for twenty minutes; two-quart jars, thirty-five minutes. Count from time when water starts boiling vigorously after the jars are put into it. Remove, tighten tops and invert to test for leaks. Store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If firm, perfect peaches are floated in boiling water for about twenty seconds after being peeled, they are more flexible, pack to better advantage, absorb more syrup and are finer in flavor. Cut in half and remove pits after floating in the boiling water.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Home Decoration

Henry Van Dyke calls the pictures on his walls the windows of his home. Through them he gets glimpses of the beauty which lies beyond the section of living space bounded by the stone walls of his city home. Through one such window he could see the ocean, and almost feel the cold spray and the strength of the salt air. Another window gave him a view of the mountains, with all of the uplift of a daily climb, in thought, to their summits.

The influence of such silent teachers in the home can hardly be estimated, but in nothing else is the average American home so poorly furnished. Good taste may be displayed in the choice of carpets and easy chairs. Wall paper

may be selected in quiet restful tints, but the decorations may be family portraits framed in objectionable ornate mouldings, chromos, representations of Indians in gaudy war paint, or so-called oil paintings, purchased perhaps of some itinerant vendor and suggestive of nothing in the heavens above or the earth beneath.

#### Canning Plums

Good canning plums are sound, ripe and uniform. Wash the fruit and prick with a needle to prevent bursting. Pack as firmly as possible without crushing into jars which have been boiled fifteen minutes. Fill jar with a syrup made by boiling eleven cups of sugar in four quarts of water. Put on rubber which is taken from a hot soda solution (one teaspoon soda to one quart of water) and a boiled jar top.

If a screw-top jar is used, screw on half way; if a glass top with wire bail, put top bail in position and leave lower one unfastened. Place jars on false bottom in boiler with water to cover. Process or boil quarts fifteen minutes. Remove, tighten tops, invert to test for leaks and store in a cool, dark, dry place.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### Farm Home Water Systems

Every farm home should have a water system which will furnish an ample supply of good water for cooking and washing purposes. Carrying water for household purposes by the "water pail route" is hard, tiresome labor.

Running water on the farm is not a luxury which may be had only by those who have means, but some type of water system is in the reach of all. In considering any water system, one should ask himself the following questions:

Is it simple and dependable?

Is it safe and sanitary?

Is it reasonably low in cost and upkeep expense?

There are two general classes for all water systems:

Gravity Systems—Simple, durable, low in first cost, upkeep and expense.

Pressure Systems—Require constant attention. Keep water cooler. More sanitary.

One of the simplest and least expensive types of water systems is where water is pumped from the cistern directly into the kitchen by a hand pump in the sink. This scheme is a great improvement over carrying the water by hand. Every farmhouse should have this much if no more.

The well should be within fifty feet of the house, and the water in the well should not be over twenty feet below the kitchen pump, for water can not be lifted more than twenty feet with a common cistern pump. Be sure the outdoor pipe is below frost line and the pipe above ground should be protected against freezing.—MIRIAM M. HAYNES, Colorado Agricultural College.

#### Care of Hats

"Daily care means longer wear," the slogan of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Treasury Department in their combined thrift campaign, applies to hats as much as to any article of clothing. No part of one's apparel becomes "seedy" looking more quickly if not given intelligent care, and certainly nothing more effectually "kills" the entire costume than a hat which has reached this stage.

Keep hats looking fresh by dusting them before putting them away after

each wearing. Use a soft brush; or, for fine felt, silk beaver, silk, satin or velvet hats, a piece of silk or velvet. Get the dust out from under the edges of bands, folds, and trimmings.

Do not allow bands, bows, trimmings, linings, or sweat bands to become loosened. Tack them into place as soon as they begin to rip.

Store your hats where they will not gather dust. Paper bags or hat boxes are good for those worn only occasionally.

#### Tomato Puree

2 quarts thick tomato pulp  
1 medium-sized onion  
2 tablespoons chopped sweet red peppers  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon sugar

Tomato puree may be made from small or broken tomatoes. Cut the tomatoes into fourths and cook them until the pieces become broken and soft. Press the pulp through a sieve, discarding only seeds and skins. Add the onion, the chopped peppers, and the seasoning to the strained pulp, and cook the mixture until it is the consistency of catsup. It is necessary to stir it frequently in order to keep it from burning. Pour it into jars, adjust the rubbers and the tops, and sterilize them for twenty minutes in a hot-water bath. Seal and invert them to cool. The puree may be thinned and used for soup or sauce.—New York College of Agriculture.

#### A Christmas Suggestion

Don't forget during the canning season that Christmas has a habit of coming every year on December 25, and birthdays and "showers" for which gifts must be provided come every month.

