# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 57, Number 10. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 8, 1919. Established 1863. $1 a Year


KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAR 8 1919

# Live Stock Conditions in Europe

## Best Efforts of this Country Put to Supplying Meat and Dairy Products

THAT there will not be much shipping of live animals to Europe is the view of George M. Rommel, chief of the animal husbandry division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as expressed at the recent meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association in Manhattan. In outlining and summarizing the results of his observation and studies in Europe, he emphasized five main points, as follows:

How well have European farmers maintained their herds?

In the United Kingdom there are about as many cattle and horses on the farms as before the war. The horse supply, however, is relatively short on account of the increased acreage of land under cultivation as compared with that before the war. Sheep have declined in Great Britain since the war about 946,000 head, which is nearly 4 per cent of the number before the war. We have no figures for Ireland for 1918. The decline in sheep in Great Britain is due to the shortage of labor competent to care for them, to the high prices for fat ewes—as much as for prime wethers of equal weight—and to the storm of April 17, 1917. Pigs have declined in Great Britain 809,000, which is 33 per cent of the number on hand before the war. This decline is entirely due to the shortage of concentrates. Pigs are not raised on grass in England and the industry is more dependent on concentrates than in the United States.

So far as sales and careful observations indicate, there has been no decimation of breeding cattle in the United Kingdom.

In France cattle fell off 2,000,000 head—from 14,000,000 to 12,000,000—in the first year of the war. Since the first shock of the invasion in 1914 the decline in numbers has been less than 2 per cent. There are today more young cattle in France than before the war, and in some parts of the country cattle have actually increased in numbers. Horses on farms in France have declined about 1,000,000 head—from 3,250,000 to 2,250,000. This decline has to a considerable extent been made good by the substitution of oxen. Although we traveled a great many hundred miles throughout France, I do not recall ever having seen cows being used for work purposes.

Sheep have suffered most of all in France, declining from 16,000,000 in 1913 to 10,500,000 in 1917, by the latest report. The invasion, the shortage of labor competent to handle them, and the extremely high prices are responsible. The sheep situation seems to be giving everyone a great deal of concern.

Pigs in France have declined from 7,000,000 to 4,000,000 on account of the scarcity of concentrates, but no one is worrying in the least. They feel confident that the industry will soon reestablish itself as soon as conditions permit.

Conditions in other countries are not so clear. Doctor Pearson reports that the cattle situation in Italy is much the same as in France, but that sheep have not declined so much. Belgium is probably almost or quite cleaned out of everything. German farmers, judging from the reports of supplies of human food, have kept their breeding stock intact. They have probably been keeping their attention on the main chance and have conserved their breeding stock with a view to participating in the trade in breeding animals in Europe after the war. Horses have probably declined in Germany and Austria-Hungary as much as in France, judging from statements from soldiers in the Allied army concerning horses in the German army during the last month of the war.

It is probably true that the sections of Europe which have suffered the only serious decimation of breeding herds are those which have actually been devastated by the war. Herds in those sections which have escaped such devastation have been kept at normal size or better in order that their owners can furnish animals to restock the war-swept farms, even though they have had to incur unduly heavy expenses to accomplish this purpose.

What are the greatest live stock problems of the Allies?

The first was to get through the winter on reduced feed supplies. England never went into a winter season with such a small quantity of cottonseed cake on hand as this year, and other feeds, such as milling offals, are also short. While the armistice has materially relieved the situation, there is still too little feed available. Large numbers of beef cattle were being marketed in both England and France last October which would ordinarily have been held over, and a shortage of native beef was regarded as certain after January 1.

The shortage of concentrates affects dairy cows, work horses, young animals and breeding stock particularly, and in the rationing which was found necessary in England preference was given these classes in the order indicated. The milk supply has been seriously cut on account of the shortage of concentrates, particularly in France. Hay is short and in England there was last year a reduced acreage of roots and a poor crop.

The next consideration was to bridge over the shortage of native beef during the winter and spring without sacrificing any young stock fit for breeding purposes. This was especially important in France, where the people have not to any great extent been accustomed to the use of refrigerated beef. A hopeful fact is the great use of this food product among the French army, which will probably make it more easy to induce civilians to use refrigerated beef.

The final problem was to repair the losses in normal numbers of animals as far as possible with stocks already on hand. This is a corrolary of the preceding problem and interlocks with it.

What is America's share in these problems?

First—To supply meat and dairy products in sufficient quantities to enable European farmers to keep alive every animal needed for breeding purposes. The more that America can furnish these food products, the more readily and the sooner will Europe be able to restock the devastated farms.

Second—To furnish horses both for agricultural purposes and city use. The difference in prices of horses between Europe and America is very great. The prices in Europe are from two to four times what they are in America. The trade in horses will probably develop as soon as it is known how many horses will be demobilized from the armies, as soon as shipping facilities will permit the transportation of horses across the ocean and as soon as there are sufficient feed supplies in Europe to support a larger number of animals than they now have.

Third—If America had sheep to spare we would be called upon to furnish them.

Fourth—America may be called upon to furnish dairy cows to restock in Europe, but this is a matter that will have to be determined in the future.

Except horses, the export of live animals from the United States is doubtful, for the following reasons:

Farmers prefer to buy stock which is near by, accessible, of known characteristics, and acclimated.

European breeders have conserved their herds for the purpose of meeting this demand and will naturally be better able to compete for it than farmers across the sea.

The risk of loss in shipping and on account of acclimation will naturally be heavy on animals transported abroad.

The expense of shipment will be very heavy and there should be a considerable margin between the cost of animals in the United States and their value in Europe in order to render such a risk worth taking.

If, after the above considerations are duly tried out and the means indicated above drawn upon to the fullest possible extent, Europe is still found to be short of the necessary animals, the United States will be drawn upon. Until that time our best efforts should be put forth to supply animal products in the most concentrated form, namely, meat and dairy products.



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# Traveling Tractor Schools

TWO-DAY schools in tractor operation are being held all over Kansas by several of the older tractor manufacturing companies. I have been much interested in watching the development of this educational work being done by these companies. The schools are held in most of the larger towns. A good instructor is provided and a general invitation is given to attend. They have been carried on now for three years. During the first year only one company was in the field, six or seven schools being conducted. Now each of several companies holds from ten to fifty schools during the winter season. Surely there must be a good reason for this increased activity.

In attempting to find exactly what was the reason for this enlargement of the instruction work given out by the tractor companies, a number of their representative men were interviewed. The first point mentioned by all of them was that they were cutting down the necessity for furnishing expert service to tractor owners. This is a saving to the company. They stated that tractor owners were becoming more resourceful and more careful of their machines. This meant an increase in the work they were able to do and made them into satisfied tractor owners, thus removing a large part of the prejudice of non-tractor owners and increasing sales. The representative of one company stated that in the matter of expert help nearly 90 per cent of the calls of former years had been eliminated. Another reported as high as 70 per cent decrease, while all said their educational campaigns had more than twice paid for all they had cost.

