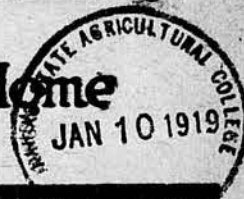


KANSAS FARMER

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TAXATION REFORMS NEEDED

Constitutional Limitations Prevent Kansas from Justly Equalizing Taxes

PROBLEMS in taxation are ever present for solution. This has been so in all times and among all peoples. Today, as through all past time, the influence of the wealthy—who by reason of their wealth are powerful—is often written into statutes so that in very many countries the burden of taxation unjustly bears upon the poor.

This state has unequal and unjust taxes fastened upon it by the letter of its constitution and laws and this is true of any state whose constitution provides for the general property tax. This has been so obvious that several states have already amended the constitution so as to permit the classification of property by the legislature and the prescription of rates differentiated according to the economic differences among the classes of property. And so in other states where changes in the fundamental law are just as much needed, campaigns to bring about such changes are in progress.

Nothing can be fairer than the proposition that taxes should be laid among the citizens in a relatively equal manner. There is little dissent now among the mass of students of the question that the assignment of parts of the burden should be according to the ability of citizens to contribute to the public revenue and in this respect progressive taxation is generally recognized as equitable. That is, that the rates of tax shall increase correspondingly with increased values of property owned. This principle has been very largely applied by the federal government in financing the present war.

Kansas Tax System Inequitable

The general property tax system which under the constitution of Kansas is saddled upon the people of the state, is probably as inequitable a system as can be devised. It answered very well decades back when practically all property was of a tangible character consisting chiefly of land and goods, but with the growth of industry and commerce and the attendant expansion of the means of communication and transportation other forms of property interests have come rapidly into being, until today more than one-half of the wealth of the individuals of the country is in the form of intangible property.

A careful investigation made by an expert a few years since warranted the conclusion that intangible property then owned by individuals amounted to approximately fifty per cent of the total individual wealth and certainly the percentage has since been increased. In the analysis intangible property was divided into two kinds: paper property and abstract property. Paper property was held to include notes, mortgages, stocks, bonds, and the like, while abstract property was considered as more comprehensive than paper property and included not only the latter but also all rights to an income from any kind of property, when the rights to the income are vested in an ownership separate and distinct from an ownership of the concrete things which yield the income to the owners of such rights.

It is this diversification of the forms of property which at present produces unjust taxation because immensely large

From an Address by Samuel T. Howe, Chairman Kansas State Tax Commission, at Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of State Board of Agriculture

values of intangible property contribute nothing to public revenue. The careful investigator will conclude that the general property tax is rapidly becoming a tax on real property only. This fact, recognized by the weight of expert authority, doubtless is very satisfactory to single taxers who can see in it a possible not far distant fruition of their desires. However, to those who stand for a broader tax base the plain inference is that the system should be amended so as to open the way for legislatures to provide a more equitable system and this can be done only when legislatures shall have power to classify property according to its differing economic characteristics.

Today there is considerable propaganda for the single tax, not as a revenue measure pure and simple, but chiefly as a measure to change social conditions. However, not yet is it agreed by economists and tax authorities that the power of taxation should be exerted for other purpose than to secure needed public revenue, the burden, as above suggested, being placed according to the faculty or ability of the citizens individually considered.

The thought is here expressed that ability depends largely upon income and therefore that one of the most desirable parts of the base of any tax system is the income tax.

The law of Kansas has this provision:

"That all property in this state, real and personal, not expressly exempted therefrom, shall be subject to taxation in the manner prescribed by this act."

This means, of course, that every kind of property, whatever its nature or character, is subject to an ad valorem assessment and a uniform rate of taxation except such as is exempted by the constitution or the law.

Constitutional Limitations

In the opinion of the Supreme Court of Kansas holding invalid the Mortgage Registry Tax Law passed by the legislature of 1915, the court said in speaking of the power of the legislature to provide exemptions: "Such exemptions must rest on the definite basis of promoting the public welfare in some peculiar and substantial way, and even then they can not be tolerated to the extent of building up large accumulations of favored property which would disturb general equality and uniformity."

The intent of the Registry Tax Law was to favor a class of property concerning which proposition the court said further: "The result is that the statute undertakes to classify the property of the state for purposes of taxation, to place real estate mortgages, or, speaking accurately, some real estate mortgages, in a class by themselves, and to subject such mortgages to a specific tax, all contrary to the express command of

the constitution. This cannot be done and the statute is void."

The law requires all kinds of property to be assessed at their actual value in money and it is left to the varying judgments and opinions of approximately two thousand assessors to perform this duty. That the result will be a wide lack of uniformity should certainly be apparent to anyone thinking of the subject.

No Single Standard of Value

There is no single standard of value prescribed by the law. There are several places in the statutes where the assessor is required to assess property at actual value in money, but no standard from which to determine the relative actual value of all classes of property is laid down. As a matter of fact the statute discriminates between classes of property as to value for assessment purposes. For instance, it is provided in effect that real estate shall be valued from actual view by the assessor at such price as he believes it would command in money and market or selling value of course is the criterion. Oftimes market or selling value has no relation whatever to productive value. Always is there some sort of a speculative value in the market or selling value of real estate. For various reasons prices are paid for real estate without the possibility of the purchaser having returned to him upon the amount invested what is generally considered a fair return upon invested capital.

There is a difference between investment value and selling value in connection with real estate. The methods in vogue of promoting land sales are quite often productive of inflated values. Prices paid for land for special reasons often tend to create inflated values in considerable areas. Some investors who have idle money purchase land at more than its income-yielding power because they have the idle capital and the investment is safe; and the thought is ever present that there will later come to the purchaser the benefit of the unearned increment of value.

As to personal property, the rule of law is that it shall be valued at its usual selling price in money at the place where it is held; and if there be no selling price known to the person required to fix the values, then it is to be valued at such price as he believes could be obtained for it in money at such time and place.

On the other hand the value of industrial and commercial properties is measured by their income-yielding power and there results a wide gap between the assessed values of this kind of property and the assessed values of land and tangible personal property in respect of economic values.

Intangible Property Missing

The greatest cause of an unequal casting of the tax burden in Kansas is the absence from the tax roll of large intangible property values, which have been estimated to amount to at least three-fourths of a billion dollars.

As to intangibles there is really no way open to discover the values of this kind of property missing from the roll. Its assessment depends very largely upon the co-operation of its owners with

(Continued on Page Seven)

THE second great evil with which we have all to cope is the lack of correspondence between older theories and the modern environment. We have said that if a certain method does not work out in practice, the obvious retort seems to be that there is something lacking in the administration. If, however, we find, as we sometimes do, that a more rigid administration on given lines only makes matters worse rather than better, the equally obvious conclusion is that the fault lies not in the administration but in the underlying principles. With that state of affairs we have unfortunately had not a little experience; and we are only slowly beginning to realize that a new economic environment sometimes alters the conditions of an old problem to such an extent that it really creates a new problem. While we may not all be agreed as to the various details of a substantive policy, I fancy that we are all in accord that, for instance, the old general property tax as its principles are written into our state constitutions is in some way no longer in harmony with the times; and, in fact, this association has received and virtually accepted the report of a special committee on this subject to that effect. So here again we all, I fancy, are united in the desire to strike from our state constitutions the affirmative clauses or the prohibitions which stand in the way of what we all consider a step in advance. Here, also, there is a great field in which we can all work together helpfully for improvement.—DR. SELIGMAN, Columbia University, before National Tax Association.

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If your stove isn't working just right, make an examination at once—it may be the "flu."—Girard Press.

Check Soil Washing

THE fall and winter season is the best time to check soil washing. "Soil washing in Kansas is of two kinds," says H. J. Bower, soils specialist at the agricultural college; "general surface washing and gullying. Much more loss of fertility takes place by surface washing, while gullying is limited mostly to hilly areas. The surface washing is bound to occur more or less over all the uniformly sloping surfaces, with the greater damage being done on areas of less uniform slope. As the soil is continuously tilled, the loss of organic matter which naturally follows surface washing leads to gullying, both of which gradually become greater soil problems.

"A gully is seen more frequently along the draws, but a draw is not always necessary for the beginning of gullies. We can now see gullies on the older cultivated fields of quite uniform slopes. There must be something to give direction to the water and if the small gullies are noticed in time, it is a simple matter to check them. But as the first gully that started on the slope gets deeper, other smaller gullies start with the increased fall of water from the surface run-off or washing. This has continued in Eastern Kansas until soil washing is now our most difficult soil problem.

"Dams of earth, straw, stone, woven wire and concrete are methods used in checking gullies of different sizes. If the gully is small, an earth dam, constructed like the ordinary pond dam, may be all that is necessary to prevent its enlargement. A common method is to scatter straw in the small gullies or to build dams of straw across them at frequent intervals. The small straw dam must necessarily be held by stakes. This character of work can be done wherever the small gullies have started from the last season's rains.

"Stone dams, properly laid, assist much in catching the trash and soil. Such dams should be laid wide and no higher than what will fill in for the one season. Woven wire and fence posts are more satisfactorily used in the average gully than any other material. Concrete dams are advisable only for the large gullies that carry considerable volume of water.

"Winter is an ideal time for such work, as most of the washing is done by the spring rains. If the checks are in, a considerable loss of soil is thus saved.

In checking the washing of gullies and filling those already formed, Mr. Bower finds the best results follow the use of good strong posts and woven hog wire. The hog wire acts as a natural strainer for trash and soil in the ditch for the average wash.

The failure that occurs with hog wire is where old wire is used and where the water cuts around the posts. Nothing but strong wire should be used. The washing around the posts can be avoided by extending the ends of the hog wire two to three feet and staking each end firmly against the bank of the ditch.

A check should never be put in so it will dam the water. Neither can it be expected to hold all of the soil, as the extra amount of material is of too much force in the duration of the heavy rains. In this way straw, brush and logs are often failures. Oftentimes where the soil has been checked, groundhogs and other rodents work through and under the material.

In placing the hog wire in the ditch, care should be taken to have the center stapled lower, with as equal a rise to each side as can be obtained. Then when this fills, put the next check either below or above the first one and do not try to build up on the one first started. A series of such checks are necessary for each ditch, thus gradually filling and holding the ditch with permanent material.

Acetylene Lighting

Acetylene lighting systems, although not the most economical in some ways, are practical and convenient for use in Kansas farm homes. C. E. Reid, professor of electrical engineering in the Kansas Agricultural College, offers a few suggestions on this form of lighting.

"Acetylene generators are of various makes, all performing automatically the bringing together of water and calcium carbide. A gas is formed, which is carried by means of pipes to the rooms where it is to be used.

"The light formed by the burning of acetylene gas is a clear white. Each jet will give about twenty-five candle power. Two jets, and often one, are sufficient to supply and thoroughly light a large room. Care must be taken to properly shade the flame so that it will not be so brilliant as to injure the eyes.

"The advantages of acetylene lighting systems over others are simplicity of operation and convenience. It is not so complex but what any person might operate and understand any part of it. It is always possible to obtain the carbide used.

"An acetylene system with twenty outlets costs approximately \$320, installed complete. The carbide may be purchased in cans of 100 pounds or less at an average cost of \$4 a hundred. A twenty-outlet system uses approximately 850 pounds of carbide in a year.

"Where the generator is kept in the house or basement there is some danger of explosion. This may be eliminated by placing it in a pit at a safe distance from the house, and by exercising care in the manipulation of the generator.

"Before installing an acetylene lighting system you should make sure that it is one of a kind approved by the national board of fire underwriters and that permission to install such a system is given in writing in his insurance policy. Otherwise the insurance will be invalidated."

The United States Department of Agriculture in its weekly news letter tells of a notable example of home-planned utilities to be found upon a farm in Northern Utah. By personal planning and hard work the owner of this farm gradually has equipped his house with a pressure water system, a laundry containing a power washing machine, wringer, mangle and drying machine, a heating plant, electric lights, electric range, electric heaters for emergency use in chambers, and a vacuum cleaning system.

If water is used in the cooling system of a car, it must be drained when left standing in freezing weather. Trouble is often experienced in driving in cold weather on account of the radiator freezing and cutting off the circulation in the system. If the radiator is blanketed while driving, the lower part should be covered, as this will freeze first. Particular care should be taken of the cooling system, if water is used, on account of the fact that the water that has been heated and the air driven out will form a stronger solid and expand more violently than ordinary tap water. There are many anti-freeze solutions on the market which will eliminate the risk from freezing.

Rough Feed to Beef Cattle

Beef cattle are to be considered on the average farm as machines for handling the rough feed of the farm. There is practically no other market for much of this sort of low grade material. Every ton of straw, every ton of corn stover, and every ton of coarse cheap hay produced on the farms should pass through the cattle or be used as bedding after having been offered to them. Beef cattle, especially steers and dry cows that are being wintered, may be given cheaper feeds than grain, such as well cured corn stover, straw, and hay, with one or two pounds of cottonseed meal. They should be given all of such roughages, however, that they will consume with a relish. Breeding cows and young growing animals should be given sufficient feed to enable them to make a satisfactory growth. As a general rule it is not considered a good practice to feed young growing animals so poorly that no growth is made. In other words, it is not considered good practice to keep a young and growing animal on a mere maintenance ration. While this is true in a general way, it does not necessarily follow that it always pays under all circumstances or is necessary to feed young cattle on expensive rations during the growing period. Some most interesting tests on this point have been conducted at the Missouri Experiment Station and a brief resume of the results appears in another article in this issue.

In looking back over our lives we often see that what seemed at the time the worst hours and the most hopeless in their wretchedness were in reality the best of all. They developed powers

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within us that had hitherto slept, developed energies of which we had never dreamed.—JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

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WHEAT PRICE GUARANTEE

In our issue of December 14 we printed an authorized statement on the status of the 1919 wheat crop as regards the guaranteed price and general method of handling. The President's proclamation of February 1, 1918, fixing guaranteed prices for the 1918 crop, made it certain that no matter when the peace is signed, this crop will be handled at guaranteed prices by the United States Grain Corporation up to June 1, 1919. The President's proclamation of September 2, 1918, guaranteed the same prices for the 1919 crop with the added provision that a competent committee would later be asked to go into the cost of producing this crop as compared with that of 1918, and, if increases in cost justified, recommended a higher price than that guaranteed for the 1918 crop. This crop must be offered for sale before June 1, 1920, "to such agent or employees of the United States or other persons as may be hereafter designated." We are merely restating in condensed form what we printed a month ago. As Secretary Houston said in suggesting methods of handling this year's crop, "the Government has made a guarantee and it goes without saying that it must be made effective."

In order to furnish the means for making the guarantee on the 1919 crop good, Congressman Lever, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, has prepared a bill extending the life of the United States Grain Corporation and increasing its capital stock to about \$600,000,000. This bill conforms to the joint recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration.

While the exact means of handling this year's crop have not been worked out in detail, the wheat grower need not worry for fear the Government will not make good its guarantee. If legislation is needed, it will be enacted.

STILL BUY QUALITY BEEF

The meat division of the Food Administration has assured cattlemen that the army at least will continue to buy beef on the basis of quality, even though the method of making the purchases has been changed from that in effect for the past two months. The antiquated rule that only heavy carcasses were suitable for the army and navy purchases operated against the best interests of cattle producers and was a positive discouragement to progress in improving the type of beef animals. The early-maturing animal producing a moderate sized carcass of high quality meat had become the ideal toward which cattlemen were working. Following many protests, the discrimination against the light carcass of high quality ceased and the selection and grading of fresh beef for the army, navy, marine corps and the Allies was placed in the hands of the Bureau of Markets. The latter part of December, however, it was announced that the Department of Agriculture would discontinue the grading of beef for military use.

The fear at once arose that all the gain of the past few months would be lost and the old specifications would again be in force, although the Bureau of Markets had recommended the permanent adoption of such modifications of the former specifications as would provide for the acceptance of well finished, light weight steers or heifers of good quality, basing the purchase price on specified grades of beef. The application of this policy in Government buying has a most important bearing on the welfare of the cattle industry through the proper recognition of the different grades of cattle. The Kansas Live Stock Association, ever on the alert in matters pertaining to the welfare of live stock producers of the state, through its secretary, J. H. Mercer, immediately began an investigation, as did the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. F. S. Snyder, of the beef section of the Food Administration, has already furnished assurance

Not Charity, But a Chance

NEXT week comes the call for Armenian and Syrian relief. Four million destitute people foodless, homeless, in rags and without means of support! This includes 400,000 homeless children. The number is increasing daily, and each one is looking to our land of plenty for bread to eat and help to life and self-respect. These people are industrious and thrifty. They do not desire charity, they want a chance. The call is for financial help to make it possible to satisfy hungry mouths and give these people bodies capable of the work they must do in rehabilitating their devastated land.

that in so far as the army buying is concerned there would be no change with reference to weights and grades. We see no reason why the navy should go back to its old rules and specifications, although Mr. Snyder stated that at the time of his message he had not been advised as to the navy buying.

CREAMERIES CANNOT PROFITEER

Although many control measures are being cancelled, margins of profit, cost of manufacture, and cost of keeping butter-fat buying stations are still limited. The maximum margin for manufacturing butter is five cents a pound. The Food Administration does not recognize five cents a pound as a normal margin, but as a maximum margin to cover the most expensive legitimate method of operation and to provide for risks of fluctuating markets. Most large creameries operate on a less margin.