A glass of jelly or a jar of preserved fruit makes an acceptable gift for nearly every person. A basket filled with

home-canned dainties is a present which even those most favored by fortune will not disdain.

#### Essentials in Successful Canning

Clean, fresh fruit and vegetables. Containers which can be made air-tight.

Rubber rings possessing life and elasticity.

Care and cleanliness from start to finish.

Heat for a sufficient time to insure preservation.

Air-tight sealing at end of processing. Cool, dark, dry storage.

Books of gummed labels bearing printed names of various fruits, or boxes of blank gummed labels on which the name can be written, may be bought at small expense. These are a convenience.

#### Start Right

Had I but known what now I know  
That went to school so long ago,  
I should have made the most of days,  
I wasted in a hundred ways.  
I should have early buckled in  
A little lead on life to win;  
I should have known how much it meant  
To gather learning as I went;  
And all the things that I despised  
And left neglected, I'd have prized.

Were I once more to go to school  
I'd learn each theorem and rule;  
Although it made me twist and squirm,  
With honor I would start the term;  
I'd do the simpler lessons well  
And then when harder tasks befell,  
To master them I'd be equipped;  
'Twas there that I so often slipped,  
Though eagerly I yearned to play,  
I'd get my studies every day.

No rule or lesson now I know  
Was hard, unless I'd make it so;  
And when I studied as I should  
And closed the day with markings good  
With speed and ease I always wrought  
The problems that tomorrow brought.  
And had I known what now I know  
I should have studied long ago,  
For I have learned at bitter cost  
The lessons that I had and lost.

—The American Boy.

## Beautiful Waterproof Apron FREE



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

#### EASILY CLEANED

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

#### COLOR

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

The aprons are 30 inches long and 28 inches wide, with bib 9 1/2 to 10 inches.

#### OUR OFFER

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

#### ORDER BLANK

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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



## FASHION DEPARTMENT

Price of All Patterns, 10 Cents



No. 2957—Girl's Dress: Cut in four sizes—10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require four yards of 40-inch material. No. 2808—Girl's Dress: Cut in four sizes—6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the dress and ¾ yard for the bolero. No. 2729—Ladies' Costume: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires six yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yards. No. 2954—A Smart Coat Suit: Coat No. 2954 is cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires four yards of 44-inch material. Skirt No. 2874 is cut in seven sizes—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires three yards of 44-inch material. The width of skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yards. Two separate patterns, 10 cents for each.



No. 2961—A New Apron: Cut in four sizes—Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. The medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. No. 2774—Ladies' House Dress: Cut in seven sizes—34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2½ yards at the bottom. No. 2942—Boy's Play Suit: Cut in four sizes—2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material. No. 2813—Girl's Dress: Cut in five sizes—2, 4, 6 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

## Fall Dresses and Coats

A good coat for early fall, with simple lines and not difficult of construction, is No. 2954. Combined with skirt No. 2874 it makes a neat suit. The coat would be fine in brown broadcloth or tricotee and the skirt in satin, serge, poplin or plaid with tones of brown. The coat fronts may be open at the throat or rolled high at the neck. A splendid street or calling dress in suit effect is No. 2729. It is nice for serge, poplin, duvetyne, satin, taffeta, velvet, or corduroy. This design will

lend itself effectively to combinations of materials.

No. 2967 is an attractive blouse dress for the young girl. As here shown, checked brown and white suiting and white gabardine are combined. The style is good for serge, also for combinations of satin and serge, gabardine and crepe. Wash materials such as gingham, linen, and seersucker, are also desirable.

A dainty dress for soft materials is No. 2808. Batiste, voile, charmeuse, satin, taffeta, velvet, serge or gabardine could be used for this model. The tucks on the skirt may be omitted, as may also the bolero. Either long or short sleeves may be made. Two materials may readily be combined in this attractive style.

No. 2774 is another work dress with reversible front, and No. 2961 is a "different" apron. The small boy will be pleased with the roomy pockets of the one-piece play suit. Gingham, seersucker, khaki, drill or linen are suitable materials for this suit.

Be sure to give the size of the patterns ordered. Address Fashion Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Mirandy on Babies

De most peculiar peculiarity 'bout a baby is de effect dat hit has on de folks dat hit associates wid. Hit makes 'em, or ruins 'em. Hit always makes me laugh when I hears folks talk 'bout de way dey is gwine to mold de chillun's characters. Hit's de chillun dat does de moldin' of de parents' character, an' a little, teenty, weenty baby can change a grown man or woman mo' in two days dan a grown man or woman can change a baby in twenty yeas.