The point of the whole matter is evidently that too many men have attempted to handle tractors without sufficient knowledge. It was not that the tractor was improperly built or could not stand up to the work, or any of the other claims so commonly put forward by the man that has failed. Rather it was the man himself who was a failure at that kind of work due to lack of adequate knowledge. In the light of such testimony from hard-headed business men who are considering the matter entirely from a dollars-and-cents standpoint, no man can afford to try to run such a machine unless he is willing to take the time to learn how it should be done.

These short tractor schools help many men who have neither the time nor the money to spend in going to specially equipped schools for their instruction. The greatest trouble is that even these schools do not reach around, and that some of the very men who need the information the most are not sufficiently awake to attend the schools held at their very doors.

At none of these schools is an attempt made to develop a tractor expert in two days. They help a man to solve some of the more common troubles with which he has perhaps already met, or in the case of the new beginner help him avoid some of the very costly mistakes he is sure to make if he attempts to go it alone without such instruction.

Tractor machinery will be bought and used by Kansas farmers in ever-increasing quantities. Every machine in the field should have at least one thoroughly competent operator, and it is much better to have two. Tractor operators do not just happen; they must be trained. Every aid that will help in educating an operator or get him out of trouble should be eagerly accepted.

One reason given why more men do not attend the company schools is that they feel they will not be welcome unless they own the kind of machine that the company giving the school has to sell, or that if they do own a tractor their attendance will lead the company to consider them a "prospect." So far as I have been able to determine through attendance at some ten of these schools, there is no foundation in fact for these objections. The tractor men realize that many makes of tractors besides their own can be made to do successful work and if they can help men to so succeed it is a good advertisement for all tractors. On the other hand, any kind of a tractor that fails to give satisfaction acts as an argument to the rest of the neighborhood against all kinds and makes. Everyone therefore is welcomed and given the best information on tractor operation that the men in charge can furnish.

Another objection, and one seldom spoken aloud, is the instinctive distrust of going to school to be taught by the men who are interested in making sales of their own machinery. This feeling will probably never be overcome in the minds of some who perhaps in other days have bought a gold brick in the guise of some new-fangled farm machine. Such men will invariably stay away, fearful that they will again be fleeced. With modern marketing methods and the stern necessity toward square dealing on the part of all reputable companies, this attitude of mind is positively harmful to the man harboring it. He is prevented from getting much useful information that would save him money. Probably the solution to this particular objection is through the co-operative effort of the county farm agent, the local implement dealer whom the farmers know, and the agricultural college in conducting with the various tractor companies united schools and demonstrations of not less than a week in every county in the state, repeating them as often as necessary. It is not too much to say that the farm engineering department of the Kansas Agricultural College stands ready to do its part in such work and will welcome plans from any source that will bring about such a result.

College men no less than the county agents and big manufacturers realize that the prosperity of all citizens of the state depends on the prosperity of farmers, and the farmer cannot hope to get ahead unless the people who buy his products are doing well enough in their special lines of work to afford to buy liberally. Those from whom he must buy his material of every sort must also be able to sell at a profit. Whatever, therefore, touches on helping the farmer to be prosperous, helps all the rest of us to be prosperous. Is it too much to ask the farmers to take advantage of every help that is offered them to do any part of their appointed work either cheaper, faster or with less effort? Perhaps on no other three things do their actual success so much depend, excepting the dispensations of Providence in the matter of seasonable weather.

If any one thing has been learned as a result of war experiences, it is that it pays to carry education to the man who cannot come to it. Farmers' institutes have been a factor in spreading useful information on a large number of subjects. As yet, however, they have had very little to do with tractors and the use of modern farm machinery. It is time that these subjects were given their proper place and adequate instruction furnished throughout the state such as will prevent much of the inexcusable waste of good machinery of all sorts, evidence of which can be found in every fence corner on almost any Kansas farm. It is largely in an attempt to prevent much of this waste of good machinery that the big tractor companies are conducting their educational campaigns. It is up to all of us to see that the lessons already brought home are acted on and endeavor to take the best care possible of valuable machinery. We have no right to waste valuable material ourselves or let the other fellow waste it when once we understand that it is a part of our money that pays for the wasted material.—W. H. SANDERS, Assistant Professor of Farm Machinery, Kansas Agricultural College.

## Overheating of Engine

A reader reports that a gasoline engine which he uses for running a feed grinder has a tendency to overheat. When an engine is inclined to overheat, look first to the ignition system. Perhaps the spark is too late or very weak. Be sure the fuel mixture is not too rich. Insufficient lubrication, insufficient cooling water, some impediment in the circulation of the cooling water, an improperly-working pump, heavy carbon deposits in the cylinder or a water chamber coated as a result of using impure water, may be responsible for an engine running hot. Investigate these different points one by one in an endeavor to locate the difficulty.

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Published Weekly by The Kansas Farmer Company, at Topeka

# KANSAS FARMER

THE FARM PAPER OF KANSAS

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## THE NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS

No all-inclusive league of nations has ever been proposed, although the league of nations idea is old. In operation all previous attempts have been to a large extent a dividing of the world into two or more camps each looking with suspicion and fear upon the development taking place in the other group. Such combinations have been simply arrangements to preserve a balance of power.

President Wilson in explaining the present plan to members of congress brought out the following points: He maintained that serious complications will occur in the near future unless a league is now formed, that despair will grip the whole world if America abandons the league plan, that the league will stand and strengthen, not destroy, the Monroe Doctrine. In his opinion disarmament will depend largely on the good faith of the nations involved. Great Britain will have five votes in the house of delegates of the league, but only one in the executive council. The President stated that numerous requests have been made for the United States to act as a mandatory in the case of a number of countries, but it would be with the greatest reluctance that this country would undertake such work. It seemed to be his opinion that if the United States became a mandatory for any country it is likely to be for Armenia.

In our issue of February 22 the terms of the covenant which makes of the league a reality were summarized and we referred to the series of conferences being conducted in various sections of the United States by the organization known as the League to Enforce Peace, headed by William H. Taft. Nine of these conferences have been held. The one held in St. Louis February 25 and 26 was attended by quite a delegation from Kansas. One who was there reported that if the attendance at this St. Louis conference can be taken as a representative section of our American population, there can be no doubt of the sentiment of the American people as to a league of nations. They are overwhelmingly for it. Three sessions were held each day, the evening session of the second day, specially devoted to labor interests, being addressed by some of the great labor leaders of the country. Mr. Taft spoke at all sessions, making his principal address in the evening. Fully 13,000 people were crowded into the auditorium, and it was estimated that all told 16,000 or 17,000 people heard Mr. Taft speak on the subject. At each session resolutions favoring the league were proposed and unanimously adopted. Mr. Taft told one of the Kansas delegates that in all of the conferences so far held there had been only one negative vote cast when the resolutions were proposed, and he thought this vote was by a man who was drunk.