The above points came out at a meeting of Kansas creamerymen with A. R. Braisted, executive secretary of the Food Administration for Kansas, to consider the rules of the Food Administration designed to prevent speculation and profiteering by butter manufacturers. In fixing the margins, consideration is given to the fact that a pound of butter fat makes more than a pound of butter. When the butter fat is purchased at buying stations or from commission men the maximum allowed for buying expenses is three and a half cents a pound. The buying cost may be increased by a corresponding decrease in manufacturers' margins.

The creamerymen who were present at this meeting seemed anxious to follow the Food Administration rules, but many did not understand all the details, and for this reason asked for the conference.

The prices paid the producer for butter fat are not limited, only the margin of profits to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, which are constantly checked by the Food Administration. The worldwide shortage of butter and the bidding of Europe against American consumers could easily have resulted in a condition whereby speculators could have reaped a harvest from the world's hunger. Wholesalers are limited to a margin of from one to two and three-quarters cents a pound, depending on the service given. Retailers are allowed from six to seven cents a pound, depending on whether the store is "cash and carry" or credit and delivery.

TAXATION PROBLEMS

We would urge most careful reading of the article in this issue by Samuel T. Howe, chairman of our State Tax Commission. Burke in his great speech in parliament in 1775 on Conciliation with America, said: "It happened, you know, sir, that the great contests for freedom in this country were from the earliest times chiefly upon the question of taxing." No class in this country has greater reason to be concerned with taxation reforms than the farming class, but as Judge Howe points out in his article, we cannot have reforms without a more thorough understanding of the underlying principles of justice in taxation and the application of this knowledge along legislative lines.

Owing to the length of the address as given before the State Board convention we were compelled to leave out a part

of what Judge Howe said. He made it clear that taxes on articles of consumption are almost invariably passed on to the ultimate consumer. The general proposition is that taxes on commodities which can be reproduced will be shifted, while those on goods incapable of reproduction cannot be shifted. For example, a farm machine is taxed in the tax placed on the property of the manufacturer, which tax is passed on to the farmer. In addition it is taxed directly while in the hands of the farmer through the general property tax. This tax cannot be passed on because the farmer is as yet unable to fix the prices of his products, and therefore cannot pass on this tax as a part of the cost of production. Taxes on land exclusive of improvements cannot of course be shifted.

In our plan of levying taxes it was shown what an incongruous grouping together of property must take place. Household goods, for example, not only are unproductive, but deteriorate in value, so the tax in the end amounts to confiscation, yet they must be classed with machinery used for productive purposes. That inequality in the distribution of the tax burden must of necessity result from a system requiring the taxation at a uniform rate of subjects so widely varying in kind and quality is indisputable.

Inequality in taxation is one of the important factors retarding agricultural development in this state. A member of the State Board of Agriculture is credited with the following thoughts on taxation reforms as related to our agricultural development:

"The development of agriculture in Eastern Kansas lies in tracts of medium size, farmed by the owner. The following three rules in regard to taxation would help materially to secure the desired change and give justice to all:

"(a) A higher rate on tenant lands than on owner farmed.

"(b) On tracts of 160 acres or less the land indebtedness shall not be included for taxation.

"(c) Increased rate of taxation with increased holdings of all kinds of property.

"The first and third will help to make the man who holds large tracts as an investment put such land on the market. The second removes a great impediment from the path of the poor man trying to get a home, and stops double taxation. The third tends to make taxation equitable. The poor laborer, the man heavily in debt on a farm, and the millionaire, all pay the same poll tax. The laborer pays property tax on all that he has; the mortgaged farmer pays on all that he has and all that he owes; the rich man pays on what he gives as the values and the assessor has no way of detecting undervaluation and omission. These omissions are in many cases more than the second man pays on all together. Increased rate would tend to make this equitable. This will help the returned soldier get his farm or home."

Whether these suggestions have merit or not, the present constitution of Kansas would bar any one of them from being adopted. S. R. McKelvie, governor-elect of Nebraska, in an address delivered at a conference of governors held in Annapolis December 17, advocated a graduated land tax, although

asserting that he was not a "single taxer." He said: "I believe that our non-resident ownership and tenant problems will be most promptly solved through the application of a graduated tax upon the land. The tax should fall most heavily upon those who are non-resident or hold the land for speculative purposes, and the lightest upon those who till the land they own."

We are devoting this amount of space to this taxation subject because we feel that it is a question that must be met and one that calls for the careful thinking of our whole population and particularly the people of the farms. Nothing can be done without amending our constitution, and constitutional amendments are not lightly passed nor adopted. As voters we are justified in looking with suspicion upon proposed amendments or other legislative measures which we do not thoroughly understand. We must attack this problem in earnest and make it our business to understand, and then insist on action.

PIONEER KANSAN DIES

George W. Borman, father of T. A. Borman, president of the Kansas Farmer Company, died at his home in Hope, Kansas, December 26. Mr. Borman was one of the pioneers of Dickinson County, having come to the state with his young bride in 1872. He engaged in farming, retiring to the little town of Hope when his age with its infirmities made it impossible for him longer to remain active in conducting the farm. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, coming to this country as a boy with his parents and growing to manhood at North Madison, Indiana.

Mr. Borman was eighty years old at the time of his death. He was stricken with a partial paralysis about two years ago and for the past few months had been closely confined to his bed. His mind remained keen and active to the last, and he took a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction in a brief visit from his only son, T. A. Borman, only a few days before his death.

Mr. Borman was one of those sturdy characters such as have made history in the development of our state. The dropping out of these pioneers, one by one, should furnish cause for those of us who must "carry on" to pause and consider how well we are measuring up to the mark set for us.

COL. A. W. SMITH DIES

"Farmer Smith," as he is familiarly known all over Kansas, was one of the political war horses of the days when legislation and politics in Kansas were handled much differently than at present. His passing calls to mind the days when he organized the farm members of the legislature along in the 80's and held what were called "farmer sessions" in the old Dutton House. At these meetings the farmer members ironed out their differences and then went into the legislature and voted as a unit on important matters affecting agricultural interests. It was a plan that got results, for then as now farmers held the balance of power in the legislature, but too often were split up into factions by clever schemers more skilled and experienced in matters of legislation, and failed to get important laws protecting their interests passed.

Colonel Smith died very suddenly at his home in Topeka, January 2, where he had lived for the past ten or twelve years. He had a distinguished war record, was prominent in G. A. R. affairs of the state, and for a number of years was pension agent. He began his farming career on a McPherson County homestead and became very successful in his business. From 1889 to 1894 he was president of the State Board of Agriculture and remained a member of the board until his death.

He who reigns within himself and rules his passions, desires and fears, is more than a king.—MILTON.

STUDY TRACTOR OPERATION

The Operator Must Thoroughly Understand Tractor as a Tool

By W. H. SANDERS,
Assistant Professor of Farm Engineering, K. S. A. C.

HARDLY a subject can be mentioned today that does not in some way connect with the war, bring in the effect of the war to prove an argument, or in some manner refer to it as the reason for present conditions.

Much has already been written and volumes more will be written as to what America and Americans must still do because of the fact that we finally took our place in the great upheaval. Very few people can be found who will deny that new duties and obligations have come to America, first in a national sense, second in an individual sense—duties and obligations that reach beyond our territorial borders and which have heretofore not been considered as in any manner touching our lives and actions.

Perhaps the one outstanding fact today that needs most careful thought and decided action, from a personal rather than a national standpoint, is that so large a part of the entire world's population is facing actual starvation. The reasons for this condition are directly traceable to the great war and the ruthless manner in which it was carried on.

It is difficult for those of us who have stayed at home to get any adequate idea of the terrible conditions that war has left in its train in Europe and large parts of Asia. We have spared large quantities of food to all the earth, as well as fed our own armies, with very little self denial on our part. The conditions of abundance of all foodstuffs and an unparalleled period of prosperity has in no wise helped to give us any faint concept of living conditions elsewhere. Being so situated, we can scarcely grasp the fact that these fearful conditions must grow worse before they can possibly be bettered, because of the time of the year when no crops can be sown. Any grain stocks now on hand will be used to keep the people from starving. The disbanded armies of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey have not gone back to pre-war conditions and cannot hope to in any great measure until next spring. These disbanded soldiers are adding to the complexity of the problem. They have been released from all discipline, and many reports are current of the way they are robbing, looting, and even killing their own countrymen in order to get something that will keep them alive for the time. Revolution, anarchy and a reign of terror is closing its grasp over as an intelligent a people as the great German nation. Imagination fails when we try to visualize what has happened in the lesser civilized countries.

Winning the war by force of arms, with all the home work that has accompanied the keeping of our fighting machine going at top notch, has not

ended our participation in the great trouble. Rather it has been but a preliminary training for what is to follow over an indefinite number of years, if not permanently. This does not mean that we as a nation must keep a huge army constantly on a war footing. It does mean that we must take an active part in settling the great questions this war has raised in a proper and lasting manner.

First of all we must stop the great war machine, which was running in high and on the down grade at that, and successfully apply all this splendid energy to peace-time production in a way never before dreamed of by our people. We must take advantage of every lesson that we have learned at great cost in both blood and treasure and see that industry of every nature is not allowed to drop back into the old ruts it traveled in during former peace times.

The most serious problem that faces us today is that of seeing that the people of the whole world are not allowed to starve while the peace negotiations are going on and for a long enough time thereafter for seedtime and harvest to follow in their due course. It is true that there are surplus stocks of wheat in Australia and South America that will find their way into the markets of the whole world, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the ship tonnage of the world must be still concerned in feeding the great armies of the Allies first of all, that the return of Britain's colonial soldiers will proceed but slowly even if her whole merchant marine is used for British use. We cannot bring our own soldier boys back as fast as

they went across. We must remember that we used 40 per cent of English ships as against 60 per cent of our own for this transport. We must now depend on our own 60 per cent plus any additions from the Shipping Board that can be put in commission to take care of our army in France and also carry any extra foodstuffs that we can spare for starving Europe. It is apparent that we must either slow down the return of our troops and divert a large tonnage to serving the needs of the starving populations or we will fail in doing what our plain duty demands.

It seems hopeless to expect any appreciable number of returned soldiers to be released to the farming needs of the country in time to help out much on the labor problem of the coming season. If, therefore, we do our full bit as a farming community as we did last year and in addition do the extra that the world needs, we must still depend on taking advantage of every possible help that improved machinery and farming methods can give, and still work at top notch and possibly longer hours than last year.

No one single piece of machinery can be used that will help do this which can compare with the gas tractor as it is developed today. Less man power can handle greatly increased acreages in a better and quicker way than was ever done with the former hired help, and the relatively small power units in horse teams. Tractors, especially in the great wheat belt, helped in no small measure in the production of the bumper wheat harvest of this last year. They were the chief reliance in making any decided

increase in acreage for next year's crop. We must also depend on them to take the place of numbers of men that formerly were used in the harvests.

The time has come when a full account must be taken of the economic importance of the tractor in farming work. The tractor is no longer a plaything, an expensive experiment. Enough expert operators have already demonstrated the possibilities of the "steel horse" to disprove all these objections. What has not been proved in the understanding of the would-be owner and operator is the importance of thoroughly understanding the tractor as a tool, when and where to use it, and how to keep it at top notch condition. Too much nonsense has been spread broadcast by ambitious salesmen and unscrupulous manufacturers as to how near a man can be a fool and still run a tractor.

The tractor problem needs just as careful study from all angles—its selection, operation, repair, and the planning of the work to be done—as is given to his plant by a highly paid superintendent in any of the great industries. This does not mean that the traction farmer must be highly educated, but rather that the amount of study he is willing to give to this class of farming will in very large measure be an index of the degree of success he can hope for.

It should be unnecessary to call attention to this part of the problem, but too many of us have the mistaken idea that we can do offhand what Neighbor Jones has devoted half a lifetime to learning, and assume that the purchase of the tractor will of itself solve the tractor farming question. In the case of attempting to become a successful dairyman as Jones has, we know that buying a lot of cows is not the whole thing; in fact we soon find that indiscriminate buying of cows is not even the start. It is usually the sure sign of ultimate failure. The question of apportioning one's time for dairy work must first be logically planned. The conversion of the farming plan to the production of proper feed for dairy cows, the selection of the type of cows that will meet the market demands, the housing problem for expensive stock, the necessary machinery to properly handle the dairy product, including adequate help, all these considerations if given their proper weight will have an important bearing on the success of the dairy enterprise.

If would-be tractor operators see the logic of the foregoing discussion, they will be eager and ready to avail themselves of every opportunity of learning the correct management of tractors, including general care and repair work. The winter short courses offer such opportunities and it will pay every tractor man to go to school and learn all he can about tractor operation.



ONLY A THOROUGH MECHANICIAN CAN HANDLE SUCH A STRING OF MACHINERY AS IS HERE SHOWN

Maintaining Young Beef Cattle

THERE are times when it seems almost absolutely necessary to economize in wintering young undeveloped beef cattle which are later to be grown out and fed for market. "Large numbers of animals may be maintained on straw, corn stover or coarse roughage materials which have very little economic value, and it may be done without destroying to any considerable extent the capacity of an animal to grow," remarked F. B. Mumford of the Missouri Experiment Station in discussing this point. "It is not essential in beef production that all beef animals should be fed generously from birth. It is easily possible that our methods of beef production may be so changed that a considerable live weight may be secured by the feeding of a very cheap class of foodstuffs."

In making these statements Professor Mumford had in mind an experiment conducted at the Missouri station several years ago to determine what happened when a young beef steer was kept on a very poor ration during a growing period of its life. The results of this trial have quite an important bearing on the question of how poorly the grow-

ing beef steer can safely be wintered.

In this experiment two beef steers were fed, one of them fed generously from birth to forty-two months of age and the other kept on a maintenance ration from two months to twelve months of age and fed generously until thirty-eight months old. The steer that was generously fed weighed 902 pounds at twelve months of age, while the steer that was fed on a maintenance ration until twelve months old weighed only 213 pounds. The animal fed on a maintenance ration for ten months suffered severely from an insufficient supply of food. At the end of the period this animal showed symptoms of starvation. It was necessary to feed more generously to save the life of the animal. It is interesting to note that this particular animal had been subjected to adverse conditions more severe than would be at all usual on the average farm. The emaciated condition of the animal and the clearly insufficient supply of food resulted in stunting the animal.

If stunting the animal early in life destroys its capacity to grow or permanently retards its full development, then this animal should have shown evidence

of incapacity to grow and of retardation of growth.

The facts are that the animal maintained on a low plane of nutrition when supplied with a generous ration for the second twelve months period of its life gained 841 pounds in weight in one year, as compared with a gain of 500 pounds made by the animal fed on a generous plane of nutrition during the same period. The total weight of the animal on a low plane at twenty-four months of age was 1,054 pounds. The total weight of the generously-fed animal at the same age was 1,401 pounds. Estimating the prices of feed on the same basis, the total cost of feed for the animal fed on a low plane was \$76.31 for the twenty-four months period. The total cost of feed fed to the animal on a high plane of nutrition was \$121.44 for the twenty-four months period. The cost of each pound of live weight on the low-fed animal was 7.2 cents a pound. The cost for each pound of live weight for the generously-fed animal during the twenty-four months period was 9 cents.

The important teaching of this experiment is that an animal maintained on

a very low plane of nutrition during the first few months of its life does not lose the capacity to grow. The animal fed on a low plane of nutrition made larger gains for the same feed and therefore at less cost than did the generously-fed animal.

New Licenses for Stallions

F. W. Bell, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board, calls attention to the fact that all stallions used for public service during 1919 must have new licenses.

Under the lien law service fees cannot be collected unless the stallion is licensed by the Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, which has its office at Manhattan.

Be sure to read carefully the instructions on the back of the license.

Other features being satisfactory, a farm is well located that has a stream or lake or pond from which a supply of good, clear, clean ice may be harvested, and the farmer is doubly fortunate if there is an ice house at hand ready to receive it.

FARMING AS A LIFE WORK

Success Result of Interest in Work, Intelligence and Industry

KNOWING the reasons behind methods always adds to the interest in whatever work we are doing. In these days special efforts are being made to arouse genuine interest on the part of boys and girls in things having to do with a prosperous, satisfying life on the farm. At the Eastern States Exposition held in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1917, in connection with the National Dairy Show, Theodore N. Vail addressed the boys and girls in behalf of the club work being done all over the country, and what he had to say will be appreciated by the young people in the farm homes of Kansas, many of whom are even now working on club projects and perhaps planning to make exhibits during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. "You have all heard talk about 'back to the farm,'" said Mr. Vail. "That is mending the fence after the cattle have destroyed the garden. What we want to do is to put up a fence of self-interest and personal advantage about rural life, a fence the new generation will not want to climb; we want to convince them that to stay on the farm is better for them than to go away."

"The object of these expositions and these meetings and all of this teaching and illustrating is to show the possibilities of the farm as a life work, as an industrial vocation—a real and earnest one worthy of your best effort and which will bring you suitable rewards and not be a work by which you may merely get an existence of some kind. To show that you can make it, when you know how, an attractive, interesting, profitable life, and not a desultory, unattractive, uninteresting life of more or less deprivation, such as some people think rural life is."