Yassum, you can always tell folks dat's got a baby. Dey's des got a chastened look, an' hit's sort of glorified look, too, lak dem early Christian martyrs whut had done suffered in well-doin', an' walkin' de colic.

I done heard somebody say onct dat a baby was a well-spring of joy in de house. I ain't a 'sputin' dat, but one sholy is a steady job, because it keeps you on de jump from mawnin' till night an' from night till mawnin', an' de funniest part of hit all is dat you des loves dat little bunch of trials and tribulations dat somehow has got yo' heart des squeezed up in hits little fat fists, so dat no matter how tired an' worn out you is wid loss of sleep an' rest, you don't never think 'bout quittin' on de job.

Yassum, nobody don't know whut happiness is ontel dey is held deir own baby on deir breast. An' nobody don't know whut sorrow is ontel dey has turned away from de graveyard an' left deir little baby layin' out dere alone, cold in de snow. Me, I'se knowed both. —DOROTHY DEX, in Good Housekeeping.

## Javelle Water

Dissolve in two quarts cold water one-half pound chloride of lime. Dissolve in one quart boiling water a pound of washing soda. Pour the clear liquid from the chloride of lime into the soda solution. Let the mixture settle and then strain the liquid through a cloth into bottles. Cork and keep in a dark place.

This is used as a bleaching agent or to remove stains. It should be used only on white cotton or linen since it bleaches colors and rots silk or wool. For bleaching, soak the cotton or linen in a weak solution of the Javelle water. To remove obstinate stains made by fruit, clear tea, and coffee or ink, place the stain over a bowl of hot water and apply the bleaching agent, a drop at a time. When the stain changes color, dip into the water. Repeat until the stain is removed. Neutralize with ammonia and rinse well. If the stain does not yield to this treatment, immerse it in oxalic acid or Javelle water diluted with an equal quantity of hot water. Neutralize with ammonia and rinse.

If allowed to remain too long in contact with the fibers, Javelle water rots even linen and cotton materials. It

should therefore always be neutralized with ammonia and the fabric rinsed thoroughly.

## Maxims for Mealtime

1. Come to meals with clean hands.
2. Eat your meals with good cheer. Worry and grief retard the digestive processes.
3. Avoid extremes of temperature in eating. Do not take food and drink too cold or too hot. Ice water, if taken at all, should be drunk before the meal.
4. Eat bread and raw vegetables at the beginning of the meal—these stimulate the flow of gastric juice.
5. Chew your food thoroughly; your stomach has no teeth. Do not wash down unmasticated food with coffee, tea or other drinks.
6. Do not eat to excess. Normally your appetite should be an index of your wants.
7. Appetite and relish are important factors in promoting the flow of gastric juice. Hence, have the food prepared and served in an appetizing manner.
8. Do not eat meat, eggs and other proteins to excess.
9. If you have a feeling of distress or fullness after a meal, your diet or manner of eating needs regulating. If you suffer from belching or regurgitation, you should consult a physician for advice.
10. Do not engage in excessive physical or mental exertion immediately after a full meal.—Chicago Bulletin.

Season creamed potatoes with a little chopped parsley, then add butter, salt and pepper to make a delicious dish. A little cheese may be used instead of the parsley, grating it over the dish just before bringing it to the table. This gives richness to the white sauce. The cheese should never be cooked in the sauce, or it will be tough.

Try to make the dishes served of such size that there will be enough to satisfy the appetite of the family and no unnecessary table or plate waste. Don't be ashamed to plan closely. Thrift in food means providing enough food, neither too much nor too little.

Be careful what kind of food you eat, especially in hot weather. Remember that unripe fruit or old, hard, pithy vegetables are dangerous. Tainted meats or vegetables of course should be discarded at once.

Save ice by cooling hot foods before putting them into the refrigerator. It will pay to set them in a pan of cold water for a little while.

## The Chant of a Canner

Some have fruit and can not can,  
And some would can but have none,  
But we have fruit and we can can,  
So start to work, it's half fun.

The demand for young men and women is greater, now than in war times.

Think of graduates receiving \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year as stenographers, book-keepers and secretaries. Your success depends upon your college.

Expert teachers in all departments. Equipment latest and most up to date. Banks, Railroads and Commercial firms demand our graduates because they are qualified.

We employ no solicitors. Every graduate a position.

**Strickler's** 107-109-111-113-115-117 East Eighth Street Topeka, Kansas

## Gard's Business College

The School That Secures Positions. More than seventy calls last month for office help.