Public sentiment must be largely depended upon in maintaining the authority of the proposed league of nations. Agreements of all kinds made under constitutional governments must rest in the last analysis upon the moral force of public opinion. The decisions of our courts would not be worth the paper they were written upon if the people did not stand back of the courts. If the great nations banded together in this attempt to draw up an all-inclusive contract which shall do away with war really want such a co-operative agreement to succeed, it probably will succeed.

The league does not create a superstate to which each nation must yield its sovereignty. The agreement or contract which will be entered into by all the nations will not differ materially from treaties such as have been made between individual nations. Even though a promise is made in the form of a contract or treaty by this nation, for example, to the effect that we will not go to war with any other nation without delaying three months or a year and submitting the question at issue to an arbitration tribunal, we would still have under our constitution a right to declare war over night, but the people of this nation who believe in keeping promises would rise up in an irresistible protest against the violation of a solemn promise. And so the moral judgment of the civilized world would be directed toward forcing the keeping of the covenants and promises entered into by all the nations composing the league.

Some of our wise men in Washington are violently attacking the plan and particularly the entering of the United States into such a compact of nations. We have only begun to fight the battle for civilization. Defeating the autocratic rulers of the Central Powers of Europe has not made the world safe for democracy. It is a beginning, however, for wars have ever been the product of autocratic governments. Democracies do not make war except in self defense or in the defense of great principles. Our nation has done its part in defeating Germany, and it is now up to us to join in this great co-operative movement for maintaining law, order and justice in the whole world. This is the one great question before the American people at the present time. It overshadows all other questions in importance. It is a significant fact that President Wilson and ex-President Taft, great leaders of opposite political parties, are united on this one great question.

## DAYLIGHT-SAVING LAW

"Just the same, the law is one of the best ever enacted by congress. Ask the working man."

In this positive manner the Topeka State Journal settles the controversy over the merits of the so-called daylight-saving law, this statement being added as a note to the news item telling of the joint resolution of the Kansas house and senate asking congress to repeal this law which works such a great inconvenience to the farmer. Only three votes were cast against it. We sometimes wonder from whence the city reporter gets his great wisdom. Why not ask the farmer? He is also a laboring man, but he works by the sun and not the clock and never was known to strike. If the business and professional men or the laborers of the cities wish to start their day an hour earlier during the summer season so as to have all the extra daylight come together, the farmer is perfectly willing to have them do so, but he does most strenuously object to having the clocks all turned ahead, thus deranging his working day, which is governed by the daylight hours and not by the clock. The farmer has a right to be heard, for does not all industry depend on the products of the soil? Fully three-fourths of the factories would be compelled to close their doors if all raw materials from the soil should be suddenly cut off.

The Literary Digest made a serious attempt to get at the truth as regards the attitude of the farmer toward the daylight-saving law. The canvass, which was nationwide, revealed that farmers were practically unanimously opposed to turning the clock ahead. As most forcefully expressed in the cartoon at the head of the article in the Digest, the farmer does not feel called upon to stumble around in the dark doing his morning chores in order that his city brother may have an extra hour of daylight after he ends his day's work. If the laboring man or the city business man wishes to rearrange his hours in the summer, let him start his day an hour earlier by the clock as it now is. Labor is thoroughly organized and can make a request to employers that will be heard.

The agricultural committee in the United States senate, of which Senator Gore is chairman, added a rider to the agricultural appropriations bill repealing this law requiring the clocks to be turned ahead. This of course is opposed by labor associations, commercial organizations, women's clubs and other city interests. City people do not seem capable of rearranging their working days without having all the clocks turned ahead. The law of course applies only to the time under which the railroads operate, but this almost forces all clocks to be set with railroad time. If the law is not repealed, the farmer will simply be compelled to do what many of them did last year—operate under the old time, except when doing business with the railroads or city organizations using the fast time. Farm help will be plainly informed that the noon hour is regulated by the sun, and instead of stopping work in the field at 11:30 standard time, they will go in at 12:30 and be ready for dinner at 1 o'clock. This will be inconvenient, but it will be less so than to be compelled to start the day's work in the morning by the clock.

## PACKERS AND STOCKMEN CONFER

The recent convention held in Hutchinson by the Kansas Live Stock Association was a notable meeting. The cattlemen had an important part in carrying out our war program, and they are coming to the front in working out the problems of reconstruction. One of the outstanding features of the recent meeting was the genuine effort on the part of the live stock producers and the packers to understand each other better. As we stated last week, even one of the prominent cattlemen of the state had something to say in defense of the packers. As a result of the open discussion which took place between representatives of the two opposing interests, a conference was planned to be held in Chicago. The Live Stock Association appointed a committee to represent it, consisting of the following men: Arnold Bern, Peabody; John A. Edwards, Eureka; Dan Casement, Manhattan; Pet Nation, Hutchinson; George Donaldson, Greensburg; J. H. Mercer, Topeka, and W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence. This committee went to Chicago Monday of this week, where they are to confer with a similar committee appointed by the packers. Some good is certain to come from such a conference. It will at least give the packers a chance such as they have been asking of presenting in good faith their side of the controversy. No one in attendance at the Hutchinson meeting could doubt the sincerity and earnestness of Thomas E. Wilson, who addressed the convention in behalf of the packers. It is to be hoped that some means will be found for harmonizing these opposing interests and bringing about a spirit of co-operation instead of antagonism.

## MORE TIME FOR TAX REPORTS

Forty-five days additional time will be allowed for filing income tax reports which were due March 15. This order has just been received from Washington. Blanks based on the new ruling are probably now in the hands of the collector of internal revenue for this district, whose office is in Wichita. This extension of time was absolutely necessary, as it would have been almost impossible to get all the reports in by March 15, owing to the delay caused by the slow action of congress on the new revenue bill. The notice of the time extension states, however, that a fourth of the estimated tax must be paid by March 15, and to take advantage of the extension of time for filing the complete returns, the taxpayer must notify the collector in writing that he cannot get the complete return in by that date.

## HOG PRICE STANDS

The guaranteed minimum price of $17.50 a hundred for packers' droves at Chicago will continue. The committee of the meat division of the Food Administration, after spending two days on the question, seemed unable to arrive at a decision. It seemed to be their opinion that there would be no necessity for continuing the guarantee if the War Trade Board should remove the embargoes now operating against some of the countries of Europe. They checked the question up to the President and it was announced from Washington last Friday that the $17.50 average minimum at Chicago would be continued indefinitely or until the embargoes against foreign shipments are lifted.