"We all know it has been said in times past that farming and the farm life was nothing but drudgery and deprivation, of isolation from associates and companions; that the distance from neighbors and social centers because of bad roads and slow means of conveyance combined, made the hillside farm anything but desirable, and the first idea of the young was to get away to some commercial or industrial center, learn a trade or work in a store, and there with his gentlemanly occupation, his short hours, the city or town surroundings, get into real life with a real chance to get wages paid in real money."

"There was a good deal that was true in all this when the industrial towns were still small, when industrial operators were skilled, and when there was some individuality in the trade or occupation they engaged in. When I was a boy it was considered that every boy should learn a trade, no matter what his position in life or whether or not he would ever follow it. Then, the wage worker was something more than an automatic unit feeding an automatic machine; the clerk in the store did all kinds of work and got a general idea of the business. Then the wage earner in the town or city lived in his own house in the midst of a plot of green grass and gardens useful and ornamental, as they do now in some small places; he literally lived under his own vines and fruit trees. Then, the intelligence applied and ability put into his work determined his earning capacity and was the direct influence which fixed his standing both in his business and his community. There was a chance for the exercise of intelligence and judgment in his work; his powers, his capacity, were continually developing; each year, if he was faithful and industrious, his position would improve, and by thrift and saving he could do better and get more out of life. Such habits were general; life was more simple."

"Now, instead of the relatively small shops or places of business in which the worker was an individual, he is such-or-such a 'number' in a vast organization. Instead of learning the trade or mastering the use of the tools, instead of becoming a skilled mechanic, he tends a machine which does the work. Instead of working his tools, his tools work him. The machines set the pace, and his work is not determined either by his ability, skill, or industry, for the skill and ability is all embodied in the machine and all the industry or intelligence he must exert is to keep the machine fed and

going, and at the end of years of work he is at the tail of the same machine or behind the same desk—where he started."

"In the crowded industrial center the workman now lives in a crowded tenement on a crowded street in a smoke-laden atmosphere, and the young beginner in a small, badly cared for room in the same kind of a place. Instead of directing his own work he is the creature of the shop bell or whistle and the slave of the machine, and every movement he makes is made under other direction than his own. He may get good wages, but when he has paid for his getting to and from work, his house rent, his milk, vegetables, bread, and meat bills, paid for his fuel and gas, and his multitude of extra expenses, and taken out of his wages all of his idle time, his days lost for sickness, there is not much left to get a vacation trip into the country where sunshine and fresh air are. If he is in a store or other business, he is in one small department, and does the same thing over and over. This does not develop his brains or his hands, this does not teach him how to do things."

"Of course there are some exceptions, there always are, but the exception is not because of the work, but because of the individual. The exception will get

ness or in some industry possibly get beyond the necessity of physical labor and be directors of labor, but only a very small per cent will even then get much farther than a simple livelihood, no better than they can get in rural industry through the same effort, ability, and industry. But remember that all of you will need the same preliminary training and application, whatever may be your future, or whatever your ambition. Whatever success may come to you in any line will be because of your application, continuity, persistence, and the bringing of common sense and trained brain work to your aid; if you fail in your efforts as so many do, it will be because of over-confidence or lack of appreciating or understanding the difficulties, and lack of effort of the right kind put forth in the right direction; it will be because of the lack of preparation for your work. It is the one who studies, applies himself, and advances step by step that gets there. You can't get there by any standing jump."

"Do not imagine you can be a successful dealer or trader or manufacturer or merchant just because you think you have—or over-fond parents and friends say you have—a genius for some one thing. Geniuses of that kind are no

be done, to all such there is as much profit to be got out of the same amount of work on the farm as can be got in the shop or store, and all the time you will be working for yourself after you once get started."

"With a little industry, a little thrift, with the development of what character and ability every one of you has, if you will commence now, save your wages, establish a reputation for honesty, sobriety, and dependance; before you are ten years older you can own or pretty nearly own your farm and stock and be in the receipt of a decent surplus over and above your living expenses."

"This is no idle talk. There is not one of you who cannot go straight to the farm of someone in your community that has done this, and on the other hand there is no community where you cannot find some one who has made an absolute failure, and you can see why."

"Very often you will see in the country what looks like prosperity cut short. For instance, a nicely designed or started house with the chimneys or roof half completed or other evidence of a well begun but half finished undertaking. Such places are evidence of good intentions, starting right, but without application and carrying power to take them to the finish, ending wrong. You can see that the only reason they failed to do more was that they got tired too quick."

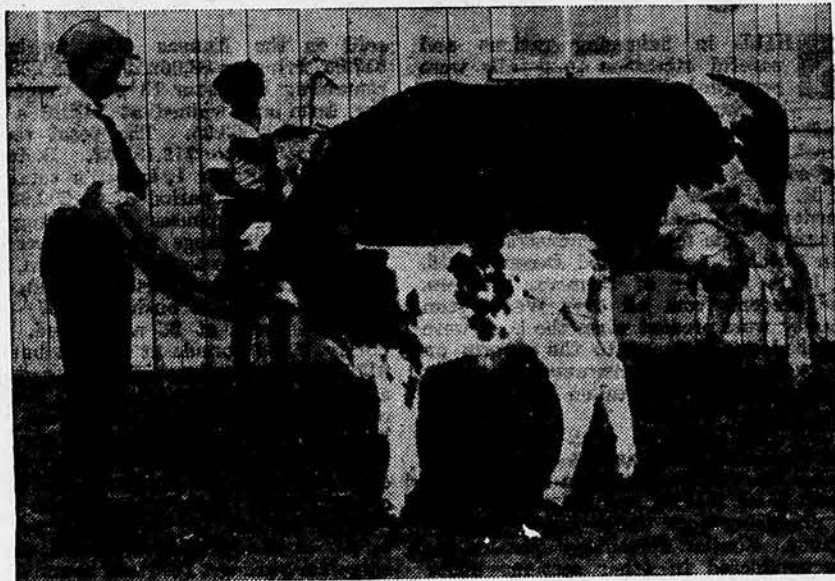
"They were like the Arkansan who didn't mend his roof when the weather was fine, because it didn't leak then, and he didn't mend it when it rained because it rained and he couldn't go out. You don't have to go into the house or see the man to know why he failed. The fields around such a house are half tilled. You can't tell whether he is raising corn, witch grass, or potatoes. Such a man is satisfied so long as he can get enough potatoes to carry him through the winter, enough hay or fodder to keep a very inferior cow alive, and keep a few chickens which roost in the wood shed or even in the kitchen. He will sit around day after day thinking about his hard luck instead of getting out and driving it away with his hoe handle, the scythe, his axe, or some other equally effective weapon. There is no more effective weapon to use against calamity and hard luck than good working tools well handled."

"When you go back home, go around the country, look at the different farms, and then watch the way the different results were produced. If you see one that was inherited and which is still prosperous, remember that the original maker had to work to produce it and the one who inherited it has to work to keep it. You will see many who have built up their positions from nothing. You will see some who started with plenty and have nothing and you will see many who started with nothing, made a fine start, then sat down and let the world go by them with all its fine opportunities. If you will observe, you will see that intelligence well directed, and well directed, continued industry, always succeeds and continues in success."

"If you want to succeed, get interested in your work, make play of it, for play is only work in which you are interested. If, when you played ball, you did not take interest in each throw, each strike, each run, but only in a half-hearted way in the ending, you could not play ball, for no one would want you on his side."

"Become interested in growing things of usefulness, not weeds. If you are interested in having a nicely tilled, cared-for field, nice straight rows, evenly seeded; if you are interested in the sprouting of the seed, its bursting through the ground, in its blossoming, and the clean, well cultivated field and plant, in the beautiful growth showing fertility and care and the result of your intelligent labor, in your crop, in the harvesting, in each operation, then the work you are doing is nothing but play, and the kind of play that will bring you future enjoyment as well as present. After you have planted seeds, shrubs, vines, or trees, take care of them. Remember that unless you have some one who is going to do for you all your life, then everything you ever have must be gotten with your own work. The sooner

(Continued on Page Seven)



OWNERSHIP OF THIS COW AND CALF KEPT BOY INTERESTED IN TASK OF MAKING THEM PAY FOR THEMSELVES

there, whether he starts in town or country, and if you are not the exception, or if you can satisfy yourself with a life which will contain all that is needed, and give you a chance to be something better than a mere drudge, a servant of others all your life, we want to show you the best for you."

"Both rural country life and work, and life and work in the industrial centers, are changing. Rural work and rural life have been casting off their disagreeable features, casting off much of the old drudgery, deprivation, monotony, and isolation. Good roads, all sorts of machinery, the motor car, the telephone, mechanical talking and musical instruments are bringing town advantages into country life and country surroundings. The sun, the air, all the elements are working full time for you, whether you are working or not; that is the reason so many shiftless, thriftless people get a living in the country that would starve in the city. Your home is in your farm house, and your food grows in your garden and fields and barns. You are always sure of something, and as much more as you have the mind to work for."

"Knowledge and information have made intelligent operation of the farm both interesting and remunerative."

"While rural conditions are improving all the time, the condition of the industrial life in manufacturing centers is going backward."

"Ninety per cent of the people of this world must depend upon their own physical labor and effort for a living. There is a small per cent of you who, by developing your brains, will in busi-

ness, they are developed, they are the result of hard work and good understanding."

"If you have to earn your own living, learn how to do it, and learn right; if you want to make the best possible for yourself, apply yourself and while learning what you are not fitted for, learn how to do best what you can do. If you do this you will be sure, step by step, to go as far as you have the ability, capacity, lack of self-indulgence, and application. Accomplishment is in direct proportion to the amount of self-indulgence you don't practice. Self-indulgence has caused more failures than all other causes combined."

"The boy on the farm may have to get up earlier and go to bed earlier—that is only a matter of habit—but a very large part of almost every day, and many days he can have to himself. The seasons of long hours and hard work are short. On a farm, especially if he has any help, as most do, either of the family or the hired man, a man can take a holiday or under any circumstances a half holiday, without losing either his pay or his job. His crops go on growing, whether he is off at a Grange picnic or having a meeting at the village store or attending the town meetings. He may not handle so much money in the course of the year, but with the same care of it, the same thrift and frugality he will have more at the end."

"To all who have to depend upon their own efforts or work, to all who will be industrious, intelligent, careful in their work and take care of their tools, equipment, and animals, and who will be forehanded and do their work when it should

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

IT IS not safe to delay making seed purchases for spring crops. Orders should be sent to the seedsman at once. Those in need of garden or truck crop seed can not afford to lose any time in placing orders. The most essential factor in successful trucking is the best seed, planted at the earliest possible safe date.

The buying of clover seed may well be attended to during January, and it is advisable to secure samples and prices now. Seed, likely, will not be any cheaper in the spring. It is time now to determine how many acres will be seeded to clover, whether or not alsike will be mixed with the red, and also what other seeds will be needed. It is not good business to wait until planting time to buy the seed required. Do it now.

Farm Bureaus and Marketing

A leading feature of every farm bureau's program of work in 1919 will be plans for adequate organization and co-operation in marketing farm products. This has been adopted as one of the main points in the farm bureau work for the coming year. Kansas farm bureaus, many of them at least, have already demonstrated the possibilities along this line.

Special attention necessarily will be given to these problems if farmers are to secure returns sufficient to cover the high cost of production during the period of decreasing prices likely to follow the war.

Fortunately, the farmers in their farm bureaus and similar extension organizations throughout the country have an agency for effective organized co-operation with each other and with the federal Department of Agriculture and state governments in studying problems of production and marketing which will greatly aid in meeting the situation. At this time, therefore, no effort should be spared by farmers to strengthen these county farm bureaus and other county extension organizations for the efficient handling of problems of agricultural production and marketing, and for availing themselves of the help of the state and federal governments along both of these lines.

Feeding Rye to Hogs

H. W., Reno County, asks for information on the feeding value of rye for hogs as compared to corn and shorts. Hogs do not like rye as well as corn or shorts, but it is a good feed and can be used extensively. Best results will come from mixing a little of some other feed with it. When fed alone or in large amounts rye is more apt to cause digestive trouble than the grain commonly fed. Rye is fed to hogs and horses very extensively in northern Europe. Numerous experimental tests have been made at the Copenhagen Agricultural Experiment Station and the results show that for hogs rye meal ranks a little below corn meal and about equal to barley meal. Professor Snyder at the North Platte, Nebraska, sub-station, compared soaked rye with soaked wheat and found that it took 8.6 per cent more of the rye to produce a hundred pounds of gain on hogs.

The digestible nutrients in a hundred pounds of rye are as follows: Protein, 9.9 pounds; carbohydrates, 68.4 pounds; fat, 1.2 pounds. In corn, protein, 7.5 pounds; carbohydrates, 67.8 pounds; fat, 4.6 pounds. In shorts, protein, 13.4 pounds; carbohydrates, 46.2 pounds; fat, 4.3 pounds. Rye meal or chop tends to form a sticky paste in the hog's mouth and for that reason it will usually be best to feed it as a rather thin slop. The addition of some skim milk will help to balance the ration and add to the palatability.

Keep Accounts

On many a farm a resolution has been made to keep better records of what is done than in the year just ended. Farming is a business the same as banking or running a mercantile establishment. There are products to be sold and articles to be bought. The keeping of a record of these and determining the relation of the outgo to the income are important considerations on every farm. The farmer should know what his in-

come is and just how he is disposing of it. He can know this only by keeping books and the first of the new year is the proper time to begin.

The farm account book offered as a premium with KANSAS FARMER will help in carrying out this New Year's resolution.

The Farmer's Inventory

The inventory is an essential part of an accounting system for the farm. On most farms the beginning of the year is the best time to take stock of machinery and other equipment and to list and put a valuation upon all live stock and every other piece of property. Like other business men, farmers need to know what they have, what each article cost, and also its market value at a given time—say January 1 or March 1—of each year. Comparing the inventory of January 1, 1918, with that of January 1, 1919, furnishes a better opportunity to study the business of the farm than is possible without the inventories.

The inventory may be thought of as the beginning of an accounting system. Thousands of farmers are now making

systematic efforts to keep such records and accounts as will enable them to know their business as business and to be able to know how and why it is profitable or unprofitable. In this work many farmers are getting substantial help from farm-management demonstrators and county agents and all may by asking for it.

Gathering Crop Figures

For over fifty years the United States Department of Agriculture has been estimating and reporting on farm crops. The methods employed and the organization of the Bureau of Crop Estimates are outgrowths of the experience gained in crop reporting work during this long period of time. We sometimes wonder how these figures are obtained and to what extent they are reliable. The outline of the work of this bureau as given in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture is of interest and furnishes a means of judging of the accuracy and value of the reports.

For collecting original data the Bureau of Crop Estimates has two main sources of information—voluntary reporters and salaried field agents. The voluntary

force comprises 33,743 township reporters, one for each agricultural township; 2,752 county reporters who report monthly or oftener on county-wide conditions, basing their estimates on personal observation, inquiry, and written reports of aids, of whom there are about 5,500; nineteen special lists of co-operators, aggregating 137,000 names, who report on particular products, such as live stock, cotton, wool, rice, tobacco, potatoes, apples, peanuts, beans, and the like; and 20,160 field aids, including the best informed men in each state, who report directly to the salaried field agents of the bureau. The total voluntary staff, therefore, numbers approximately 200,000, an average of about sixty-six for each county and four for each township. The reporters, as a rule, are farmers. They serve without compensation, and are selected and retained on the lists because of their knowledge of local conditions, their public spirit, and their interest in the work. All except county and field aids report directly to the bureau, and each class of reports is tabulated and averaged separately for each group and state.

The bureau has forty-two salaried field agents, one stationed permanently in each of the principal states or group of small states, and eleven crop specialists. These employees are in the classified civil service. All have had some practical experience in farming. Most of them are graduates of agricultural colleges and are trained in statistical methods and crop estimating. They travel approximately three weeks each month, the fourth week being required for tabulating and summarizing the data collected. They send their reports directly to the department in special envelopes or telegraph them in code. These are carefully safeguarded until the crop report is issued.

Additional information is secured from the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of the Census, state tax assessors, threshers, grain mills and elevators, grain transportation lines, the principal live stock markets, boards of trade and chambers of commerce, growers' and shippers' associations, and various private crop estimating agencies. Specific reports from the field service are assembled in Washington, tabulated, averaged, and summarized separately for each source, each crop, and each state. The resulting figures are checked against one another and against similar data for the previous month, for the same month of the previous year, and for the average of the same month for the previous ten years; and a separate and independent estimate for each crop and state is made by each member of the crop reporting board, after which the board agrees upon and adopts a single figure for each crop and state.

Distribute Hog Marketing

Embargoes have been the rule on hog shipments to a number of central hog markets the past few months, the reason being that the runs were so heavy that packing houses simply could not handle them fast enough. The storm conditions over the country have slowed up the run somewhat, and now a call is being sent out from Kansas City for more hogs on the last three days of the week. Last week any single packer in Kansas City could have handled more hogs than came into the yard on Friday, and any of the packers could have handled three thousand more hogs for early Monday morning killing.