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E. E. Gard, Principal

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**Business College**  
OTTAWA, KANS. CATALOG FREE

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Eleventh and McGee Streets  
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.



Located in center of shopping district, convenient to car lines, stores, and all points of interest. Direct car line to stock yards. The hotel of quality, comfort and refinement.

European Plan, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per Day.

Cafe in Connection.

KUPPER-BENSON HOTEL COMPANY

Walter S. Mars, Manager

The best place for sweepings is in the stove, where all dangerous organisms will be destroyed by fire.



## Classified Advertising

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

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

### AGENTS WANTED

**AGENTS—OUR SOAP AND TOILET ARTICLE** plan is a wonder. Get our free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co, 210 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

### CATTLE.

**REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS** cheap. One mature, two calves. Stephenson Bros., Cawker City, Kansas.

**HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES.** Write for our proposition. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEYS,** grandsons of Owl's Design, 765 pounds butter one year; great grandsons of Winnie of Ft. Hill Farm, 816 pounds butter one year. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kansas.

**REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF** five months old. Splendid individual. Sired by son of Queen's Raleigh. Dam sired by son of Financial Countess Ltd. \$75, registered and transferred, f. o. b. here. Chas. W. Stewart, Douglas, Kansas.

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

### DOGS.

**PUPS, KITTENS, BIRDS, SUPPLIES.** Kansas City Bird Store, 1421 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

**PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, ALSO** grown dogs for farm. Circular of other breeds, 10c. Shadydel Kennels, York, Pa.

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

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

**FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS COON, SKUNK** and opossum dogs. If you want the kind that delivers the goods, I have it. Stamp for reply. A. F. Sampey, 862 So. Campbell St., Springfield, Mo.

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

### REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES IMPROVED** land near Purcell, Doniphan County, Kansas. Address owner, F. L. Schneider, Box 464, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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

### FARM LANDS—TEXAS.

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

### AUTOMOBILES.

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

### THE STRAY LIST.

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

**TAKEN UP—BY SID CARTER, OF** Johnson, Kansas, Mitchell Township, the 10th day of June, 1919, four mares, ages 10, 8, 4 and 3 years; one gelding, age 2 years. Colors—Mares: Bays, white and black. Gelding: Bay. One mare no mark, two mares branded on left thigh. No brand on gelding. Appraised value, \$95. Robert H. Friend, County Clerk, Johnson, Kansas.

### POULTRY.

**FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-**horn roosters. Wm. Chisholm, Hildreth, Nebraska.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CHICKS** and fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kansas.

### POULTRY WANTED.

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

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

### HONEY.

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

### AUTO TIRES.

**TIRES—FORD, \$6.75; LARGER SIZES** equally low. Lowest tube prices. Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### TANNING.

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

### FARMS WANTED.

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

### FARM LANDS—KANSAS.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING** fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address W. T. Cliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 405 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

### SEEDS

**KANRED WHEAT, \$3.00 PER BUSHEL.** Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kansas.

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

**MIRACLE SEED WHEAT FROM LAST** year's hand selected seed, free from smut. \$3 per bushel, sacks free. Also Red Rock seed wheat. J. C. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NO. 15,** nearly new. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kansas.

### WANTED—TO BUY.

**WANTED—ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER,** Timothy, Sudan and all seeds. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Things are not what we call them at all. Corn is really not corn; in England it is wheat, in America it is maize. A blackberry may not be black, it can be red, white, amber or yellow. A jack rabbit is not a rabbit at all, but a hare, while a Belgian hare is not a hare, but a rabbit, and a Welsh rabbit isn't a rabbit or a hare. In the King's English Indians are not Indians at all, but American Redmen; the natives of the East Indies are Indians. The tuberose is not a rose; cowpeas are not peas; the lilac is a syringa, while a syringa is not a syringa at all, but a Philadelphus. A pineapple is not an apple, and it doesn't grow on a pine. A groundhog is not a hog; a polecat is not a cat. And so we go on beautifully mixing things up.

Plant flowers which are raised for bloom in the flower garden where they can be cultivated and fertilized. Don't break up the front yard with flower beds, rose bushes, etc.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS** PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

## HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

### Sell the Slacker Hens

**F**EEED costs money and the hen that is not laying is running up a big board bill and may never pay it. If you could be sure which hens are in the slacker class you would cull them out and prevent their running up a board bill without giving any return in eggs. To a poultry expert it is not difficult to cull out the drones and poor layers at this season of the year. A flock of 200 hens in the central part of Kansas were not laying over forty or fifty eggs a day. Ross M. Sherwood, poultry specialist of the extension division of our agricultural college, was called in to look the flock over. He found a large number of the hens were not laying at all and that the flock was not being fed properly for egg production. The ration was too fattening. They were getting plenty of grain but no mill feeds, meat scraps or milk.