The impression is becoming general now that Mr. Hoover has saved the day for the hogmen in maintaining the guarantee and endeavoring to find a market for the pork. Even before the armistice was signed pork began to accumulate in the coolers of the packers and it was seen that their capacity to absorb supplies would soon be exhausted. The mention of Mr. Hoover's name was a signal for applause all during the meeting of the live stock association in Hutchinson. Live stock men are beginning to realize that he has handled the situation well.

Certain city newspapers are now criticising the policy of keeping up the price of hogs in view of the drop in corn. These wise ones seem to forget that the corn which went into the hogs now going to market was not purchased at present prices. Manufacturers of machinery are pointing out that they cannot immediately lower the prices of their machines because the steel and other material was purchased some months ago, and it is being granted that this is a fair contention. The hogman should be permitted to use the same logic in defending his right to have a price for hogs that will pay him for what has gone into them.

## HORSE HITCHING DEMONSTRATION

At Ponca City, Oklahoma, a demonstration will be given March 15 of the multiple horse hitches as worked out at the University of Illinois. This work was conducted at the request of the Percheron Society of America. Four, six and height-horse teams with two and three-bottom plows will be exhibited. Men who work large horse or mule teams will be profited by attending this demonstration which will be held on the farm of Herberling & Scofield. County agents in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas are specially invited.

## WHEAT BILL IN CONGRESS

An attempt was made to amend the billion dollar wheat price guarantee bill in the Senate by denying the benefits of the guarantee to the spring wheat grower in 1919, unless he grew spring wheat in 1918. In some respects this might be considered a just restriction, but the Senate decided otherwise and voted down the amendment. This gives the grower of spring wheat a guarantee on his crop as well as the grower of winter wheat who planted his crop before the armistice was signed. The action of the Senate practically assures the passage of the bill, as it now goes to conference with very few points at issue. Only one important amendment was adopted by the Senate, this being a rider amending the cotton futures act so that all speculation in cotton will be regulated and under control of the government.

## INCREASE IN BEEF CATTLE

The government figures show that there has been a slight increase in the number of beef cattle in the United during the year 1918. The live stock census as of January 1, 1919, shows 44,399,000 cattle on the farms of the country, an increase of seven-tenths of one per cent over the number listed January 1, 1918. The detailed figures show that Kansas has increased in beef cattle 2 per cent, while Texas—one of the great cattle states—shows a decrease of 15 per cent. This decrease in Texas can be attributed to the unusual drouth conditions which prevailed in the Southwest last year. It is interesting to note that the Southern States are making material gains in beef cattle production. Texas, even with its 15 per cent decrease, still leads all states in numbers of beef cattle. Iowa is second. Kansas stands fourth, followed by Missouri in fifth place.

# COMMUNITY MARKET A SUCCESS

## Some Marketing Problems Being Solved by Suburban Community

SELLING their products co-operatively at a central market place instead of hauling them eight or nine miles and dealing with distributors as individuals has been a profitable undertaking in the Welborn community just outside of Kansas City, Kansas. The Welborn community market, which has been operating now for two years, has won more than local fame. A presentation of its achievements was one of the features of the program at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society held in Topeka last December.

"The idea of the Welborn market originated in the fertile mind of J. M. Butler, who has been its manager," said A. G. Van Horn, county agent of Wyandotte County, in telling the story at the Horticultural Society meeting. Mr. Butler had products going to waste because he did not have enough to pay him to haul them to the Kansas City markets. He had formerly lived in the city while working at his trade as a carpenter and knew how difficult it was to get vegetables and other produce fresh from the gardens and farms. Mr. Butler, who was called on to tell something of how this idea shaped itself in his mind, said: "When I lived in the city I could go to a grocery and buy withered sweet corn or other stale vegetables which were not very palatable to one who had eaten the real thing. If I went out into the country to buy, the farmers charged me more than did the grocer, telling me I was only a nuisance to them, as they had to go to market anyway." Thinking on these things after he moved to the country led to the organization of the market. The Welborn community had organized during the winter of 1916-17 what they called a "Booster Club," of which Mr. Butler was vice-president. Through the resignation of the president he became the head of this club and proposed the community market idea as something worth while to engage the activities of the club.

The work was started in 1917 by making arrangements with six producers to bring products to a designated place at six o'clock on a certain evening. A small advertisement was inserted in a city paper saying that freshly-grown vegetables would be brought there for sale, and at the appointed time a number of people were present to buy the products. No products were brought in until seven o'clock, but there were still enough buyers present to take them. This so encouraged the producers that another effort was made, and this was so successful that the association was formed. The objects of this association as stated in its constitution are to encourage the farmers and gardeners to produce fruits and vegetables for market and to enable them to obtain a uniform price for their products. Also to provide a way when the market is flooded to ship things to other markets. In order to carry out this scheme the market association purchased a small tract of land. During the marketing season it handled boxes and baskets for the benefit of its patrons. Approximately 50 per cent of the products sold on this market go direct to the consumer, the other 50 per cent going to dealers. During the month of August 847 trips to the market, which was nine miles away, were saved to producers. Besides saving these trips, the association helped its members make hundreds of dollars on small amounts of produce that would not have been marketed at all except for the association. A number of people from town come out into the country for a ride in the evening. These joy riders like to have a definite object in view on a good road. The association also maintained a labor bureau which furnished laborers to those who needed them.

A city dealer came the first night and, seeing the quality of the products on display and some of his best customers buying, decided to come the next night and take the whole offering. He came and bought everything in sight, but had hardly got loaded up and away before there was a larger supply on display than he had taken. The next night he brought a group of dealers to help him clean up the market. The manager sold them everything they had, but was able to keep the supply from the producers coming in. This action of the dealers, instead of killing the market as was apparently their desire, only stimulated its activity.

"I felt that we must try to keep on hand the things people wanted," said Mr. Butler. "I had told a good many who inquired for genuine sorghum molasses that we would have it for them, but the parties who promised it failed me, and as many customers were disappointed I hunted around and bought two barrels of the sorghum. It lasted only a few weeks. Two barrels more went in three weeks, and then I bought all this party had and soon sold the whole stock. We ought to have eggs and poultry along with our horticultural products. Fresh eggs are always appreciated and sought by city customers. We ought to always have what we advertise, but we must make special efforts to get buyers for products we are long on. Sweet corn was in strong demand, and I asked one producer to bring a load and specially advertised it. He rounded up his load with cabbages, which I had not advertised. Two others did the same. The result was that our market was overstocked with cabbage on that evening. The next night the news had spread about the fine cabbage at Welborn market and how cheap they were, but because of the experience of the night before no one brought cabbage and we could have sold four loads."

Mr. Butler pointed out the necessity for standardizing the pack for various products sold. He found some producers would put a third of a bushel of tomatoes in a peck basket. Grocers would buy two of these over-weight baskets for fifty cents apiece, make three standard baskets of them and resell them at fifty cents a basket.