Shippers generally have been in the habit of sending hogs to market only to arrive early in the week. This practice has been followed because as a rule there were only two or three good market days and hogs going in late in the week met with a poor market. We have got so used to this rule of a two or three days' good market only that we overlook the fact that the prices are now stabilized and hogs will bring as much on Friday or Saturday as any other day of the week. Under conditions existing the past few weeks prices have actually been better on the Saturday market. The average minimum on packers' droves has been fixed up to February 1, being \$17.10 a hundred at Kansas City, and the indications are that the Food Administration will soon act on the matter of prices for Febru-

Hogs Fed With Profit

SKILL in balancing rations and careful attention to details were rewarded by fair profits in hog feeding operations of Frank Godfredson of Greenleaf, who fed out a bunch of hogs this fall and winter, keeping complete records under the direction of R. W. Kiser of the Agricultural extension division and county Agent R. W. Schafer. This feeding demonstration began October 1 and ended December 16. A large number of farmers, breeders, and feeders from all over Washington County were present when the hogs were weighed and listened to the reports on feed costs and gain. An unusual amount of interest has been taken in this demonstration.

The only purpose of a hog feeding demonstration such as the one conducted by Mr. Godfredson is to demonstrate methods of feeding and determine costs of producing pork under prevailing conditions. Similar demonstrations are being conducted in other sections under farm bureau direction. No margin between buying and selling price entered into the report made, with the exception of one draft for seventy-five head sold in Kansas City November 16 for \$17.65 a hundred, which was the top for that day.

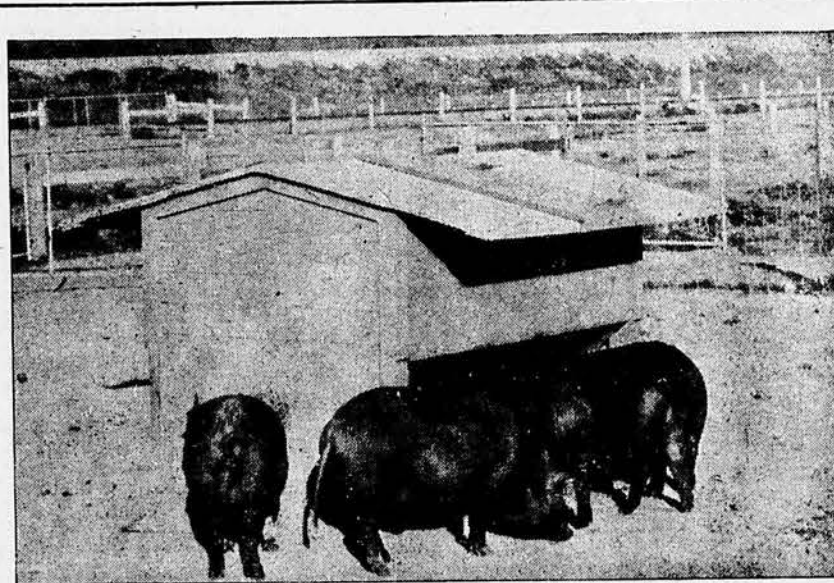
The figures given out on the day the test closed on the value of the hogs and the receipts are as follows: October 1, 332 hogs valued at \$17.50 a hundred, \$7,238.35. On November 1 forty-nine breeding gilts were taken out and valued at \$17.50 a hundred, or \$1,492.05. November 16, seventy-five head were

sold on the Kansas City market at \$17.65, bringing \$3,062.27. The 208 hogs remaining December 16 were weighed on the farm and valued at \$17.50 a hundred, or \$8,583.05. The total receipts thus amount to \$13,137.37. Deducting the value October 1, leaves a total gain for the feeding period of \$5,899.02.

The total expenses in feeding and handling these hogs from October 1 to December 16 are as follows: corn, 1,000 bushels at \$1.70 a bushel, \$1,700; 1250 bushels at \$1.55 a bushel, \$1,937; tankage, 114 sacks at \$5 a hundred, \$570; barley, 7,200 pounds at \$2.40 a hundred, \$177; oilmeal, thirty-eight sacks at \$3.15 a hundred, \$119.70, or a total for feed of \$4,504.20. The first thirty-one days' labor was charged at \$3 a day, or a total of \$93. The remaining forty-six days the labor was charged at \$2 a day, or \$92. Self feeders were used which greatly reduced the labor expense. Interest on the investment was \$122, and shipping, yardage, feed and commissions, \$272.24, or a total expense of \$5,083.44, leaving a net profit on the 322 head of \$815.58, an average per hog of \$2.45.

The forty-nine gilts fed thirty-one days made an average daily gain per head of 1.65 pounds, and the remaining 208 made an average daily gain per head for the seventy-seven days of 1.44 pounds. The gain cost \$15.14 a hundred.

The results of this demonstration show a fair profit on the gains made, without allowing any margin between cost of hogs at the time they went into the feed lot and the selling price.



SELF-FEEDERS LIKE THE ONE HERE SHOWN WERE USED BY MR. GODFREDSON IN FEEDING DEMONSTRATION HOGS

ary. There is every reason to believe that prices will be kept up through the remainder of the marketing season and there is little to fear in sending hogs in for the Friday or Saturday market as long as the price guarantee is in force. It is still necessary, however, to hold back light hogs, those weighing under 150 pounds.

Farming As a Life Work

(Continued from Page Five)

you get to work, the more you do while you are young and vigorous, the better all your life will be, and your old age can be spent in quiet enjoyment. If you have got to work hard, do it when you are young, and not wait until you are too old.

"I do not advocate all work of any kind. Get together with your associates, be companionable, learn what companionship, sociability is. Life is much easier and infinitely more pleasant if we try to make it more pleasant for others, if we try to be agreeable to others; if we try to make a decent appearance.

"Bear in mind that selfish as it sounds, cynical as it may seem, none of us are valued for anything but what we are to others. If we are pleasant, entertaining, companionable, or even not disagreeable, others will like us for those qualities as we like others for those qualities.

"There is always a cheerful, prosperous side in life, and while taking all precautions against evil, look for that side, and you will find it."

Taxation Reforms Needed

(Continued from Page One)

the assessing officers at the time the assessment is made.

The burden upon this class of property is considered so onerous by many of its owners that all sorts of devices are used to evade taxation. Moneys are invested in stocks of foreign corporations, the ownership of which by a resident of the state is known only to himself. Moneys of residents are invested in mortgages taken in the name of some relative or agent living outside of the state and here again there is no means of discovering the resident ownership, if the owner will not disclose his holdings.

As an indication of why these measures are availed of to escape taxation of property of this kind the following illustration of inequality in the tax burden under the present system will doubtless suffice.

In nine of the principal cities of Kansas—when the data were compiled—the tax rate ranged from 15.51 to 22.50 mills, the lower rate being for City No. 1 and the higher for City No. 9; the average for the nine cities was 17.375. In some townships of the state at the same time the levy was as low as 4 mills; but the average levy in the townships outside of cities was approximately 8 mills.

Naturally rates in cities are higher than in rural districts, in order to compensate for advantages or benefits enjoyed which cannot be furnished in rural districts—except in rare instances in small areas adjacent to cities—such as fire protection, water, electric light and sewer service, police protection, etc.

The owner of a 5 per cent investment in City No. 1 would give of his income in taxes 31.2 per cent; in City No. 9, 45 per cent; in the average township, 16 per cent.

The owner of a 6 per cent investment in City No. 1 would pay in tax 25.85 per cent on the income; in City No. 9, 37.50 per cent; in the average township, 13½ per cent.

The great injustice which results from this unequal laying of the burden will be apparent, and it is a fact that owners of large values of mortgages and other intangible property have removed their investments from the obligation of the tax laws by some means or other, and many of the owners have changed their residences to other states.

Heavy Burden on Farmers

The occupier and user of farm lands, whether as owner or tenant, generally has his property fully exposed to the inquisition of the assessor; his personal property, consisting largely of farming implements and animals, is always open to the view of the assessor.

Often taxpayers of the rural districts have intangible property, such as notes, mortgages, stocks, etc., which the

assessor much more readily discovers than do the city assessors the like kind of property owned by the residents of cities. The consequence is that rural taxpayers are generally taxed upon more nearly the actual value of their holdings than are the taxpayers of cities where much the greater part of intangible property is owned.

In 1917 there were listed for taxation mortgages valued at \$62,656,258. The legislature has not provided ways whereby the total mortgage indebtedness of the state owned by residents of the state can be ascertained, but it is a reasonable assumption that the amount above mentioned is not more than one-fourth of such holdings. Thus 25 per cent of this class of property contributes to the revenues of particular taxing districts while 75 per cent evades the tax.

It seems hardly necessary to say that under such conditions a great wrong is done to the holders of this kind of property whose consciences impel them to list it for taxation, while the tax upon three times the amount thus listed is evaded. If this sort of property is to continue in the tax base, then some legislation should be enacted which will get it all upon the assessment roll.

The law provides that moneys on deposit shall be listed by its owners. A study of the question showed that not more than 20 per cent of all deposits appear upon the assessment roll. Again, if this kind of property is to continue as a part of the tax base, measures should be enacted by the legislature which will cause it all to be listed.

Another cause of unequal distribution of the burden comes through the work of assessing officers. Any fair-minded person who will consider this question even slightly will conclude that there is great discrimination among taxpayers in valuing their property for tax purposes.

Present System Bars Progress

The present Kansas system is an impediment to progress, but as before said, it is firmly fixed by the constitution. Public servants, whether courts interpreting the law or administrators of the law, are bound to observe the constitution, the fundamental law, and the Supreme Court in holding the Mortgage Registry Tax Law invalid did only what it could do without usurping power.

The federal government has established the land bank system and in the law creating it is a provision that mortgages taken by the land banks and bonds issued and negotiated with the mortgages as security shall be free from state taxation. Of necessity this discriminates against the savings of citizens that probably would be used to purchase this class of investments, with the result that those having money are required to place their investments in other channels, thereby lessening the local available supply of money for use in building homes and improving rural lands.

There should be opportunity in Kansas for home building and for the industrious so disposed to acquire real estate. It is a matter of general criticism that people are drifting from the farm to the city, but unquestionably there are many inhabitants of cities that would gladly go and settle upon farms if there were a fair prospect for them to become owners, and all such should have the greatest credit facilities possible.

There are yet very many owners of homesteaded farms; old age is approaching and these pioneers of Kansas would gladly give opportunity to others to become purchasers of their lands upon credit could they do so in any fair and reasonable way. They may have lived and toiled for a generation and yet have accumulated not much more than the value of the farm, which in the state at large will average no large sum. If they should wish to contract with some desiring purchaser and take obligations in part payment and go to a city—where they often want to do for the purpose of having better educational facilities for their children—an undue share of their income would almost certainly be taken by taxation and so they usually remain on the farm to the end; and then not infrequently the land passes to absentee owners.

It is doubtless a well-founded assertion that it is the inability of would-be purchasers with but little means, to purchase land partly upon credit, that is gradually giving the farms over to tenant occupancy.

Important Changes Suggested

To give the legislature freedom in matters of taxation so that it may enact an equitable system, the suggestion is made that Sections 1 and 2 of Article



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11 of the Constitution be amended in one section to read as follows:

"Section 1. The legislature shall have power to establish and maintain an equitable system for raising state and local revenue, and may classify the subjects of taxation in order to secure a just return from each. All property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, franchises, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemption may be provided."

Section 2 of the article has long been dead, having been nullified by the federal law providing for the taxation of shares of stock of national banks as personal property in the hands of the shareholders. In order to avoid discrimination against the owners of shares of stock issued by state banks, the legislature was compelled to pass a law conforming to the requirements of the federal law. Thus ever since Kansas has been a state, shares of stock issued by state banks have not been assessed in accordance with the constitutional requirement that the section being obsolete should be removed from the constitution.

Model Tax System

A model tax system is now before the whole country for consideration, the component parts of which are as follows:

First: Land classified according to its differing economic values.

Second: Some kinds of tangible personal property also classified as to economic values.

Third: Reasonable taxation of businesses.

Fourth: Income taxation.

Fifth: Inheritance taxation.

The plan does not include the taxation of personal property which has no economic value. The final result of taxing this kind of personalty is confiscation.

The proposed system is not presented as the last word upon the subject. It is put forth only tentatively for the purpose of starting investigation and discussion.

It is not expedient to outline in this paper even the details of the plan. It is proposed as a system for uniform legislation in all the states wherefrom state comity in taxation will emerge with a result of largely, if not entirely, doing away with double taxation.

Do you like ice cream, iced tea and other cool things in summer? If you do, better build an ice house now and fill it next month with good clean ice.

Dairy Farms Need Ice

ICE is a crop requiring no seed and no fertilizer. Over a part of Kansas at least ice forms thick enough to be stored. If you have a supply of ice laid by for summer use you can have ice cream, iced tea, lemonade, ice-cold watermelon, muskmelon and many other things which town people have where ice can be purchased. Ice also helps to save food and is a great help in putting dairy products on the market in such condition as to command the highest price.

If you are in a natural ice section, all that is necessary is to put up an inexpensive ice house near a pond or stream. In some cases it is made a neighborhood affair.

In order to have good ice, be sure the supply of water is pure. Clear the pond or stream of vegetable matter, otherwise it will be frozen in the ice. Protect the water supply from drainage from contaminating sources such as privies, barnyards, and refuse heaps. Keep the ice surface clear of snow, as it retards freezing. Mark off the surface into cakes of the desired size, being sure that the lines form rectangles. Cut out a strip of ice the width of the cake desired. Force this strip under the surface of the ice field, thus opening a channel to the landing. Saw off large cakes and float them to the landing, where they may be cut into smaller cakes.

For the average farm, the only tools required are two saws, two pairs of tongs, two ice hooks, one pointed bar, and one straight board for marking. On the dairy farm where cream only is to be cooled, allow at least one-half ton of ice per cow. For cooling milk, allow one and one-half tons per cow. These quantities should be enough to leave a margin for household use, but it is better to have too much than too little. Whenever practicable, build the ice house in the form of a cube. Allow forty-five cubic feet of space for each ton of ice.

Locate the ice house in a shady place near the dairy house and where there is good natural drainage. If water from the melting ice is not removed, melting will proceed at a more rapid rate. If the house is built on sloping, porous ground, natural drainage should be sufficient; but if on a clay soil, artificial drainage should be provided.

Use plenty of insulation. If sawdust or mill shavings are used, see that they are dry. Commercial insulation is more efficient and durable than either, but is more expensive. Wooden houses insulated with sawdust or mill shavings should be ventilated. Houses with commercial insulation and a cement finish need no ventilation.

Ice is especially needed on dairy farms. Farmers' Bulletin 623, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., tells all about ice houses of different kinds. We would suggest that you get a copy of this bulletin and plan at once to store some ice this winter if you are in a section of Kansas where natural ice forms thick enough to be handled. The dairy division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington can supply additional information about storing and using ice on dairy farms.

Storms Hard on Stock

We can count on a certain amount of winter weather each year, but some winters are more severe than others and their storms and blizzards usually burst upon us when we would least expect and at the very time when we are not prepared.

During the very pleasant days of the early part of this winter it was often remarked and very generally believed that this would be an unusually mild winter. We all hoped so because the wheat pasture was furnishing an abundance of feed for live stock in all of the territory extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf and was saving to farmers and stockmen millions of dollars.

Counting upon the predictions of others for a mild winter as well as banking on their own judgment in the matter, many farmers went to the markets and bought cattle and took them home to pasture on the wheat, thinking that if a cold snap should come along they could rough them through for a

while on straw and corn fodder. They never dreamed that we were to have a repetition of the awful snow storms and cold of the winter of 1912, but the snow came and covered straw stacks and fodder shocks so deeply that it is impossible to get the feed from the field and the live stock in many places cannot burrow their way to the feed. If this weather continues, as it bids fair to do, it is feared that thousands of cattle and horses will starve to death, some having died already.

We pity the stock that must suffer and perish for want of feed; we pity the men who must bear the financial loss, but we pity most of all the starving millions of people who need the meat, milk and butter that will be lost through our carelessness, which is inexcusable. We are constrained to believe that this condition of feed shortage could have been prevented if the farmers of this country had saved the thousands of tons of fodder that was grown but let go to waste last year.

All over the Central States there were vast fields of forage which would probably have yielded from three to ten tons of silage per acre. If it could have been gathered into one great pile it would have made a mountain as large as Pike's Peak. The milk that this amount of silage would produce would feed the babies of all Europe for one year, and the beef it would produce would furnish meat to our entire population for a long time. This tremendous loss is not only appalling, but it is absolutely wicked. How long will we continue this wasteful practice?

The year 1918 is now a matter of history, with all of its unimproved opportunities gone forever. The year 1919 is here and will likely present just as great opportunities. It is to be hoped that it will be considered a duty of full-fledged American citizens to not only raise the crops but to see to it that all the products of these rich fields of ours are saved and utilized to help feed the nations of the whole world.—C. E. HEDRICK, Harvey County.