The first step in making this flock profitable was to cull out the slackers. Mr. Sherwood went over the flock one by one and threw out half the hens. The next day these culled laid only one egg, and the hens in the flock saved laid thirty-nine eggs. This was proof of his skill in selecting the producing hens in the flock. This is no exceptional case. It is being done over and over again by those who understand the characteristics of the producing hen. Every poultryman should learn how to cull the flock, and now is the time to do it.

Those who are not familiar with culling methods will want to know more about how to proceed. The first point to understand is that most hens laying at this time of the year are profitable hens. This has been proven by means by keeping trap nest records of individual hens. The first point, then, in handling the hen is to determine whether she is laying or not.

A laying hen is wide between the pelvic or lay bones, and is deep and full in the abdomen. The vent is large and moist and is free from yellow color. The comb is large and waxy in appearance. The color of the comb is bright red and feels warm to the touch. The comb of the hen after she has stopped laying for any length of time decreases in size and is covered with white scales. It is also cold to the touch.

If a hen is laying at this time of the year she should be placed with the profitable flock unless there is some good reason why she should be sold. If a hen is not laying it is necessary to know how long it has been since she stopped. Egg production usually stops during the period when the feathers are being renewed and one can judge quite accurately as to when a hen stopped laying by the progress of the moult. Some hens may lay while their body feathers are growing, but it is an exceptional hen that lays as the tail and wing feathers are beginning to grow. By observing how many new wing feathers are grown and knowing how rapidly they grow, one can tell quite accurately how long it has been since the hen was laying.

It takes about six weeks for each of the large wing feathers to grow. The tenth feather from the tip of the wing drops off first. In about two weeks the ninth is shed, and so on until they are all renewed. Thus, if the hen shows the tenth, ninth and eighth feathers from the tip fully grown and the others partially grown one will know that she has been growing new wing feathers for about ten weeks. The hen that started to grow new wing feathers as early in the season as June is ordinarily not a profitable layer.

If the hen has recently stopped laying she must be studied more carefully to

see whether her body conditions are suited to profitable egg production. The length of body, especially the keel or breast bone, should be observed and the depth of body, especially at the back part, should not be overlooked. This is best tested as the hen stands by putting one hand on the back and the other under the keel. If the hands are parallel or spread out at the back part, it shows that she has large capacity for her digestive and reproductive system. On the other hand, if the back part is tucked up and the hands are closer together at the back part, the hen would be faulted for lack of depth. The pelvic bones should be wide apart, thin and free from knobs of fat or cartilage. The abdomen should be deep and full but should not show too large accumulations of fat, neither should it be bagging down or, as it is sometimes termed, "broken down" behind. The abdomen of a good hen is pliable as the milked-out udder of a dairy cow. The skin of a good layer is thin and pliable.

As a flock is being culled constant attention must be given to physical deformities, diseased conditions, lack of vigor, or anything that might injure the usefulness of the hen. Age should not be overlooked. In most cases it is more profitable to grow more pullets rather than keep a hen over two laying seasons. It is very good practice to use leg bands on the flock so that one may know for sure just how old the hen is.

The good hens which are kept should receive the proper feed. They should have feed for feather growth, feed for white of the egg as well as the yolk and shell. Old process linseed oil meal helps in the growth of feathers and for the production of white of egg and feathers. Grain furnishes plenty of food for yolks and oyster shell is used for the egg shell. A good mash is bran and shorts 75 pounds, meat scraps 25 pounds and old process linseed oil meal 5 pounds. If milk is available the hens may have all the milk they can drink instead of meat scraps. This mash ration may be kept before the hens in self-feeders or may be moistened lightly and fed to the hens once a day.

### Egg Laying Contest

To promote the breeding of high laying strains of standard-bred poultry, the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station is conducting what is known as the Nebraska National Egg Laying Contest. Any breeder of standard-bred stock may enter ten pullets and the state will keep a trapnest record of their laying. Monthly reports will be made and published in farm and poultry journals. The records will be of advertising value to breeders, and in addition help them establish a well-standardized flock. Entries must be made before October 1, and those planning to take advantage of this opportunity should communicate with the Department of Poultry Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, at once.

It is not necessary to build expensive poultry houses, but they should be serviceable, fairly roomy, well lighted, and well ventilated without drafts.