The Welborn market is organized under the laws of Kansas with a capital of $5,000. Shares are $25 each, which is small enough so anyone can become a member. The association owns an acre of ground and has built a shed, which has already been outgrown. In this shed are numbered stalls, and a record sheet is provided with spaces for the stall number and the name of the man using it, giving his time in and time out. This system enables the manager to check back and find who is responsible when any complaints are made about produce purchased. He can go back to the files at any time and find who brought in products not measuring up to the claims made.

It is Mr. Butler's belief that five or six markets like this one could be established around a city like Kansas City and be a great benefit to both producers and consumers. His idea is that there should be a general manager or a central office in the city and this office should keep track of markets and market conditions and have reliable parties to whom surplus could be shipped. Last summer when they were selling tomatoes at the Welborn market at thirty-five cents a basket, they learned that commission men were selling them at fifty cents a basket, thus making as much on them in forty-eight hours as the producer had made in six months. These community markets could be operated during the winter season by handling such products as eggs, poultry, apples, cider, winter vegetables, and various other kinds of farm and garden produce.

Mr. Van Horn, the county agent, has been most helpful in connection with this co-operative market. A farm bureau can do no more useful type of work than that of encouraging and assisting in such co-operative efforts.

### Some Pertinent Questions

The following heart-searching questions are among those asked by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of the members of his congregation in a recent bulletin:

If you had to write your own obituary, what is the best thing you could say about yourself?

If you insured yourself at your real value, how high a premium would you have to pay?

Have you done or said anything since you got up this morning that you feel ashamed of?

How many friends do you have to whom you can go without hesitation for a loan of money?

What is the best thing you have done since you were born?

Do the little children who know you smile when they meet you?

Do your debts bother you more than your sins?

Would you be a Christian if you didn't have to do anything to be one?

Are you afraid of death, or old age, or sickness, or poverty? If so, what are you doing about it?

What is the one thing in all the world that makes your own life most worth living?

Would you be willing and unashamed to tell just how you made your money last week?

Do you have any idea how many people will remember you after you are dead, or how long they will do it, or what for?

We were in the war just long enough to become accustomed to beans. A good many people learned to like pintos who might otherwise never have heard of such a fine delicacy.—Denver Field and Farm.



# RETURNED SOLDIERS TO FARMS

## Are Proposed Plans for Putting Men on Farms Feasible?

FOUR or five million men must be returned to civil life within the next few months. The task will not be an easy one to carry out. Whatever is done, the men themselves must be treated with absolute justice and fairness. We owe our soldiers and sailors who have given such a wonderful account of themselves in the war, a debt of gratitude that will not be easy to repay, and no effort should be spared to establish them either in their old positions or in more desirable ones as soon as possible.

Some are suggesting that the thing to do is to make arrangements to put our returning soldiers on farms, providing in some manner the means for them to get the necessary capital for equipment and operating expenses. It is pointed out in a recent issue of Tractor Farming that this idea of placing discharged soldiers on the land is by no means new. "Following wars for the past two thousand years it has been a more or less general custom to give returning soldiers land," says this writer. "Until a few years ago, land was one thing which many governments had in plenty. By giving this land to soldiers, or anyone else, and having it settled and developed, the wealth of the country was increased. In such cases the gift, which was expected to convey to the recipient the appreciation of his country for his services and sacrifices, was equally valuable to the government itself, provided the plan worked out according to theory.

"However, conditions have changed. Today the comparatively small amount of land still in the hands of our government would go only a short way toward furnishing farms of a size which would produce a living to each of our returning soldiers, or even a small percentage of them. Furthermore, most of the government land still unsettled is of low agricultural value, either because of the soil, climatic conditions, or remoteness from transportation.

### Is Present Acreage Adequate?

"Unless the agricultural industry of this country is at present, and has been in the past, inadequate to meet the domestic requirements and such export demands as are made on it which can be supplied to advantage, any considerable increase in the number of farms or tilled acreage might cause over-production of foodstuffs and consequent loss to farmers.

"That the farming industry is at present inadequate to meet the country's needs can scarcely be claimed, in view of the fact that during 1917 and 1918 the present farming population of this country, with a serious shortage of help and in many cases with old and inferior machines, produced sufficient foodstuffs to meet the country's needs and furnish for export a quantity of foodstuffs several times as great as has usually been exported in past years and greatly in excess of what we reasonably can expect to export regularly in the future. Furthermore, the area planted to wheat this fall is one-sixth greater than in 1917. When conditions return to normal and the farmers again are able to obtain the necessary amount of help to farm our present acreage, there would seem no reason to believe that they cannot supply all the foodstuffs which the country needs and a surplus as great as the foreign market can absorb.

### Increased Farm Efficiency

"The fact should not be lost sight of that during the past year or two, due to the shortage of help, the average production of crops per man has been considerably increased, largely through the much greater use of labor-saving machinery. There is no likelihood that farmers will return to the old, inefficient methods; on the other hand, the saving of labor through the use of larger sizes of horse-drawn machinery and the more extensive use of tractors undoubtedly will continue to increase the production per man per unit of time he works, while the rapidly increasing use of motor trucks for transportation is enabling farmers to devote a great deal more of their time to production through the enormous saving in the time previously required for hauling their product to market.

"For years improvements in farm machinery have been increasing the amount of crops one man could produce, resulting in a steady decline in the percentage of the population necessary to produce the nation's food supply. This influence is still strongly at work and is another good reason why there is no need to increase the farming population to any great extent at the present time, unless assurance can be given of a large and permanent foreign market for foodstuffs.

### Success of Plan Questioned

"It is to be hoped that our government officials will not expend any considerable amount of money to carry out this plan without having the matter carefully considered by practical agriculturists and economists and a thorough study made of the results obtained from similar practices in the past. It is a matter of history that hundreds of Civil War veterans, to whom the government gave land, sold this property for a few dollars, traded it for a song, or disposed of it in some other manner, with profit to real estate agents and speculators, but with no advantage to the soldiers.

"The Canadian government had this same plan proposed to them two or three years ago and they established a bureau, at no small expense, to put it into effect. But, contrary to expectations, the returning soldiers have shown no great readiness to take up farming. A Canadian commissioner is quoted to the effect that the discharged Canadian soldiers drift into the city industries and manifest no disposition to get away from them. Also that nine out of ten Canadian soldiers desired no assistance in re-establishing themselves in civil life. As a consequence there has recently been less interest in that country in the land settlement projects and attention is being devoted to other phases of the question of disposing of the discharged soldiers. It must be remembered, too, that the Canadian government is much better situated with respect to available land than is the United States.

### What Soldiers Think

"That the plan may not meet with full approbation from the soldiers themselves is evidenced by the following quotation from a letter from a soldier now in France:

"'The things that are going to mean the most to us when we get back . . . are the things we were accustomed to before we left. . . . Men are going back and be content where they were discontented before.