Breed Better Draft Horses

President E. B. White of the Percheron Society of America in addressing the annual stockholders' meeting in Chicago last month, referred to the horse situation in Europe where, according to information he has recently received from members of the Agricultural Commission sent to Europe to study the situation respecting live stock and farm products, there is a great shortage of work horses, the balance on which cannot be restored except by the shipment of large numbers of horses from this country. He cautioned breeders, however, not to expect too sudden a response in values on account of the fact that ship space will not be available for ready exportation of horses before spring, and even if there was available space at the present time it would not be advisable because of the lack of grain and forage for horses over there.

The need for intelligent action on the part of individual breeders in eliminating unsound horses and those of faulty conformation was specially dealt with by President White. Breeders were urged to weed out rigorously and castrate the inferior stallions and to sell the mares of inferior character as grades to the end that the standard of the breed might be steadily improved. The president emphasized the fact that in America the government cannot do the thinking for individual breeders and it would be undesirable if this were to be attempted, as it would merely tend to hamper the initiative and study of live stock breeding now characteristic of our American breeders. Not every farmer or stockman is competent to become the breeder of pure-bred live stock. Those who do should first become cognizant of the desired types of the animals they expect to breed and familiarize themselves with soundness and blood lines. Those who fail to safeguard themselves with this preliminary preparation are certain to suffer financial loss early in their career as breeders of pure-bred live stock.

State aid in the form of subsidies to a limited number of high class stallions, to be approved by the stallion boards, was urged. The need for this grows out of the fact that no one farmer owns enough mares to justify keeping a stallion for his own use, and farmers are too busy to stand stallions for public

service. A good sire worth using should have the mares from at least twelve or fifteen farms, and this requires that some state aid be given to men who are to purchase and stand such stallions for public service in order that the attention of the farmers may be sufficiently concentrated on these particular good sires to make certain their general use. Ample justification for state aid is found in the fact that when any particular state produces a surplus of high class horses the wealth accruing to the farmer who produces and sells such horses is distributed in the form of purchases to merchants, wholesalers, and so on throughout the entire state.

Federal Road Policy

The highway congress which met in Chicago last month recommended the creation of a Federal Highway Commission and urged extensive highway construction. This action is attracting deep interest in legislative circles at the national capital and in the various states.

In the first place, much significance is attached to the fact that this was the first real congress devoted to highway development ever held in the United States. The enthusiasm shown and results obtained are taken to mean that the people of the country are now ready for a nation-wide road building campaign.

The fact that the highway congress was composed not only of the industries, but because state highway officials joined in with the other interests, but also a very large representation of Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations from all parts of the United States, is being commented upon here as adding emphasis to the fact that the time is at hand for real road-building.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakslee, who loses no opportunity to urge a greater use of the highway for parcels post motor routes, is back in Washington, highly elated over the aroused interest in modern road construction. He foresees a rapid extension of that service as fast as permanent roads can be constructed, and from his experience so far in the operation of parcel post routes he is more firmly convinced than ever that the key to reduced living lies in the road. Others in official and legislative circles are also beginning to see, judging from public comment as a result of the deliberation of the first highway congress, that no amount of marketing legislation will equal the paved road as a means of effecting economies to the advantage of the producer and consumer.

To put the matter briefly, the first highway congress, attended as it was by representatives from every state in the Union, may be looked upon as the turning point in highway construction, equipment and operation, from a wasteful to a dividend-earning basis.

Laws on Fur Animals

In a United States Department of Agriculture bulletin just published, entitled Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals, it is stated in the preface that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the foreign trade of the United States in raw and manufactured furs reached the largest total in the history of the country. While exports were only \$13,903,631 as compared with \$15,729,160 for 1917, the imports were \$38,389,372 as compared with \$21,553,375 for 1917. The total foreign trade in furs increased over 40 per cent.

Last season was unfavorable for trapping and as a result furs were scarce and prices high. The present regulations of the War Trade Board requiring licenses and imposing other restrictions on raw fur importations will make manufacturers more than ever dependent on the home supply. Trappers may, therefore, expect still higher prices for the catch of the coming season.

Under the stimulus of high prices there is always danger that trappers will deplete the trapping grounds and permanently decrease the number of fur animals. All should be on their guard to see that regulations and seasons are carefully observed, so that the fur supply of the future shall not be endangered.

Other publications on fur-bearing animals available for free distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture are: Economic Value of North American Skunks—Farmers' Bulletin No. 587; Trapping Moles and Utilizing

Their Skins—Farmers' Bulletin No. 832; The Muskrat as a Fur-Bearer—Farmers' Bulletin No. 869; Raising Belgian Hares and Other Rabbits—Farmers' Bulletin No. 496. For copies of these bulletins address United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Are Scrub Steers Profitable?

Scrub steer calves sold recently in Kansas City for \$6.75 per hundred, while the best beef-type calves brought \$10 per hundred.

Fed steers, like these low-grade ones, were selling for \$11.50 per hundred that day. But fed steers like the best calves would make brought \$15 and above per hundred.

Men who were buying feeders said they could make money by feeding those low-grade calves if they could buy them cheap enough. But we wonder if the farmer who raised those low-grade steer calves got pay for the feed they ate when he sold them cheap enough so that the feeder could make money by feeding them. If ninety-nine men lose money by growing such calves while one man makes money by fattening them, should such calves be raised? It may pay to figure a little on this.—J. E. PAYNE.

The ordinary washing of dairy utensils is not sufficient to insure freedom from bacteria. The only safe method of destroying in utensils germs which affect the hygienic and keeping qualities of milk and cream is by sterilization with boiling water.

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240 Acres, 1/4 mile from railroad station 4 miles from town of 5,000 people, on main automobile road; 120 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 220 acres tillable land; 1-story 6-room house, frame stable; land leased for oil and gas; has two nice oil wells paying a nice revenue at this time. The land owner gets one-eighth. More wells to be drilled. Absolute fortune for some one from the oil alone. The top of the ground is as good as Illinois land that you pay \$250 an acre for. Price for immediate acceptance, \$57.60 an acre; \$1,500 cash, balance five to twenty years at 6 per cent. Come at once. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

Bigger Crops, More Live Stock

THE live stock farmer is interested primarily in the returns from the sale of his stock or live stock products and of course must look well to the quality of the animals and be concerned about their well being at all times. Next to the stock he is most interested in the manure which they produce for his farm, for the amount and quality of it in no small measure determines the size of the crops which he will grow during the following season. Perhaps, indeed, it may have been the prospect of much manure for his farm that interested him in the live stock business in the first place. Every procedure for increasing the manure supply at once claims his interest, providing of course that the method is economically sound.

Naturally, the manure supply on a given farm is determined by the number of animals fed on that farm—more animals, more manure—and in turn the number of animals on the average live stock farm is generally determined by the amount of feed grown on that farm.

It is always possible to increase the herd and therefore increase the manure supply without growing more or bigger crops to feed them, through the simple expedient of buying the feed which they need. At the same time it is usually not feasible to employ this method, especially if the farmer in question wishes to make a profit and continue in the business. Manufacturing high priced grain and hay into meat and milk at a profit is not an easy job these days, as many a live stock farmer will testify. Except under unusual circumstances of special product and special markets it follows that if we cannot afford to grow grain, we cannot afford to feed it.

Another and a better solution to this problem might be suggested, and that is to increase the crop yield of the farm by using fertilizer to supplement the manure and thus make the circle of "crops to cattle to land" grow larger each year instead of remaining the same or even growing smaller.

Based on the results of the Ohio Experiment Station as published in Bulletin 144, five acres in the rotation produced seventy bushels of grain and three and one-half tons of rough feed, when no fertilizer of any kind was used. Fed to three cows approximately eight tons of manure would result.

When, however, 960 pounds of fertilizer was applied to a similar five acres of the same rotation, 177 bushels of grain and six and a half tons of forage were produced. This furnished feed to twice as many animals for nearly the same period of time. Translated into manure the produce of five acres was fourteen tons. In other words the net gain of manure as a result of applying 960 pounds of fertilizer was six tons.

Of course the increase of the manure supply, brought about by the use of fertilizer, is only one of the reasons why fertilizers should be used on the stock farm. Fertilizers, when used systematically and intelligently, cannot help but produce a profit to the user, even if the crops are sold off the farm.

If they are sold on the farm to the cattle, the farm owner is bound to benefit if only by taking for himself the dealer, distributor and freight charges, which would go to someone else if he were to purchase the grain instead of raise it.

And at the same time the live stock farm of all farms is the farm which can use fertilizers to advantage. It is as a supplement to manure that fertilizers, intelligently used, make their biggest crop gain. It is on a soil full of organic matter that they pay the biggest returns on the money invested, and it is on the live stock farm where the point up to which they can be used to increasing profit is highest.

Boosting Angus Cattle

The American Angus Breeders' Association has organized an extension department and proposes to be more aggressive in the future in holding up the merits of the splendid breed of beef cattle. Angus cattle have a remarkable string of show ring achievements to point out in proof of their standing as a beef breed.

Two field representatives have been employed, Dr. C. D. Lowe for the eastern and southern territory and E. T. Davis for the central and western territory.

These field men are at the service of Angus breeders needing help in disposing of their surplus or selecting additions to their herds. They will make special effort to keep in touch with the beginner and small breeder. We would urge Angus men to make good use of this new service which is being offered through these field representatives. Mr. Davis is the man for Kansas breeders to call on for any help they may need.

Roughing Stock Through

Many a man with live stock to winter is asking himself how poor he dare let his animals get without danger of injuring them permanently. Stock being roughed through is seldom fed any too well, and the present season calls for close figuring owing to the scarcity and high price of all feeds. Animals being wintered should be maintained in as good a condition as possible, depending on the feed available and the cost or value. Thin and badly fed females are likely to produce poorly nourished and poorly developed young. There is also danger that young growing stock will be stunted in their growth. If in the wintering of the stock anything must be slighted, let it be something which is mature and can quickly regain what is lost when grass comes. Mature breeding animals, stock cattle and idle work horses or mules which will not be called on for active service before next summer may be included in this class.

Sheep Bring Big Profit

An average annual income from each acre of \$27.50 is reported by M. L. Robison of Franklin County, who has handled a small farm flock for a number of years. During the past four years his ewes have averaged one and three-fourths lambs each, which is an unusually good record, and ten and a half pounds of wool. The high price received for wool in recent years has been quite a factor in the returns.

Mr. Robison pays close attention to the little details of the business. The man who will not do this can easily lose a lot of money on sheep. He feeds only what is raised on his own farm. At lambing time he gives the closest attention to the flock, seeing that every lamb dropped connects with its milk supply immediately. This may require the loss of a little sleep, but it is the only season of the year when such close attention is demanded. During the lambing period the ewes usually receive oats in addition to the hay and fodder. Each ewe is kept in a separate pen with her lambs for a few days after lambing. Unless this is done, the lambs will stray from the mother and the ewes will not own them.

Mr. Robison is partial to the Shropshire as an all-around farm sheep. He always uses registered rams and insists on having one that is not only a good individual but a twin. He keeps two rams for fifty ewes, and during the breeding season runs them with the flock on alternate days. This insures having the lambs all come within a short period of time, which reduces to the minimum the extra work during the lambing period. Another practice which tends to increase the lamb crop is that of saving for breeding purposes only ewe lambs born twins. These ewes saved for the breeding flock are not bred until the second year, so they bring their first lambs at two years of age.

During the summer season the flock has access to a dark shed in the daytime. This helps to keep them from becoming infested with grub-in-the-head, as the fly which lays the eggs about the nose of the sheep does not follow them in the dark. The lambs are all docked and the rams castrated from seven to fourteen days after they are dropped. The whole flock is dipped ten days after shearing. Mr. Robison figures his average losses at about 10 per cent, the principal causes being dogs, coyotes, stomach worms, bloat and accidents.

Army to Sell Horses

The army is overbought on horses and mules. It is announced that 45,000 cavalry, artillery, draft horses, mules and pack animals will be sold at auction at the various army camps throughout the country. The dates of these sales are January 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Two Garden Books FREE



This Big Seed Book contains 128 pages fully illustrating and describing every variety of Field and Garden Seeds.

THE SECRET of successful gardening is in the quality of the seeds, combined with the knowledge of how to prepare the soil, how to plant the seed and how to care for crop.

Barteldes Seeds are selected, tested and backed by over 52 years experience. Big packets, plump, healthy seeds, lowest prices.

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Poultry

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

FINE PURE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, March hatched, \$3 each, six for \$15. Mrs. Geo. Mortimer, Route 4, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 each. Order today. Eber Anderson, Route 1, Clay Center, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS AND BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels for sale, \$2 each; good ones. Newton Coffman, Rosendale, Missouri.

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

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, absolutely the finest ones I ever raised. \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

SEVERAL BREEDS.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORcas, Barred Rock cockerels, ducks, geese, guineas. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kan.

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

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

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Den Barry, Wallace, Neb.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, fine ones at \$2 each; six for \$10. J. W. Hamm, Humboldt, Kansas.

EXTRA FINE PURE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels. Tom Barron strain, \$1.50. Ethel Stevenson, Beverly, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN roosters, won five prizes, two state. One, two dollars; two, three dollars; six, seven dollars. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, GOOD quality and good laying strain. Write for prices. J. W. Hamm, Humboldt, Kansas.

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

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

TURKEYS.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY toms, \$6 each. Mrs. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kansas.

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

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

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

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BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2 and up. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

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

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

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PAYING FOR NO. 1 HENS AND SPRINGS, 23c; geese and ducks, 18 to 20c. Old pigeons wanted February 5, \$1 dozen. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

If you want your children to go in a certain path, you must hike along that path yourself.—BRET HARTE.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Use of Brooder Stoves

THE use of coal-burning brooder stoves is increasing among poultry raisers. Last year it was difficult to get the kind of coal thought necessary for the successful operation of these stoves. Those who have kept in touch with the situation know that the ban has been lifted on anthracite coal for incubator and brooder use. However, a large number of poultrymen are under the impression that they will be unable to procure anthracite coal for incubators and brooders this season, and there is still another class of poultrymen who have the impression that coal-burning incubators and brooders cannot be operated satisfactorily with anything but anthracite coal.

It is estimated that there are more than 75,000 coal-burning brooders in the hands of poultry producers of all classes, and it certainly would be a calamity if a large percentage of these poultry raisers failed to produce their normal output of chicks in the belief that they could not obtain coal for their incubators and brooders. Coal for this purpose can be had now. There is nothing to prevent any coal dealer from getting a supply in plenty of time for the needs of the poultry raisers this season.

What is even more important to the poultrymen than knowing that anthracite coal is available this year, is that a mixture of soft coal and coke in equal parts will give just as satisfactory results as anthracite coal. One firm which has placed in the hands of poultry raisers many thousands of coal-burning brooders and incubator heaters attaches to each stove shipped out a card on which is printed, "When hard coal is not available, a mixture of soft coal and coke (half of each) can be used in this brooder with absolutely satisfactory results. Crushed coke and egg-size coal make the best combination. Rake down the ashes and add fresh fuel two or three times daily as the weather requires." In referring to the use of these coal-burning heaters, one man says, "You can accept our unqualified statement that a mixture of one-half soft coal and one-half crushed coke will produce absolutely satisfactory results."

A year ago when anthracite coal was not available, we learned that poultry raisers in Southeastern Kansas, where large quantities of soft coal are mined, were using the Kansas soft coal in their brooder stoves and had no complaints to make.

This information regarding the use of soft coal and coke in coal-burning brooders and incubator heaters is an important message to poultry raisers who now own these heaters, and is equally important to those who recognize the value of this method of heating but have not yet invested in up-to-date brooding equipment, such as the modern brooder stove. A brooder stove is of great value to every poultry raiser, especially the farmer, who raises a hundred or more chicks in a season. People who hatch their chicks with incubators are the ones who have need of brooder stoves.

Need Incubators

Without incubators, poultry production as a business would be out of the question. If incubators had not been invented, poultry raising could hardly be even a profitable side line, which is the way it is handled on the general farm. In these busy times when every minute counts it is very doubtful if very many farmers' wives by hatching and brooding with hens would have time to hatch and raise more than enough chickens for home use, but with an incubator and suitable brooding equipment it is no great chore for anyone on a farm to raise from 200 to 500 chicks in a season. On many farms it is not uncommon for as many as 1,000 chicks to be raised each year. Before incubators came into existence, poultry raising was never given much consideration by anyone. Quite a contrast with what is being done now by the government, agricultural colleges, experiment stations and various other institutions in

behalf of the humble hen. The incubator has revolutionized this business of raising chickens and has made of it a business worth while. Is your incubator ready for business this season?

Poultry Breeding Looking Up

In times past the average breeder of improved live stock did not consider the breeding of poultry to stand on the same plane as the breeding of pedigreed cattle, hogs or horses. Gradually, however, poultry breeding is becoming more like live stock breeding. It will not be many years until every buyer of a cockerel will insist on knowing the sire and dam of the cockerel before he buys the bird. The buyer will also want to know how many eggs the dam of the cockerel produced, and how many eggs were produced by the dam of the sire of the cockerel he is buying. Right now many buyers—some of them farmers, too—are demanding to know what's back of the birds they contemplate purchasing before laying down any money. The day of the scrub rooster in the farm flock has just about passed.