Count that day lost whose low, descending sun  
Sees in the country home no canning done

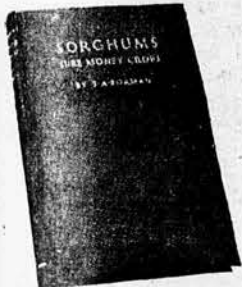
### EGG-O-LATUM

It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-o-latium. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in cellar. Eggs may be boiled, poached or used in any other way, just like fresh eggs. Simply rubbed on the eggs—a dozen per minute. A 50c jar is sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. No drug, seed and poultry supply stores or postpaid.  
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 461, Omaha, Neb.



# Practical Books for Progressive Farmers

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



## BORMAN'S BOOK ON SORGHUMS

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

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

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

## The Story of the Soil

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

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

## Farming and Gardening

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

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

## Profitable Stock Feeding

By H. R. Smith

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

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

## Handy Book of Facts

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

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## ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR



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

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

## Cement Workers' Handbook

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

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

## ATLAS OF THE WORLD'S WAR

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

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FEDERAL AND STATE TUBERCULIN TESTED.  
The first fourteen cows to finish the A. R. O. yearly test on our farm averaged 13,329.6 pounds milk, 522.6 pounds butter fat, in 348 days, and eight were first calf heifers, and we are breeding them better. Our last bull calf went to St. Joseph Orphanage, Abilene, Kan. The man who buys a bull from our herd finds us working for him all the time. Our Aim—Production, Individuality and Breeding.

FARMERS! MILK HOLSTEINS. SUPREME DAIRY BREED OF THE WORLD.  
E. S. ENGLE & SON - ABILENE, KANSAS

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

T. R. Maurer & Co.  
EMPORIA - KANSAS

## Collins Farm Holsteins

A chance to purchase 40-pound breeding. We have choice sons of the great 40-pound bull, Vanderkamp Segls 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.

## 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

## -FOR SALE-

Large Red Close-Up Springers  
In carload lots, also registered and grade Holsteins. Bock's Dairy, R. 9, Wichita, Kan.

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Hereford Cows For Sale

Thirteen cows, twelve with calves at foot. Calves are by the imported bull, Fantastic, by Sir Sam by Father Christman. Some of the cows bred back to Fantastic.

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Meriden, Kansas.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

## OTEY'S DUROCS

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

W. W. OTEY & SON, WINFIELD, KANSAS

## PETFORD'S DUROCS

FOR SALE—Fifty spring pigs by the grand champion Model Ally, Illustrator 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.

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Nothing for sale but Sprring Gilts. Orders now taken for September litters. One boar of servicable age.

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## HORSES AND MULES.



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

## PERCHERON SALE

I will sell twenty registered Percheron horses, stallions, mares and colts, servicable and well bred, at public sale, October 15, 1919.

PERCY E. LILL, MOUNT HOPE, KANSAS

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## 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.

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

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## RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING.

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

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## PARKVIEW FARM

## POLAND CHINAS

I Will Hold No Fall Sale.

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

Fred B. Caldwell, Topeka, Kas.

## CLINTON HERD

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

P. M. Anderson, Holt, Missouri

## MYERS' POLAND CHINAS

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

H. E. MYERS - GARDNER, KANSAS

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

H. R. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

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Black Buster and Columbus Wonder at Head of Our Herd

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Last call for early boars. Order gilts early.

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Wichita, Kans.

G. A. LAUDE, Sec'y.  
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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

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

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## Snowdown Herd Shorthorns

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

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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.

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Twenty pure bred unregistered Shropshire rams for sale.

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# Ketter Brothers

BIG FALL SALE OF IMMUNED BOARS AND GILTS

**Seneca, Kansas**

**Saturday, September 27**

**40 HEAD 40 HEAD**  
**20 Boars and 20 Gilts**

**An Attractive Offering Featuring Litters by**  
**ORPHAN BOS**

the February yearling son of Meyer Bros.' Bos Premigenius out of Princess Orphan by Big Orphan Wonder.

**BIG GIANT BOB**

a February yearling by Bob's Giant by Mellow Bob out of Orphan Rose by The Big Orphan.