"'There is not going to be a grand rush for the country and the outdoor life. . . . Men are fed up on out of doors. The thing that looks best to most of the fellows over here is the same little corner they left. They appreciate its good points and have forgotten its faults.'

"Mr. T. B. Kidner, vocational secretary of the Canadian Soldiers' Commission, says on this subject:

"'There is no wild desire on the part of the returned Canadian soldiers to go on the land. They usually have had enough of land. As one put it to me, 'I have lived in it; it has been in my hair and my food for eighteen months; and I don't want any more land as long as I live.' The theory that because the mey have lived the free and open life of the trenches and the camp, they will not want to return to sedentary occupations, has not worked out in our experience.'

### Experienced Men to Farms

"There are, of course, a great many soldiers who have operated farms, are farmers' sons, or who have previously worked on farms in the capacity of hired hands who will desire to return to farming. The government should render these men every possible assistance in becoming re-established in farming, even to the extent of giving them government land which is suitable for agricultural purposes. However, this is a different proposition from attempting to place men on the land who have never had any experience in agriculture, or attempting to influence soldiers to take up farming by offering a gratuity to those taking up this industry which will not be enjoyed if they enter other lines of business.

"Farming today requires a high degree of training as well as practical and technical knowledge. It is desirable that the men who possess this training and knowledge should return to the industry as far as practicable, but is it advisable to attempt to divert thousands of men at present in the military service, who have been drawn from all kinds of employment and who have absolutely no training or knowledge which would fit them for farming, into this industry, in view of the shortage of help in practically all other industries?

### Truck Farming Not Solution

"It has been suggested that, in view of the comparatively small amount of government land still available to give to soldiers for farming purposes, the grants should be small ones, even as little as ten acres. This would not be safe, for a number of reasons. The only kinds of farms of this size which produce a satisfactory living for the operator and his family are those which follow a very intensive cropping system, raising only crops of high value per acre, and such crops are usually perishable. Ten acres of our staple crops such as corn, wheat, oats, etc., would not ordinarily yield even a gross income of more than four or five hundred dollars. To make a reasonable net income from such farms, they must be located in close proximity to a good market, with exceptionally good and cheap transportation facilities and with excellent soil and climatic conditions, and there are comparatively few men who prove successful even under these conditions.

"The home garden movement which will probably be continued to a great extent has had a very serious effect on market gardeners and truckers, as the immense amount of perishable crops grown in these gardens seriously affected the market, so that in some sections hundreds of such farmers were compelled to quit the business.

"It may also be mentioned that it is in the perishable crops which must be grown on such intensive farms that over-production is most common and at the same time most disastrous. A glut in the market for a few days may mean not only the loss of a crop but an actual financial loss in its production. It is in this kind of farming, too, where a family is most necessary to help with the large amount of light labor required and the army is composed principally of unmarried men.

"Another factor which must be considered is the rapidly developing practice of growing many of the perishable crops in the well adapted truck areas of California and other suitable sections and shipping them thousands of miles to the best markets. Exceptionally favorable soil and climatic conditions coupled with the fact that the crops are grown under an intensive system through the use of large and efficient machinery enables the product to compete successfully with the home product grown on small farms where the use of efficient machinery is prohibited because of the heavy overhead cost for such equipment when used on a small acreage.

### Must Treat All Alike

"Surely most people will agree that if any gratuity is offered to some, its equivalent should be given to all. It is a difficult matter to deal fairly and equally with all the men if an attempt is made to establish some of them in any business. The simplest and fairest way of handling the matter would seem to be through direct and universal financial assistance. It is most probable that as in the case of the Canadian soldiers approximately nine out of ten will not desire assistance from the government in obtaining a position. Under the proposed scheme the nine-tenths would receive nothing unless they accepted a farm. As to the remaining one-tenth which will be a very considerable number, why not arrange to find suitable employment for them in the industries which are so badly in need of help? A government organization could, at comparatively slight expense, keep informed of the requirements of all industries and could doubtless meet the desires and inclinations of practically all the soldiers in the matter of employment.

"If the soldiers are given a free choice in the matter there is little doubt but that they will be distributed among the various industries in approximately the most desirable ratio. Previous training will have its influence, and since the wages prevailing in any industry depend to some extent upon the amount of labor available for that industry, those most in need of help and offering the most attractive wages will tend to draw their needed quota.

"Let us face the facts as they are. We cannot progress backwards. The American farmers know the value of improved farm machinery and are substituting it for man labor as rapidly as their financial condition will permit and the market prices of farm crops will justify. Our soldiers will not want to come back and isolate themselves on farms in competition with our present farming population under conditions of soil, climate or inefficient size of farm which will place them under an extremely heavy handicap.

"The depleted ranks of America's farmers with a shortage of help and a scarcity of new machines have demonstrated their ability to feed our armies while abroad, and a large foreign population at the same time. They can also be relied upon to feed our soldiers after they have returned home and taken up employment in the industries from which they were drawn and which are in need of their services."

### MAKING FARM OWNERSHIP EASIER

IT would seem that a sound and reasonable program for promoting farm ownership by those who cultivate the land should embody a scheme for valuing land at approximately its productive value for farming, a tax system which would utilize the principle of graduated scale and an absentee rate which is greater than the rate applying to an owner occupier, and finally it should provide for a sane method whereby local communities, working in harmony with the Federal Farm Loan System, which lends on the first mortgage, could establish rural credit unions or associations to issue loans to the reliable young men of the community on second mortgage. Certainly the benefits to the community which accrue from having a higher number of its citizens, both home owners and land owners, would lead to that greater productivity and reinvestment in the region to justify the development of this sort of credit arrangement.

There awaits for some progressive community of the West the opportunity to experiment and perfect some such scheme for promoting the idea of farms for the real farmers of the hour, and thereby earning for that community the reputation in this line which Waukesha, Wisconsin, has earned for itself in the field of good Guernsey cattle. Certainly the prospect of becoming noted for the caliber of its men and the quality of their farming and the satisfaction which good farm homes mean to these families is an aim well worth the risk and the effort.—THEO. MACKLIN, Professor of Agricultural Economics, K. S. A. C.

# GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

## Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER R. S., Saline County, asks if it is advisable to clip the coat of the farm work horse.

There is some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of clipping horses. It is generally agreed that it improves the general appearance and renders the horse much more easy to keep clean. A clipped horse properly cared for is less liable to take cold than a long-coated one. The horse with the heavy, shaggy coat sweats profusely, which is in itself a drain on the system, and the coat remains wet for some time, thus producing a chilling effect. Under average conditions the horse with the long thick coat will be benefited by being clipped, and particularly if the animal does not seem inclined to shed readily in the spring.