Leghorn Egg Record

From the Wisconsin Experiment Station comes the report of a White Leghorn hen which has just finished her year's record of 263 eggs. She was one of an early hatch, and began laying in the fall instead of the following spring, as do most farm hens. For eight consecutive months she laid twenty-two eggs or more, and the highest number was twenty-six.

For perseverance, which is not common to all hens which make a high record the first year, the experiment station offers the record of another Leghorn, which laid 432 eggs in two years. During the first year she laid 248 eggs; during the second year, in spite of molting, she laid 184 eggs. Disproving the theory that high-producing hens will not produce fertile eggs, forty-four healthy chicks were hatched from this hen.

The Farmer's Breeding Pen

The poultry breeder who specializes in the business pays a great deal of attention to making up his matings or breeding pens. On the farms a breeding pen of poultry is the exception, the practice being to use the eggs from the general flock for hatching. It may seem a lot of bother to have regular breeding pens on the farm, but it will pay well to go to this trouble. The farm poultry producer cannot afford to breed from all the layers in the flock. A poultryman writing in the National Farmer and Stockman says that even without traps nests some facts as to the hens to lay first in the fall, the persistent layers, may be picked up. "Out of one hundred females," says this writer, "I would select the best ten to lay my hatching eggs. They should be as uniform as possible, strong, active and nearest our ideal for a business hen. Select them large with full capacity for big appetites and showing breed type."

"A pen can be divided off in the large house, or the birds put into a smaller coop elsewhere. If your birds have been bred along the same lines for two or three years back I would recommend that you get a new male. The farm flock to maintain vigor needs the new blood male every year or two. Pick out the new male with the same care as you select your females. He should be fully the equal of the hens in all points that indicate vigor. Get these selected birds by themselves as early as possible. Cease to push them for eggs, giving a ration that is wide. I take out a little of their ration of beef scrap, put more litter in their pens, feed less scratch, and give vegetables daily. If I can possibly do so I feed sprouted oats. Feed the oats when the sprout is about a half inch long to get the most benefit from them. There is something in these sprouted oats that is helpful to the getting of fertile eggs. Later in the sea-

160 Hens 1500 Eggs

Mrs. H. M. Patton, Waverly, Mo., writes: "I fed 2 boxes of 'More Eggs' to my hens and broke the egg record. I got 1500 eggs from 160 hens in exactly 21 days." You can do as well. In fact any

Send Only \$1.00

poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 9611 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for a \$1 package of "More Eggs" Tonic. Or send \$2.25 today and get three regular \$1 packages on special discount for a season's supply. A million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your money will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send \$2.25 today or ask Mr. Reefer to send you free his poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

\$10.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator
Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walled, 140 Eggs, 140 Chick Brooder, with \$2.25 Hot-Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$12.95.
Freight Prepaid. Elected by Special Order. Guaranteed. My Special Offers provide ways to secure extra money. Order Now. Write for book, "Hatching Facts." It's free and tells all. Jim Hosen, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 15, Racine, Wis.

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER
Both are made of Cal. Redwood. Incubator is covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has copper tank, walled, copper tank, walled, copper tank, walled. Write for Free Catalog. O. L. White, Inc. 1119 Racine, Wis.

Eggs Cost 12c a Dozen

Any poultry raiser can get his hens to lay eggs at 12 cents a dozen by feeding Mayer's Egg Tonic, in which a half cent's worth of this wonderful egg producer is used for twelve hens. Two big boxes of over 200 doses is sufficient to last 100 hens for three months and they will be sent prepaid for \$1.00. Money back if you are not absolutely satisfied. Dealers' or agents' price ten packages for \$3.75.

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American Poultry Almanac Our 1919 catalog FREE. How we breed the 300-egg hen. Plain scientific facts. How we win medals at the egg-laying contests.
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son, when the hens can run out of doors, they can find much in the green line that takes the place of sprouted oats. The flock can be improved in egg production only by properly selecting the breeders, or by buying hatching eggs from some breeder who knows his business and is an improver."

It is not too early to begin plans for hatching. Early hatching means early maturity and early maturity in turn means winter egg production, and it is the winter eggs that bring the top cent. Losses in early hatched chickens are far less than in late hatched chicks. The early hatched cockerels are the ones that reach the broiler age when prices are highest.

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.

Results of Children's Year

That the new national consciousness of children's needs developed by Children's Year has begun to show permanent results is indicated in the annual report of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, which has just been made public. The campaign was inaugurated with the beginning of the second year of the war in an effort to save babies' lives and to raise the standards for the health, education, and work of older children. The work has been done in co-operation with the child welfare committees of the Council of National Defense. "It is impossible," Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, writes, "to speak with too much appreciation of the power of this great body of volunteers."

Between six and seven million children have been weighed and measured. Many local committees have succeeded in providing follow-up measures to help parents in their endeavors to remedy defects which the tests have revealed. Scientific diets have been prescribed for many of the children whose examinations indicated that they were undernourished. In a number of places public funds have been appropriated for permanent work for children as a result of the Children's Year, and many health centers, prenatal clinics, traveling clinics, and like measures for the better care of children have been established.

Through the weighing and measuring tests, the report points out, general attention has for the first time been drawn to the needs of the child of pre-school age, long known as the "neglected age." The claims of infants and the needs of mothers for better prenatal and confinement care have been given wide publicity by local committees working for a healthier childhood.

The older children have been given special attention. In order to afford older children opportunity to gauge their physical development tests of physical efficiency were made a part of the recreation drive, held in the summer. The drive included many other features, planned with the purpose of giving boys and girls a chance to develop wholesome interests and play under healthy, decent conditions.

The present drive of Children's Year is the Back-to-School campaign. It is now going forward in thirty-six states, and is an effort to get out of industry and back to school the many young boys and girls who left because of war conditions.

Canners Endow Hospital Beds

From the proceeds derived from the sale of canned and dried fruits, farm women's clubs in West Virginia have contributed \$2,100 for the endowment of hospital beds for wounded soldiers in France. During the past summer they canned for this purpose 20,000 quarts from materials formerly allowed to waste. Nineteen out of the thirty-one counties—more returns to follow—have put away for winter use 1,500,000 quarts. Farm women's clubs in this state also have taken the lead in the use of substitutes, thereby releasing a very considerable amount of food.

Bathing in Winter

The December number of the New Mexico Farm Courier, published by the extension service of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, contains a sensible article by Miss Tura A. Hawk on bathing in winter. Miss Hawk says in part:

"Contrary to many opinions, bathing is more necessary during the winter than during the summer. Profuse perspiration during the summer months will keep the pores of the skin open and body waste will be constantly eliminated. In winter, when perspiration is more sluggish and the load it carries is much heavier, the pores become clogged and waste accumulates in the system. The bath then becomes an absolute necessity and should be taken regularly. "The person who is not accustomed to

bathing after cold weather begins will find that there is no danger from colds or other real or imaginary evil effects if the bathing is done in warm water and in a warm room.

"A bathroom and tub are very convenient, but are not an absolute necessity. The wash tub, filled with hot suds and placed on the floor has done service as a bathroom in many homes for years and its virtues are not to be disregarded.

"Clean clothes, too, are warmest, for when the fiber of the cloth becomes filled with body waste and filth there are no dead air spaces and a cold, unsanitary, evil-smelling garment is the result."

Convenient Mending Supplies

"A stitch in time save nine," but lack of convenient mending equipment often prevents this important saving. The family mending supplies should be frequently replenished and constantly ready to produce on demand, thread in various colors and numbers, assorted needles, hooks, eyes and snaps, bias binding tape, narrow elastic banding, white and black, one or more pairs of sharp scissors or shears, a bit of beeswax and an emery cushion, thimbles, narrow lingerie ribbon or tape, buttons and rolls of patches for family garments.

A pint glass fruit jar is a convenient receptacle for buttons, as the one for which you are hunting can be so readily located. A defective jar may be used for this purpose without drawing on your supply of fruit containers.

If the darning bag always contains scissors, thimble and darning cotton or silk of the required shades for the family hose, a few spare minutes may be applied to the mending instead of to a mad search for materials and utensils which cannot be found.

Preparedness has become an American watchword, which is as well adapted to the demands of peace as of war.—VIRGINIA H. CORBETT, Colorado Agricultural College.

A Human Accomplishment

"Don't growl, the dog can do that; don't scold, the hen is good at that; don't scream, the parrot excels in that; don't grunt, the hog has a monopoly on that; don't kick, the mule does that. Just smile; mankind has a monopoly on that."

Cold Pack Canning in India

Even on "India's coral strand" they are canning, and doing it by the directions put out by the United States Department of Agriculture. Missionaries there have been the instigators of the movement. Hundreds of men and women have visited the exhibits of the products canned.

The man whose children begin to flatten their noses against the window pane half an hour before the time when he is accustomed to return home will never need to subpoena any witnesses to establish his good character.—Youth's Companion.

The specter of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

Memory Verse

Not one holy day, but seven,
Worshipping, not at the call of a bell,
But at the call of my soul,
Singing, not at the baton's sway,
But to the rhythm in my heart.
Loving because I must.
Giving because I cannot keep.
Doing for the joy of it. —Muriel Strode.

Just Away

I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away.
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand
He has wandered into an unknown land
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you, oh you who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step of the glad return,
Thinking of him, faring on, as dear
In the love of there as the love of here.
Think of him still as the same, I say.
He is not dead—he is just away. —Selected.

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—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and Autowashers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

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

SEEDS

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

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

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

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

TOBACCO.

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

SHEEP.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

TRACTORS.

THROUGH A TRADE I JUST OBTAINED a 15-25 Wallis Cub Junior Tractor, for which I have no use. I offer it for quick sale at 10 per cent discount from \$1,690, the present list price. Address A. H. Hagood, 1522 Lister Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS.

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

AUTO TIRES.

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

AUTOMOBILISTS, ATTENTION.—OLD tires retreaded, \$2.50 to \$3. Retreaded tires for sale, \$5 and \$6. All tires guaranteed 2,500 miles. Write for particulars. Milford Tire Retreading Co., Milford, Kansas.

PHOTO FINISHING.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED AND SIX prints only 25c silver. Reed Studio, Dept. C, Norton, Kansas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR WHITE blossom sweet clover. State lowest price on lot (any size) in first letter. Send sample! Cash in advance. Any not threshed yet? Western Seed Market, Box 12, Virgil, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, NORTHERN grown, free from Johnson grass, 20c per pound, bags free, postage, express or freight extra. White Sweet Clover, scarified, 30c. Alfalfa, \$8 per bushel and up. Order early! Supply short. Quality guaranteed satisfactory. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE.

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

LISTEN—IMPROVED 200-ACRE FRUIT and stock farm, \$3,500, terms. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY females. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE—A FEW CHOICE young bulls, priced right. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kansas.

OUR HERD BULL, PIETERTJE FRENSTA De Kol 193057, for sale. A fine handler, good breeding and right in every way. Also some well bred youngsters. Hamm Dairy Farms, Humboldt, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY cow, fresh soon. Bull calves four months old, sire's dam "Owl's Design," 765 pounds butter one year. Grand sire's dam 816 pounds. R. O. McKee, Marysville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—OUR WHOLE HERD OF forty-four head of registered Holsteins. Will sell whole herd or individuals. Also several grade Holstein calves, finely marked, fine individuals, at \$22.50 each. Marcus Knifans, Box J, Whitewater, Wis.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY F. A. JOHNSON, OF Garrison, Blue Valley Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, one cow, color red with white face, left ear off; piece cut out of right ear. Appraised at \$80. J. B. Claywell, County Clerk.

You Can Earn \$100.00

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

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

NO CANVASSING OR SOLICITING

Address

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA, KANSAS

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

HUSTON'S SENSATIONAL DISPERSION SALE

Duroc-Jersey Hogs

Tuesday, January 28, 1919

AT DR. RICHARDS' SALE BARN, EMPORIA, KANSAS

SIXTY HEAD

Twenty Great Sows—Twenty Big Fancy Spring Gilts, All Bred—Ten Fancy Fall Gilts—Ten Herd Boars, including Great Wonder Ned and Pathfinder's Image, to which the offering is bred

Twenty real sows and fall yearlings are sired by Taylor's Model Chief, winner at the Missouri State Fair and the American Royal.

Twenty big fancy spring gilts are sired mostly by Great Wonder 2d.

Ten fancy fall gilts are the tops of 100 pigs raised. They are sired by Great Wonder 2d and Pathfinder's Image.

Ten boars consist of five top fall boar pigs, three extra good spring boars, also Great Wonder 2d and Pathfinder's Image. Here are several real herd headers.

If You Really Want to Own a Herd Boar, Buy One of These.

Forty bred sows and gilts are bred to the two great herd boars above mentioned. Buy some of them, they will produce good litters and you will not be disappointed. I am closing out my entire herd. There will be bargains for all who will come and get them.

Please send for catalog and arrange to attend this sale at Emporia, Kansas, January 28. For catalog address

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAS.

Auctioneers: James T. McCulloch; Wood & Crouch, Emporia, Kansas

FARM AND HERD.

H. C. Glissman, of Rock Brook Farm, Omaha, Nebraska, has announced January 14 as the date of his Holstein dispersion sale. Mr. Glissman owns one of Nebraska's most famous herds of Holsteins. His herd is the result of thirty years of careful mating, always selecting from the heavy producing families of the breed, and Rock Brook herd has long been famous for heavy production. Many of the high record cows of the Central West are the produce of this herd. The first 40-pound cow of the breed and the world's champion living two-year-old for yearly production were from this herd. Fifty cows and heifers in milk, thirty yearlings and two-year-old heifers, and twenty heifer and bull calves will be sold in this sale, which will be one of the big events of the season in Holstein circles.

The Oak Lawn Stock Farm, of Weston, Missouri, has announced February 1 for the date of their next annual sale of Spotted Poland China hogs. This farm is one of the good producing stock farms of Missouri. The owner, R. W. Sonnenmoser, is breeding Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle of pure Scotch breeding, Shropshire sheep started from the produce of imported ewes, and Spotted Poland China hogs of the extreme big type. The farm is well equipped for stock, having an abundance of water, bluegrass pasture for the summer season, and comfortable barns for housing in the winter. There will be fifty head of large rooky sows and gilts catalogued for the sale, and ten July farrow boars. The blood lines will represent the great Arbuckle Longfellow, Mack C. Spotted Giant, Arbuckle Spotted Dude, Beaman's Giant, Spotted Mike, Park County Boy, and King of England, and will be bred to Billy Bean, a four times grand champion at four state fairs, and Major Arbuckle, a boar that has proven a great sire.

Kansas is looming big in the Ayrshire firmament at the present time. A few days ago Canary Bell, of the Kansas Agricultural College herd, completed a new state record over all breeds, producing 19,683 pounds of milk, 744.51 pounds fat, and incidentally the largest milk production record produced by any Ayrshire in the year. L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kansas, furnishes Kansas with another record, paying \$2,500 to Mrs. F. D. Erhardt, of West Berlin, Vermont, for the royal bred two-year-old Ayrshire sire, Jean Armour's Dairy King 19338. This is the largest figure ever paid for an Ayrshire sire in Kansas. In the purchase of Jean Armour's Dairy King, Mr. Johnson has secured one of the greatest line-bred bulls in the country. He is a son of the noted cow, Jean Armour, probably the greatest cow of any breed. Jean Armour was the first Ayrshire cow to produce 20,000 pounds milk, producing 20,174 pounds milk, 859.65 pounds fat, at the age of eleven years and coming back at the age of fourteen years with a record of 18,382 pounds milk, 716.35 pounds fat. Jean Armour's dam, Sarah 2d, was champion dairy test cow over all breeds in Canada and in her fourteenth year produced 11,626 pounds milk, 442 pounds fat. Jean Armour's daughter, Jean Armour 3d, holds the world's senior three-year-old record with a production of 21,938 pounds milk, 859.65 pounds fat. Mrs. Erhardt has bred and developed this wonderful family and the infusion of this blood into Kansas will

undoubtedly be felt in the years to come. Mr. Johnson is president of the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Adams & Mason, owners of the Gypsum Valley herd of Poland Chinas, have announced January 29 for their next annual bred sow sale of strictly big-type Poland China bred sows and bred gilts. The offering will consist of forty-eight head—fifteen tried sows that have produced litters and are bred again for early spring farrow; eight fall yearlings and twenty-five large spring gilts, all bred to the following herd boars: Giant Bob by Mellow Bob, whose dam was Fontanelle by A Big Orphan by The Big Orphan; Wonder Timm by Ferguson's Big Timm, the Nebraska grand champion; Big Buster by Wonder Buster. This is probably the best lot of real farmer's producing Poland China sows ever offered in a sale in Saline County, Kansas, and one of the best ever offered in the state.