**A FEW OF THE ATTRACTIONS**

Two boars and four gilts by ORPHAN BOS out of the great breeding sow, Valley Ex Bell. (Our Futurity litter.)  
A boar and three gilts by ORPHAN BOS out of Liberty Belle.  
A top litter of one boar and five gilts by BIG GIANT BOB.  
A superb litter by ORPHAN BOS out of Rose Ex.  
Also sons and daughters of

**Cornhusker Bos, Ketter's Blue Valley, and the noted Blue Valley**

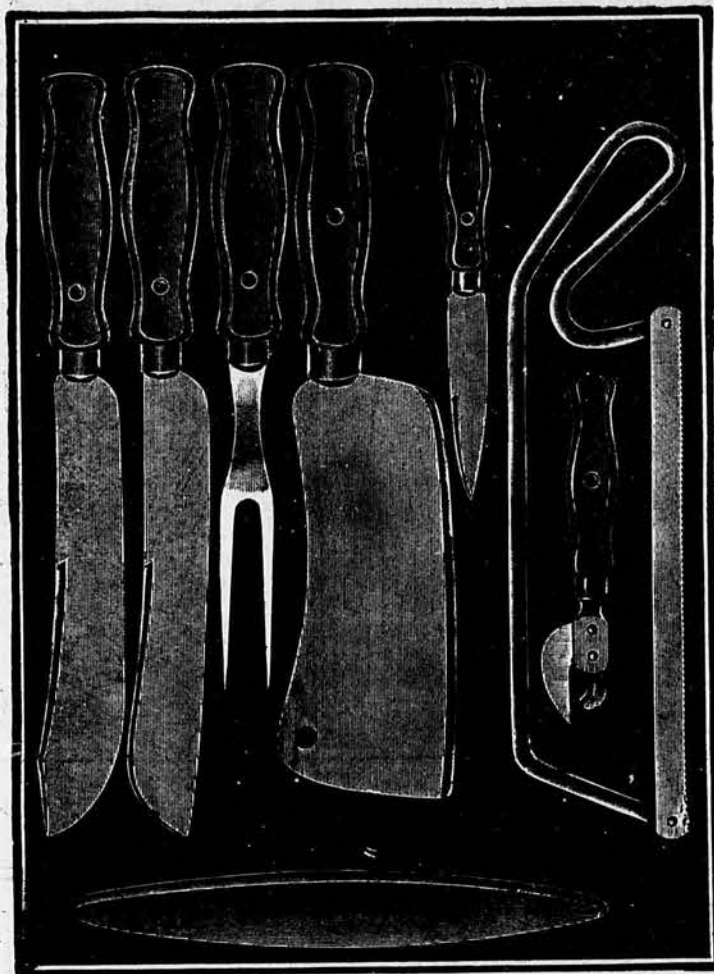
See our Show Herd at the Topeka Free Fair. Send for the catalog and come to our sale.

**KETTER BROS., SENECA, KAN.**

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**FREE**



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

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### CLAIM SALE DATES.

#### Percheron Horses.

Oct. 15—P. E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

#### Shorthorns.

Oct. 7—Johnson County Shorthorn Sale,  
Olathe, Kan.  
Oct. 8—Eastern Kansas Shorthorn Sale, Ot-  
tawa, Kan.  
Oct. 9—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale,  
Independence, Kan.  
Oct. 8—Franklin County Shorthorn Sale,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

#### Holsteins.

Nov. 14—Holstein Calf Club Sale, Tonga-  
noke, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.  
Nov. 15—Breeders' Holstein Sale, Tonga-  
noke, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.

#### Poland Chinas.

Oct. 27—Ketter Bros., Seneca, Kan.  
Oct. 28—Ezra T. Warren, Clearwater, Kan.  
Oct. 29—Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan.  
Oct. 30—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.  
Oct. 31—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.  
Oct. 1—Herman Groninger & Son, Bendena,  
Kan.  
Oct. 6—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.  
Oct. 13—H. L. Glover, Grandview, Mo.  
Oct. 29—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.  
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham,  
Kan.  
Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.  
Oct. 20—P. M. Anderson, Holt, Mo.  
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 23—McClelland & Sons, Blair, Kan.  
Oct. 24—Dubach Bros., Wathena, Kan.  
Oct. 26—John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kan.  
Oct. 31—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.  
Feb. 25—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale  
at Dearborn.

#### Durocs.

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

#### Spotted Poland Chinas.

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

#### Chester Whites.

Oct. 21—Chester White Pig Club Sale, Ton-  
ganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, manager.

Percy E. Lill, of Mount Hope, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Percheron horses, has announced October 15 as the date of his Percheron sale. On that date he will offer four stallions, eleven mares and five colts. The mares are young and are good individuals, and all that are of breeding age are bred to stallions that are among the best in Kansas. The stallions that will go in this sale are a choice lot and will interest breeders wanting high-class breeding stock.

Volume 98 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is now ready for distribution. This volume contains the pedigrees of animals calved before August 17, 1918, and the usual information of interest to Shorthorn breeders.