Where horses are clipped regularly it is the custom to give them the first clipping soon after the hair is grown out in the fall. The second clipping is in the early spring as soon as the weather begins to get warm and before they begin to shed the winter coat.

It is impossible to keep properly clean the hide of a horse that has a heavy coat, and as "a good clean" is reckoned by horse owners as being worth half a feed, it needs little calculation to know what clipping means. For the working horse, clipping is undoubtedly a decided advantage.

### How to Treat Seed Oats

Treatment of seed oats to prevent smut is desirable, unless it is positively known that the field in which the seed was grown was free from smut. A formalin treatment is recommended as follows:

Add commercial formalin (40 per cent solution of formaldehyde) to water in the proportion of one pound to forty gallons of water. If made too strong the seed will be damaged. Pile the seed upon a floor, or it may be treated in a wagon box. Apply the formalin solution by sprinkling at the rate of about three quarts to one bushel of seed. During the application the oats should be thoroughly stirred in order to dampen all. Then cover the oats with empty sacks or blankets for several hours or over night. Uncover and spread the oats thin, and dry rapidly, stirring them occasionally. Replacing them in sacks or other containers infected with oats smut should be avoided. Infected sacks are safe after being dipped in formaldehyde solution and dried. It may be necessary to adjust the rate of planting to allow for swelling of the seed caused by the moisture. If sown with an end-gate seeder the oats need not be dried before seeding, although with a grain drill this is necessary since damp oats do not feed well through a drill.

Practically every field of oats will have more or less smut unless the seed is treated. It is very easy to overlook the smutted stalks in the field, since they are shorter than the sound stalks and almost completely hidden by the latter when one simply glances over the crop. Treating the seed every year, as is being generally practiced now in a number of the eastern counties of this state, is the only way to make sure that no loss is suffered on account of smut.

### Tenant Situation Analyzed

Some light has been thrown on this misunderstood subject by Secretary of Agriculture Houston. He pointed out how particularly vital that, by every feasible means, the processes of acquiring ownership of farms be encouraged and hastened. This process is real in spite of appearances to the contrary. It has been too generally assumed and represented that tenancy has increased at the expense of ownership and that we are witnessing agricultural deteoriation in this direction. Tenancy does present aspects which should cause great concern, but its bright sides have not been sufficiently considered. The situation does not warrant a pessimistic conclusion. In the thirty years from 1880 to 1910 the number of farms in the United States increased from 4,009,000 to 6,362,000, the number of those owned from 2,984,000 to 4,007,000, a gain of 1,023,000, or 34.3 per cent, and the number operated by tenants from 1,025,000 to 2,355,000, a gain of 1,330,000, or 129.9 per cent. But in 1910 five-eighths of the farms and 68 per cent of the acreage of all land in farms were operated by owners and 65 per cent of the improved land. The number of farms increased faster than the agricultural population. The only class not operating farms who could take them up were the younger men, and it is largely from them that the class of tenants has been recruited.

In a recent study of the cases of 9,000 farmers, mainly in the middle western states lying in the Mississippi Valley, it was found that more than 90 per cent were brought up on farms; that 31½ per cent remained on their fathers' farms until they became owners and 27 per cent until they became tenants, then owners; that 13½ per cent passed from wage earners to ownership, skipping the tenant stage; and that 18 per cent were first farm boys, then wage earners, later tenants, and finally owners. It is stated on the basis of census statistics that 76 per cent of the farmers under twenty-five years of age are tenants, while the percentage falls with age, so that among those fifty-five years old and above only 20 per cent are tenants. In the older sections of the country (except in the South, which has a large negro population), that is, in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, the tenant farmers formed a smaller proportion in 1910 than in 1900. This is also the case with the Rocky Mountain and Pacific divisions, where there has been a relative abundance of lands. The conditions on the whole, therefore, are not in the direction of deterioration but of improvement. The process has been one of emergence of wage laborers and sons of farmers first to tenancy and then to ownership.

### Carl Vrooman Resigns

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, who accompanied the agricultural commission sent by the department to Europe, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President. Mr. Vrooman has not been in very good health for some time and desired to be relieved of his duties so that he might remain abroad until he has fully recovered.

Before the entrance of the United States into the war there was only one assistant secretary of agriculture. The Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, authorized the appointment of two additional assistant secretaries during the emergency. It is probable that provision will be made in the regular appropriation bill for 1920, which is now under consideration by the Congress, for not more than two assistant secretaries. As the department now has two assistant secretaries and as the emergency has passed, the existing vacancy will not be filled.

### Starting Plants in Boxes

"Anyone can have boxes in the kitchen, even if they cannot afford a hot bed," said Mrs. Theodore Saxon at a recent meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society. "I like to put some rich soil in the cellar in the fall so that I can have it to use at any time in the winter or early spring. If you did not do this, get some good soil from a sheltered place as soon as you can get it and put it into the oven to dry and kill any weed seeds that may be present. Then sift it through a screen to remove all lumps, pebbles, or other coarse particles. It is then in much better shape, especially for small seeds. If you have much sifting to do, take a large box, remove the bottom and tack the screen over it to make a large, handy sieve. I like to mix sand with the soil so that it will dry out better.

"Cigar boxes are very handy for starting plants in the kitchen, as they are light and easily handled. Put some cinders in the bottom of the box to provide drainage, put in the dirt mixed with sand, then take a nail and mark rows about two inches apart running the short way of the box, so the sun will get through more readily. If you have the rows closer than two inches the soil will not dry out and will not get enough air. I pour water into the rows, then I take the seed envelope, tear off the top and drop the seeds from the envelope. You can plant more evenly that way. Plant the seed very thinly, because seed is going to be high and also because if the plants are too thick the air will not get through. Then I take a piece of old muslin or cheesecloth just a little larger than the box and wet the cloth and spread it over the box tightly. The soil should not come to the top of the box, but an air space should be left between the soil and the cloth.

"When I water the seeds I just water the soil on top and put it in the sunshine. I often water through the muslin. Of course I have to peep in and see if the ground is dry on top. Never water unless it is dry, because there is always danger of watering too much. Generally they will need watering every day, unless the day happens to be damp. Turn the boxes every day so plants will grow strong and sturdy.

"A convenient way of marking the boxes in which seed is planted is to split the top of a toothpick and insert a narrow strip of paper on which is written the name of the variety. The other end of the toothpick is then stuck into the ground.