One is impressed with the appreciation accorded Shorthorn steers at the various markets. At least three times during the past few months Shorthorn steers from as many states have made world's records on the open market, selling for \$19.50, \$19.60 and \$20 per hundredweight. Numerous other records were made by Shorthorns during the past year. There is one feature in which the breed has an advantage, and that is in the increased weight which is an inherent characteristic. At the recent International load of Shorthorn steers weighing 1,508 pounds sold for \$34.75 per hundredweight, an average of \$524 per head. The champion load which carried a generous percentage of Shorthorn blood was the only lot that brought more money per head and this of course was to be expected. Four other Shorthorn loads sold for \$361, \$358, \$349, and \$270 respectively per head. B. J. Erwin of Wyoming sold his two-year-old range-bred Shorthorn steers averaging 1,040 pounds, practically the weight of the three-year-olds off the same range. W. J. Sayre of Kansas feeds his entire Shorthorn calf crop each year and seven years out of eight has topped the Kansas City market with them. It was a load of Montana-bred Shorthorn steers that made the range record at Chicago, selling for \$18 per hundredweight on the open market. The growing numbers and quality of the Shorthorn steers at the Western Stock Show at Denver each year is a matter of general comment. And right along with these beef records Shorthorn cows are making a most profitable showing in the dairies. Farmers must look to the Shorthorn for the combination of these essential qualities.

W. R. Huston, of Americus, Kansas, has announced January 29 as the date of a complete dispersion sale of Durocs. On account of the death of his wife he is leaving the farm and will close out his entire herd of Model Wonder and Pathfinder Duroc Jersey swine, which has a wide reputation for size, quality and prolificacy. Sixty head of tried sows and yearling gilts will be catalogued and sold to the high bid. Nothing will be reserved. The blood lines are among the very best known to the Duroc families and this offering promises to be one of the best that will be sold in any sale this spring.

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

Interesting War Items

The Bravest Are Tenderest

DAN POLING tells of a young sergeant who came to the "Y" hut, and when the crowd had melted away, in the slang of the men, "spilled himself" to the secretary. Not boasting, but in a matter of fact way, he said: "I saw a German this morning with his head and trunk exposed. You know I am not a bad shot. We won't see that fellow any more." Mr. Poling saw that he had something more to say and waited. Presently he went on: "But I have been wondering about that fellow all day. I hope he wasn't in my fix. I hope he didn't have a wife and kid at home." That Mr. Poling says was the spirit of the men engaged in the fighting. They did their duty, but not in a spirit of hatred and bitterness. Those who had suffered most were least vindictive.

A Red Cross representative, pastor of St. George's Church in New York City, writes as follows of the attitude of the French people toward prisoners:

"In spite of what France has suffered at the hands of the enemy, her soldiers have no hatred in their hearts, but display the utmost kindness towards prisoners. . . . While I was talking to a young prisoner in the hospital the other day a French general passing through the ward came up, patted his blonde head and sighed, with a shake of his head, 'Too young! Oh, too young for war!' I saw another French officer lift a wounded German up and take a pillow from under his head, because the pillow was too high and when the ambulance went over a rut the German's head would bump. He held the man's head until the stretcher was lowered, when he put the pillow tenderly back. You can't put down a spirit as divine as that."

"Making History"

"I was sitting on a box in the kitchen of the supply company last night when a couple of rifle shots, evidently nearby, made me take notice," says W. Y. Morgan in an editorial letter written to his paper, the Hutchinson News. "What's that?" I asked. "Thought the war was over."

"It's one of the boys making history," I was told.

"Making history?" and I showed that I did not quite understand.

"Sure," said Frenchy, "you see it's this way. One of our boys has a letter from a friend wanting a German helmet with a history. It's no trouble to get a helmet. So he takes it out and shoots a hole or two in it, and then fixes a story to fit. That's what we call making history. It's easy and satisfies the guy at home. You can add a little blood whenever we kill a chicken if you want a thriller."

"It was certainly a proper way," comments Mr. Morgan, "and so far as I could see hurt no one, as the chicken must die anyway, having been captured for that purpose, so I decided to make a little history myself at the first favorable opportunity."

A Mother's Touch

A young man in khaki on a Santa Fe train which passed through Hutchinson a few days ago had one coat sleeve unfilled, one eye bandaged and one side of his face badly scarred and shrunken, but was whistling happily to himself because he was on his way to his home in Ogden, Utah. The Hutchinson News tells his story as he gave it to a business man of that city:

"It would take a long time to tell the whole story, but I have been in the service one year and a half. Have had a few hardships, such as sleeping on the ground and eating when I could get it, just the same as thousands of others have done. I went over the top six times and the last time I lost this," touching an empty sleeve, "and this," putting his hand to his covered eye. "The artillery fire was terrific but I did not hear it. The Red Cross boys carried me to the rear and I was taken to a base hospital. The first thing I remembered was the touch of a soft warm hand on my cheek. It felt just like mother's hand and I said, 'Mother.'

A low, sweet voice said, 'Yes, dear, you are better. You must be real quiet. You have been hurt but you are going to be all right soon.'

"My face and eyes were all tied up and I realized that my arm was gone, but I felt good and so happy that mother was there. In two or three days I learned that it was not mother, but a Red Cross nurse with a touch and voice like mother's. They were sure good to me and gratified my every want and wish and I hated to leave the place."

"I sure want to see that Red Cross mother again," he added as the train pulled out. "The Red Cross saved my life."

A Clever Conceit

This clever soldier letter, made up almost entirely of an ingenious arrangement of the titles of songs the soldiers and sailors sing, was published recently in the Neosha Falls Post. Roy Safrite, a farmer's son, is the writer.

Nov. 5, 1918, U. S. Smeaton, U. S. Naval Forces, Brest, France.

"Old Folks at Home:" This is the end of "A Perfect Day." "The Day is Dying in the West." I am spending an "Evening by the Sea."

"In the Evening Glow," "Underneath the Stars," I will write to "My Little Gray Home in the West."

I have been "Working in the Navy." It is different from "Home, Sweet Home" but we have a "Shelter in the Time of Storm" and are free "From Every Stormy Wind." We need not "Throw Out the Life Line" as long as "My Anchor Holds."

"There's a Long, Long Trail" to "The Little Y Hut" where the secretaries "Open Wide the Door" which brings "Sunshine to My Soul." "Even Me," they entertain me "Just As I Am," and tell me about "The Girl I Left Behind Me" "In the Light of the Silvery Moon."

It has been "Long, Long Ago" since I decided to "Join the Navy." I like it fine. We have had "Rolling Seas" the last few days, but "It's the Wild, Wild Waves that Makes a Sailor Out of Me."

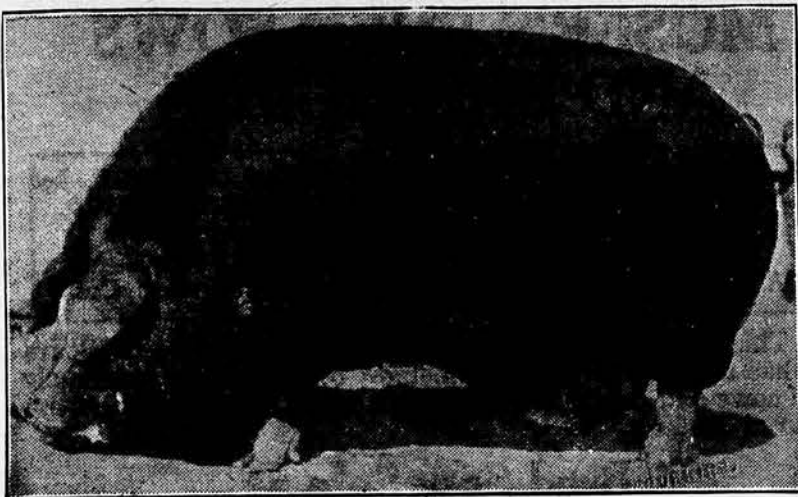
A few months ago it was "Good-bye Broadway, Hello France" and "Where Do We Go From Here?" but it was "Over There" for we are all after Kaiser Bill who is "Almost Persuaded." "It's a Long Way to Berlin," but "We'll Get There." "Like Washington Crossed the Delaware, Pershing Will Cross the Rhine." "We Are Working for Uncle Sammy" and "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," because we are all for "The Red, White and Blue" of "America."

When we have "Peace on Earth" we will all be "Homeward Bound" and "Mother Dear, I'm Coming Back to You." I know you will "Brighten the Corner Where You Are" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning." I will meet you with "A Little Love, a Little Kiss." My soul will be filled with "The Sunshine of Your Smiles" and I will "Smile, Smile, Smile."

As ever "When Love Shines In," your son, who is "Far, Far Away."

Evil women with evil motives have always followed men to war, but this is the first war in which good women with good motives have played so effective a part. The service of the Red Cross workers for the sick and wounded and that of the Red Triangle women and Salvation Army lassies for the men actively engaged can never be measured. Those doing welfare work at the front say that one woman worker is worth four men in her influence on the morale of the soldiers.

Many were they who attempted to predict the conclusion of the war, says the New York Sun, but few who gave any serious consideration to the really prophetic slogan of the American soldier: "Hell, Heaven or Hoboken by Christmas." But impossible as it looked a few months ago, the fighting was over before Christmas. Many of our returning soldiers have already reached Hoboken, the port of embarkation opposite New York City, and many others are on the way.



Caldwell's Big Bob, the Breed's Most Sensational Sire

Caldwell's Big Bob Poland China Sale

At Howard, Kansas, February 8, 1919

45 HEAD CAREFULLY SELECTED SOWS AND GILTS

25 Will Be Bred and Safe to Caldwell's Big Bob.
10 Will Be Bred and Safe to King Jumbo.
10 Will Be Bred and Safe to King Bob.

An offering practically made up of yearling and young sows. A few of the attractions bred to Caldwell's Big Bob are

JUMBO GIRL, a March yearling by Big Jumbo out of Longfellow Belle by Longfellow Price.

MAMIE GIRL, a March gilt by Blue Valley Big Bone, dam Mollie Big Bone by Smooth Big Bone.

ROYAL GIANTESSE, a May yearling by Long Giant, dam Royal Lady by Long Giant.

JESSIE JONES, a granddaughter of Hancher's Big Jones.

JUMBO MAIDEN, a March two-year-old by Jumbo by Long Wonder, dam by King Defender.

LADY SPEARMINT, by Giant Buster, dam Lady Queen by Long Expansion, one of the top things in the Wrigley dispersion sale.

LADY QUEEN, by Long Expansion; an outstanding March gilt by the 1917 Iowa champion, A's Mastodon.

All are immuned and I have insured the entire offering for one year from date of sale, for one-half the purchase price. This will insure each purchaser a bred sow or the insurance money. The sale will be held in the heated sale pavilion on the Elkmere Farm. Please send for catalog.

FRED B. CALDWELL

HOWARD, KANSAS

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer

H. E. Myers' Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Gardner, Kansas, January 31, 1919

FORTY HEAD BIG IMMUNED BRED SOWS AND GILTS Eighteen Tried Sows, Sixteen Fall Gilts, Seven Spring Gilts

An offering sired by **BIG BOB WONDER**, **WEDD'S LONG KING**, **GIANT JOE**, **W'S GIANT**, **GERSTDALE JONES**, **FESSY'S TIMM**, **BIG NED**, **A MONSTER**, **MODEL BIG BOB**, **A WONDERFUL KING**, **CHOICE GOODS**, and **WORLD'S BIG TIMM**.

Bred to Giant Joe are—

PATSY WONDER by King of Wonders, dam Patsy Defender, the dam of Wonder Joe, the sire of the Schmitz Bros.' great futurity litter; **BOB'S BEAUTY** by Big Bob Wonder; **REX-ALL QUEEN** by Wedd's Long King; and **KING'S LADY**

WONDER by King of Wonders.

Attractions bred to Big Giant, the great young son of Denny's Giant by Giant Buster, include—

LADY JUMBO by Model Big Bob; two big roomy gilts by A Monster; two gilts by World's Big Timm, and six spring gilts by Big Bob Wonder and Big Ned, Maharry's noted show boar.

Two outstanding spring gilts by Gerstdale Jones, litter sisters, one bred to the sensational Liberator, the other to Liberty Bond. A Williams Wonder fall gilt bred to Liberty Bond.

The One Sale Event You Will Surely Want to Attend
Send for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

H. E. Myers' Gardner, Kansas

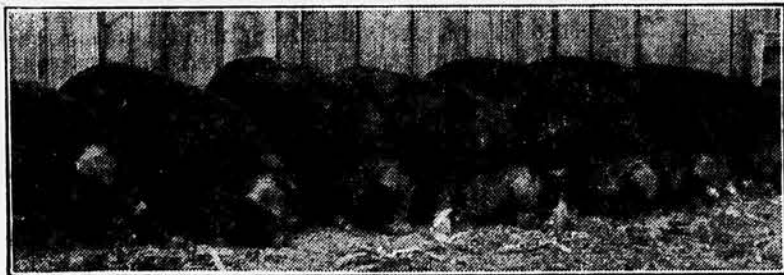
Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At My Farm near Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas

January 28, 1919

Fifty Head Tried Sows, Spring Yearlings and Fall Gilts



A choice offering of well bred sows and gilts, including several sows that have proven good producers, and a lot of spring yearlings and fall gilts,

All Bred to Sons of Wonder Buster, Big Jones, Big Bob Wonder, and Jumbo's King

This is my first annual sale and I am selling a splendid lot that any farmer or breeder will be pleased to own. I urge every one interested in good hogs to attend my sale. One of my herd sows, Miss Orange Blossom, will weigh right at 800 pounds. She farrowed thirty-eight pigs in three litters. Several of her daughters and granddaughters go in the sale. A part of the offering is sired by Jumbo King, the sire of the Kansas show herd in 1916 and a full brother to A Wonderful King, the grand champion Poland China boar of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas State Fairs in 1916. I have no mailing list. Please send for catalog and arrange to attend my sale. I guarantee a good offering.

F. W. Bartholomew, Great Bend, Kas.

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At Gypsum, Kansas

January 29, 1919

FORTY-EIGHT HEAD, ALL IMMUNED

Fifteen Choice Tried Sows, Eight Fall Yearlings, and
Twenty-five Large Spring Gilts

The Best Offering Ever Sold in This Locality.

The tried sows are sired by Monte Cristo, Fessy's Timm, Orphan Chief, Orphan Big Gun, Big Hadley Jr., Big Bone Model, Chief Expansion, Big Wonder, King Price Wonder, Big Bone Ben, Big Bob Wonder, Master Orphan, King Joe 3d, and King Bob.

The spring gilts are sired by Blue Valley Timm, Gerstdale Jones, Giant Jones, Mammoth Jones, Bis Masterpiece, Wonder Timm, Giant Bob, A Big Wonder, Kansas Wonder, and Caldwell's Big Bob.

Will be bred for early spring farrow to three great herd boars: **GIANT BOB** by Mellow Bob, dam Fontanelle by A Big Orphan by The Big Orphan; **WONDER TIMM** by Big Timm, dam Long Susie by Long Wonder; **BIG BUSTER** by the \$5,300 Wonder Buster.

Farmers and breeders, we solicit your attendance at our sale, on the merits of our offering. Please send for catalog and arrange to come.

Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kansas


Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer

JERSEY CATTLE.

The Jersey

Dollars in profit go with Jerseys. They actually "milk money." They feed less. They look real value. Jerseys are a gilt-edge investment for the one-cow home or the hundred-cow dairy farm. There are a thousand proofs of Superiority. Write to Breeders for prices and pedigrees. Let us send you "Jersey Facts", free.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 575 West 23rd St. New York City



FOR SALE—Five registered cows, to be fresh in January. We are pricing them very reasonable. They are strictly high class, perfect individuals and the best blood lines. Also young things and bred heifers.

J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kan.

TESSORO PLACE
OWL INTEREST FINANCE JERSEYS

(Register of Merit)
All our bull calves are sold and now offer young cows and heifers from our herd. Cows are either in Register of Merit or qualifying and most of the heifers have dams with R. or M. records. These cows will be priced where their offspring and production above feed cost will more than pay for themselves in one year. For the profitable kind, write, or come and see.

R. A. GILLILAND - MAYETTA, KANSAS

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

(Register of Merit Herd)
Bull calves sired by champion bulls out of Register of Merit dams, for sale at all times.

Longview Farm

LEE'S SUMMIT - MISSOURI

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

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

THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KAN.

J. B. PORTER & SONS, Mayetta, Kansas
Breeders of Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle
A small but select herd of producing cattle, rich in blood of Gamboe, Oxford Lad, Golden Fern's Lad, Leda's Fern Lad, etc. Write for prices on young stock.

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM
Registered Jerseys from choice cows. Sire's dam is the highest producing cow in Kansas. Prices reasonable.
TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

ANGUS CATTLE

**LOOK HERE,
ANGUS BREEDERS!**

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

D. J. WHITE, - CLEMENTS, KANS.

Dietrich's Aberdeen-Angus

Aged bulls, fifteen choice spring bulls, Females, all ages.
GEO. A. DIETRICH, CARBONDALE, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER—Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date.
JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.
Howard Chandler, Chariton, Ia.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE
Young bulls and some extra good young cows to calve in early spring. A few yearling heifers.

I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS

FOR SALE

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

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

Earl Bowers, of McLouth, Kansas, has made a great success with his big prolific Poland Chinas. At the head of his herd is the outstanding young boar, Bower's Bob, he by Caldwell's Big Bob, the hog that was grand champion at the Kansas State Fair and then made grand champion at the National Swine Show. Mr. Bower writes that he now has fifteen head of the best gilts on the farm bred and safe for early March litters to Bowers' Bob.

HORSES AND MULES.