E. E. Laughlin, of Rich Hill, Missouri, the well known Shropshire breeder, reports his flock doing fine. Mr. Laughlin is one of Missouri's successful breeders of pure-bred Shropshires and his flock is one of the best in the state. During the many years that he has been breeding Shropshires he has found them the most profitable stock on his farm. A feature of his flock at this time is the choice lot of yearling rams.

### Kansas Fairs in 1919

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

Kansas State Fair—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 13-20.

Kansas Free Fair Association—Phil Eastman, secretary, Topeka; September 8-13.

International Wheat Show—E. F. McIntyre, general manager, Wichita; September 29-October 11.

Barton County Fair Association—Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; September 30-October 3.

Bourbon County Fair Association—W. A. Stroud, secretary, Uniontown; September 9-12.

Brown County-Hiawatha Fair Association—J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; August 26-29.

Clay County Fair Association—O. B. Burditt, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-5.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—C. T. Sherwood, secretary, Burlington; October 5-10.

Comanche County Agricultural Fair Association—A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater; September 10-13.

Cowley County-Eastern Cowley County Fair Association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 3-5.

Dickinson County Fair Association—T. R. Conklin, president, Abilene; September 16-19.

Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative Fair Association—C. A. Kyner, secretary, Wilson; September 23-26.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—L. C. Jones, secretary, Ottawa; September 23-26.

Gray County Fair Association—C. C. Isely, secretary, Cimarron; September 30-October 3.

Haskell County Fair Association—Frank

McCoy, secretary, Sublette; about September 15.

Labette County Fair Association—Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; September 24-27.

Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair Association—Ed M. Pepper, secretary, Lincoln; September 9-12.

Linn County Fair Association—C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City.

Marshall County Stock Show and Fair Association—J. N. Wanamaker, secretary, Blue Rapids; October 7-10.

Mitchell County Fair Association—W. S. Gabel, secretary, Beloit; September 30-October 4.

Montgomery County Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, president, Coffeyville; September 16-20.

Morris County Fair Association—H. A. Clyborne, secretary, Council Grove; October 7-10.

Neosho County Agricultural Society—Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; September 29-October 4.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association—H. M. Lawton, secretary, Larned; September 24-26.

Phillips County—Four-County Fair Association—Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; September 9-12.

Pottawatomie County—Onaga Stock Show and Carnival—C. Haughwout, secretary, Onaga; September 24-26.

Rooks County Fair Association—F. M. Smith, secretary, Stockton; September 2-5.

Russell County Fair Association—H. A. Dawson, secretary, Russell; September 30-October 3.

Smith County Fair Association—J. M. Davis, secretary, Smith Center; September 2-5.

Trego County Fair Association—S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; September 9-12.

Wilson County Fair Association—Ed Chapman, secretary, Fredonia; August 18-23.

Vinland Free Fair, October 3-4.

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Please Mention Kansas Farmer

### Kansan to Australia

B. Q. Shields, of Lost Springs, a graduate of the industrial journalism course, Kansas Agricultural College, has been appointed vice-consul for the United States at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. His term of office is three years.

Mr. Shields was graduated from the college a little more than a year ago. He served in the army for some time, then took the examination for the consular service, which he passed with high honors. His father is a well known live stock farmer.



# Begin Your Farm Account Records Now!

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### GET STARTED RIGHT

There is no better time than right now to begin keeping Farm Records so that you will have the required information ready to make your income tax statement next year. No doubt you are already keeping your records. You want the most simplified and easiest way. Get this book. It's FREE.

### PRACTICAL ACCOUNT BOOK

This book is a PRACTICAL Farm Account Book which has been developed under the direction of the United States Government men, working in co-operation with hundreds of farmers in Kansas. It is not merely theoretically correct, but has been prepared to fill the needs as shown

by practical use on farms in this state.

### THIS BOOK WILL MAKE YOUR WORK EASIER

Keeping accurate records of farm business is becoming more and more popular, not only because it is practically necessary for the income tax statement, but also for the value of the records to the farmer. The most important thing, however, is to secure and keep the information desired with the least amount of work and time; that is, in the simplest way.

The book which KANSAS FARMER is offering on this page, FREE to subscribers, is gotten up with the idea of keeping all the information necessary and valuable with the smallest amount of work. The book is a

one-year record. It is small and convenient to keep. It contains full but simple instructions on how to keep the records required, with sufficient blanks for all entries.

### A PRACTICAL BOOK NOW IN USE BY FARMERS

The book is published by the KANSAS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. It has been prepared by Dean Edwin C. Johnson and Preston E. McNall, both of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, who have done their work on the book in co-operation with the United States Government.

This book has been used in Farm Management studies on hundreds of farms in Kansas where owners have heartily co-operated and offered many val-

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