JACKS AND JENNETS



15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sales. Twenty good jennets for sale. Two Percheron stallions. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

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

PERCHERON STALLIONS

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

D. A. HARRIS - GREAT BEND, KANSAS

JACKS AND JENNETS

Registered Jacks and Jennets. Good individuals, good colors. Have some choice young jacks that are priced to sell quick.
GEO. S. APP, ARCHIE, MISSOURI

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

THE SHORTHORN

The Farmer's Breed, Beef and Milk

Shorthorn steers made three world's records on the open market in 1918 selling for \$19.50, \$19.50 and \$20 per cwt. The cows incline to a liberal milk flow with records in excess of 17,000 pounds per year. When dry the Shorthorn cow fattens quickly. Her calves are always in demand. The Shorthorn excels in scale, quality and quiet disposition.

SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Cloverdale Farm Shorthorns

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

Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Ks.

Mulefoot Hogs-Shorthorn Bulls

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

MARK'S LODGE RED SHORTHORNS

For Sale—25 well bred cows and heifers bred, priced reasonable. A few young bulls by Double Diamond by Diamond Goods. Price, \$150. Come and see my herd.
M. F. MARKS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS.

250—Duroc Bred Gilts—250

We offer 250 gilts guaranteed in farrow and immune, big type, best of blood lines and pedigrees recorded. Will sell one or a carload. Better get our prices. Shipped to you before you pay for them.

F. C. CROCKER

Box K Filley, Nebraska

Ellen Dale Breeding Farm

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

R. C. Watson Altoona, Kansas

40 DUROC JERSEY BOARS

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

HIGHVIEW DUROCS

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

R. H. DIX & SON'S DUROCS

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

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

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

Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

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

MOSER'S BRED SOWS AND BRED GILTS

THE REAPER
Sired by
SCISSORS
dam by
PATHFINDER

**Are
Wonders**

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. J. MOSER, SABETHA, KANS.

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

OAK LAWN STOCK FARM

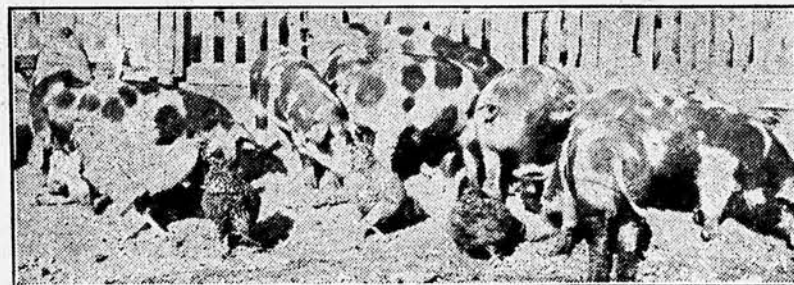
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

In Comfortable Sale Barn at Weston, Missouri

Saturday, February 1st, 1919

50 HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS
10 HEAD OF EXTRA GOOD JULY BOARS

The offering will represent the blood lines of ARBUCKLE LONGFELLOW No. 1055 that sold for \$500 when only a pig; Mack C, Spotted Giant, Arbuckle's Spotted Dude, Beaman's Giant, King of England, and will be bred to my great herd boars, Billy Bean No. 5441, who was four times Grand Champion at four state fairs, Syracuse, N. Y., Erie, Pa., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Ohio State Fair.



Major Arbuckle is also used extensively and is one of my very promising boars. Sale will be held right in town and I guarantee a good offering.

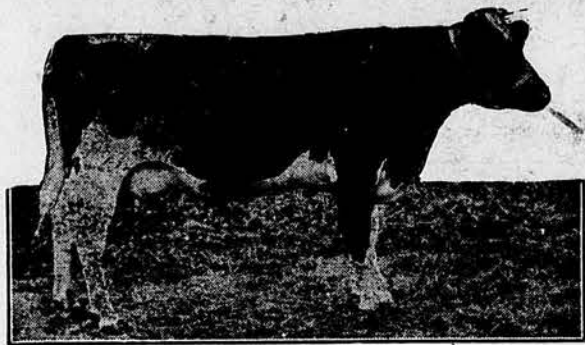
Write for catalog at once and arrange to come to my sale.

R. W. SONNENMOSER, WESTON, MO.

Auctioneers: W. W. Carson, Camden Point, Mo.
A. S. Grable, Dearborn, Mo.

75 HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS

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



Jan. 18,
1919

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

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

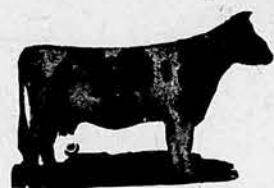
They are a splendid lot of dairy cows and are guaranteed right in every way. Every animal will be sold to the high bid. For catalog apply to

BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kansas, Sales Manager

B. E. TOTTEN, Owner

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

ROCK BROOK FARM HOLSTEIN DISPERSION SALE



SOUTH OMAHA,
NEBRASKA,
TUESDAY,
JANUARY 14, 1919



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

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

BREEDING INDIVIDUALITY PRODUCTION

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

ROCK BROOK FARM, Station B, OMAHA, NEBRASKA
R. E. Haeger, Auctioneer

POLAND CHINAS.

ERHART'S POLAND CHINAS

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

A. J. ERHART & SONS
NESS CITY, KANSAS

Deming Ranch Poland Chinas. Big-Type Poland China Hogs

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

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

Henry's Big Type Polands

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

John D. Henry, Route 1, Leocompton, Kansas

HOGS! HOGS! FOR SALE!

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

S. Y. BURKS, BOLIVAR, MO.

BIG-TYPE BABY POLANDS

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

O. L. Isaacs, Peabody, Kansas

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

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

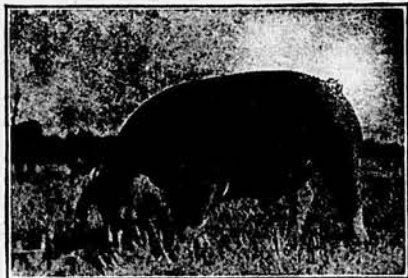
When Writing to Advertisers,
Please Mention Kansas Farmer

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

POLAND CHINAS

Greenfield Polands



Ten Choice Gilts by Model Big Timm or Orphan Bob, bred to the greatest young boars of the breed, Bower's Bob by Caldwell's Big Bob. Fall pigs, either sex.

EARL BOWER - McLOUTH, KANSAS

Oak Grove Stock Farm Polands

The blue ribbon herd of Spotted Polands. Fall pigs sired by O and O 25th, are immuned, recorded and the very best of breeding. Also choice Barred Rock cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each.

E. W. SONNENMOSER - WESTON, MO.

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

FARM AND HERD.

F. C. Crocker, of Filley, Nebraska, owner of the famous Maple Lane herd of Durocs, reports his herd doing fine. This year Mr. Crocker has bred 250 head of immune big-type gilts. They are of the best blood lines of the breed and are bred to the great sires in use in Maple Lane herd.

Clarence Dean, Weston, Missouri, owner of one of Missouri's best herds of big-type Polands, claims February 25 as the date of his annual bred sow sale. On that date Mr. Dean will sell one of the best offerings that will go through the sale ring during the spring sale season.

E. S. Engle & Son, of Abilene, Kansas, have claimed March 12 as the date of their Holstein sale. On that date they will offer twenty-five head of pure-bred Holsteins and eighty-five head of choice high grades.

Phil Walker, of Moline, Kansas, one of the oldest jack breeders in the state, has leased his farm and is moving to his new home adjoining Moline, where he will devote his entire time to caring for his jack stock. He now has on hand fifteen large heavy-boned young jacks and twenty jennets. Mr. Walker has spent thirty-five years breeding up this herd and has used some of the best herd jacks that could be found in the country.

F. W. Bartholomew, of Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas, has announced January 28 for his annual bred sow sale. Mr. Bartholomew has been breeding Poland Chinas for several years and has bought breeding stock from some of the best herds in the East. The sale offering is sired by such noted boars as Jumbo King, Bob Wonder, Alden King, Pioneer Orange, Major B Hadley, Big Hadley Jr., Moore's Major, Bob Hadley, Blue Valley Hutch, and other good sires. A part of the sows will be bred to Bob Wonder, a thousand-pound son of Big Bob Wonder, a boar that has sired more prize winners than any other boar in Kansas. Several will be bred to Wonder Jones by Big Bones. Several will be bred to Big Wonder Buster, he by the great Wonder Buster and out of a King Joe dam. Several bred to Orange Wonder, he by Jumbo King. Jumbo King was a full brother to A Wonderful King, the hog that won the grand championship at the Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas State Fairs in 1916 and was considered by competent judges to be one of the perfect specimens of the Poland China breed.

Fred B. Caldwell, of Howard, Kansas, is about the busiest man in Kansas. He was elected from Elk County to the state legislature and he is writing his catalog for his annual sale of Poland China bred sows to be held on the Elkmore Farms near Howard, on February 8. Mr. Caldwell has catalogued forty-five head of young sows and gilts. Twenty-five will be bred to Caldwell's Big Bob, the grand champion Poland boar at the National Swine Show. Ten head will be bred to Caldwell's King Jumbo, a splendid yearling by Big King Jumbo, and his dam was by A Wonder Again. The entire offering is immuned and insured for one year from date of sale for one-half the purchase price. This will insure each purchaser a bred sow or bred gilt or the insurance money.

H. E. Myers, of Gardner, Kansas, has catalogued forty head of Poland China sows and gilts for his annual sale January 31. They are sired by Big Bob Wonder, Wedd's Long King, Giant Joe, W's Giant, Gerstdale Jones, Fessy's Timm, Big Ned, A Monster, Model Big Bob, A Wonderful King, Choice Goods, and World's Big Timm, and will be bred to the great herd boars, Giant Joe and Big Giant, the great son of Denny's Giant by Giant Buster. The offering promises to be one of the best bred lots of sows to be sold in any sale this year.

C. S. Nevius & Son, of Chiles, Kansas, the well known breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, have announced February 17 for their next annual spring sale. They report eighty head of sows and gilts bred and safe for spring farrow, and sixty head will be catalogued for this sale. The breeding of this offering is by the great boars, Designer, Designer Jr., Expansion King, Major Look, Good Metal, King Wonder 2d, Giant Joe, Bob's Equal, and Wonder Timm.

H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Missouri,

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Calves

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

W. C. Kenyon & Sons

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Illinois

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Ten fresh registered cows and heifers, six registered bulls, serviceable ages, out of cows with records up to 23 pounds of butter in seven days. Ten high grade heifers out of a bull whose three nearest dams averaged over 25 pounds per week, bred grade heifers, \$125; yearlings, \$65; almost white. Write or come and see my herd.

Chas. V. Sass

1013 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kansas

Holstein Bulls—Registered

Some out of A. R. O. dams. Some sired by Sir Rag Apple Superba 207682.

LILAC DAIRY FARM
Route 2 Topeka, Kansas

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

J. F. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

My King Segis herd bull's dam and sire's dam both held world records. No other bull within 1,000 miles is of that class; and not many anywhere.

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Av., Topeka, Kan.

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

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

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

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

DORSET HORN SHEEP

H. C. LaTourrette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS

C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS

Good individuals of serviceable age, of May Royal, May Rose, Masher Sequel, Raymond of the Peel breeding. Write or come and see them.

ADAMS FARM, GASHLAND, MISSOURI

Twelve miles from Kansas City.

has claimed February 18 as the date of his annual sale of Spotted Poland bred sows. Practically every swine breeder in the corn belt is familiar with the history of the famous Highview herd of Spotted Polands, which is the oldest herd of that breed of hogs in the West. Mr. Faulkner started his herd many years ago and at a time when Spotted Polands were very few. His success with that breed was responsible for the rapid strides they made in popular favor among farmers and breeders, and won for him the title, "Preserver of the Old Original Spotted Polands." Fifty head of bred sows will be catalogued for this coming sale—twenty-five fall yearlings, ten choice tried sows, and fifteen big stretchy February and March gilts, all bred to the famous Highview herd boars, Spotted Prince, Spotted Chief, Spotted Sampson, and Bogardus. Highview Farms' Spotted Poland China sales have always been leading sale events among the swine breeders, and the February 18 sale will be no exception.

IN BROOD SOW SALE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919

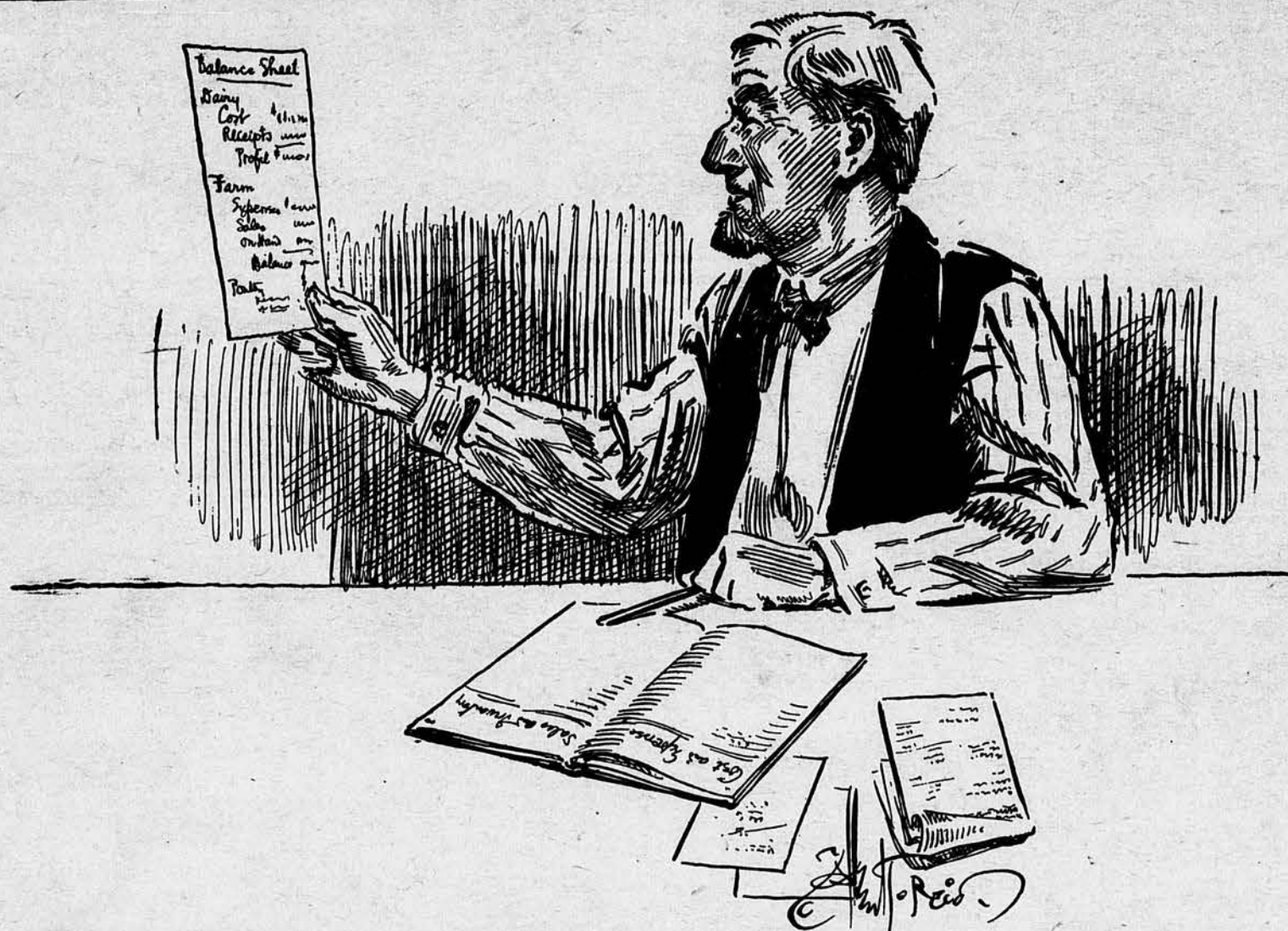
You know the kind—big bones, big hams, and big spots—the prolific kind. If interested in the world's greatest pork hog, write for catalog.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.



Begin Your Farm Account Records Now !

THE FIRST OF THE YEAR HAS PASSED, BUT YOU CAN START YOUR RECORDS FROM JANUARY 1, 1919, IF YOU GET YOUR ACCOUNT BOOK NOW. YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE WITH YOUR INCOME TAX STATEMENT IF YOU USE THIS BOOK.



FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK GIVEN FREE

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-

uable suggestions for making it thoroughly practical and suited to actual farm conditions. These suggestions have been incorporated in this latest edition.

CONFORMS WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

It is the ultimate object of the Internal Revenue Office to adopt a uniform method of computing farmers' incomes. This includes farm inventories, farm receipts, and farm expenses, and follows very closely the book which is given by KANSAS FARMER to its subscribers. From year to year there may be a few slight changes made. For this reason it is best to buy a one-year book in order that each year your book will conform to the Internal Revenue rulings for that year.

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We will mail you ABSOLUTELY FREE and postpaid one of these Account Books with your renewal subscription to KANSAS FARMER at \$1.00. Send us your order today and get your accounts started in such a way as will be easy to keep and which you know will be correct.

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KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find \$1.00, for which renew my subscription for one year and send me the Farmers' Account Book as per your offer.

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