"After the plants get up about two inches high and begin to crowd each other, I transplant them. I take strips of stiff paper, fold them over about a quarter of an inch at the top, and bring one end over the other, slipping it under the little quarter-inch flap at the top. This makes a little pot without any bottom. I set the pots in a box, fill them about half full of soil, put in sand, use dibble or a nail to make a small hole in the center and fill these holes with water. I generally use my dibble to lift the plants from the box and place them in the holes, pressing the soil around them. Be careful in taking plants up not to disturb the roots any more than necessary. When they are large enough to set out of doors the little paper pots may be lifted out of the box and placed

# Farm Bureau Achievements

THE farm bureau is demonstrating its right to exist as a force for promoting the agricultural interests of the state. Objections once raised against it are being cleared up and the farm bureau organization is being recognized as filling a long-felt need. During the past year the number of farm bureau organizations in Kansas has more than doubled and the membership in old bureaus has increased more than 10 per cent. This is evidence in itself of the recognition now being given to the farm bureau as an effective organization. A brief summary of farm bureau activities and achievements during the past year will further help to show why it is becoming so firmly established as a helpful force in rural progress and development.

A threatened seed shortage was averted in the spring of 1918 through the work of farm bureaus in locating, testing, and advertising seed stocks. Seed prices were kept within normal range, with the result that Kansas secured one of the best stands of intertilled crops that the state has ever had. The records indicate that 2,402 farmers were supplied with 68,365 bushels of seed by the farm bureaus through the county agents, and it is known that thousands of others were assisted in locating seed through the exchange lists published by the farm bureaus.

County agents, representing their farm bureaus, assisted 3,839 Kansas farmers in securing 252,300 bushels of improved seed wheat in the fall of 1918, and through the help of these agents 3,500 farmers secured federal loans with which to purchase seed wheat.

In handling the labor problem, which was a serious one, it is known that at least 14,812 farm hands were placed on farms during the year by the county agents, while many more were placed through information given by the agents or through agencies established by them. This feature of the work always will be an important one since the labor problem always will exist in Kansas, at least as a problem of distribution, and the county agents always will be the most important cog in handling this situation.

Various methods of controlling soil erosion have been demonstrated in six counties in the state. Different types of dams, leveling, and contour were put in to stop the washing, and these will serve as permanent demonstrations of methods of control of soil erosion.

Fertilizer tests have been conducted in twelve counties in which the value of the various kinds of commercial fertilizers and of barnyard manure was demonstrated in various fields over the counties. Excellent and valuable work has been done in demonstrating the best methods of control of soil blowing in Western Kansas.

Variety tests of wheat and all intertilled crops have been conducted in all the counties in the state, with the result that the work of standardizing on the hardy, highest-yielding types of crops is progressing rapidly. This feature has been most marked in the wheat variety tests. Western and Central Kansas farm bureau counties are rapidly seeding their fields with the Kanred seed wheat, while extreme Eastern Kansas counties are standardizing on Harvest Queen and Fulcaster wheat.

In lessening losses due to plant diseases, such as the smuts of wheat, oats, and the grain sorghums, farm bureau counties have increased their revenues materially. In the case of wheat smut control alone it is estimated that at least 400 per cent more farmers in Eastern Kansas farm bureau counties treated their wheat seed for smut than had done so in any previous year.

In controlling depredations of gophers, etc., county agents have, by means of campaigns and personal assistance to farmers, eliminated the pests from thousands of acres of crops.

Live stock feeding methods have been demonstrated in many communities and information has been supplied upon request to hundreds of breeders and feeders relative to feeds and feeding methods. This work along feeding lines has been especially important since war market conditions and partial or entire crop failures in many sections made it necessary for many farmers to adopt new methods and use feeds to which they were unaccustomed. Considerable valuable work has been done in the marketing of live stock, ranging from the organization of co-operative shipping associations to assistance in keeping farmers posted on the market demands and values.

As a means of solving feeding problems and conserving rough feeds the use of the silo has been advocated in all farm bureau counties. It is known that 208 silos were built on the suggestion of the county agents.

Dairy stock has been imported in car lots into six counties through the activities of the farm bureaus. A considerable portion of this stock is pure-bred and it has been distributed in small lots among farmers who will use it as a foundation for pure-bred herds.

County agents located 651 pure-bred sires for farmers, and 117 pure-bred sires were transferred from one community to another. One bull ring was organized.

Five thousand one hundred seventy-eight farmers summarized their farm accounts with the help of county agents, and as a result of these summaries many made profitable changes in their farm business. Many more than this number kept farm records.

Exchange lists have been published by all farm bureaus by means of which farmer buyers and sellers have been brought together. There is no way of knowing the total value of such business done at the present time. Farmers' co-operative associations have been assisted in their marketing and buying of live stock, apples, potatoes, seed, etc.

in the ground without disturbing the roots.

"When I plant beans of course I do not have to be so particular about sifting the soil as when planting small seeds. I see that the soil is reasonably fine. I always like to mix a little sand in so that it does not pack at all. A sunny back porch can be made a thing of beauty all summer by planting Kentucky Wonder beans around it, and you can stand in the porch and pick the beans, no matter what the weather is. Corn or melons can be planted in the house this way, starting them a month or six weeks before it is time to put them outdoors.

"I like to plant tomatoes about three times. The first time plant the seed in boxes, the second time set the plants in these paper pots when the second leaf shows, about two inches apart, and then the third time put them in some larger pots of stiff paper and plant them the same way in a heavier box so you can set them outdoors. After planting them the third time I try to keep them out on the porch or by a window so they will get hardened.

"Tomatoes respond to good care and are well worth the trouble. They must not be allowed to grow too tall and spindling or they will break off in the wind. If they do grow too tall in spite of you, break off the large leaves which draw so much moisture.

"Nasturtiums come quickly if covered with an inch of moss. Cucumbers and vines must have the third leaf before transplanting. They are then strong and will stand the change.

"To get the best results from sweet peas they should be well rooted before warm weather sets in. Soak the seeds twenty-four hours in warm water. Sow in boxes in rows two inches apart, allowing two inches between seeds, and cover not deeper than three-fourths of an inch. Give a thorough soaking in warm water and set in the sun. Do not water them too often, as over-watering at this stage will cause the seeds to rot. To develop sturdy plants they should be kept cool. In removing plants from the box, care must be taken to break the roots as little as possible. Set plants six to nine inches apart in the row. It was once the rule to plant seeds thick in a broad, deep furrow, but that method is wrong. Plant out in well prepared ground in April and you will have flowers in May, two or three weeks ahead of the regular way. The soil must be sufficiently porous so that water will soak into it quickly."

## Started with Trench Silo

A Colorado farmer writes as follows regarding his experience with silage:

"Our first silo was a trench, seven feet deep and twenty-four feet long by twelve feet wide. We filled it with corn cut with a silage cutter, and after it was full, stacked cane hay on top of it. We fed the silage to sheep, stock cattle and milk cows that winter and while we had no scales and therefore could not determine what gain was made in the animals so fed, we were well pleased with the results.

"The next winter we filled the trench with beet tops, hauling them in from the field about as fast as the beets were topped.

"Last summer we put up a hollow tile silo with a capacity of 200 tons. It cost us $738, not including freight on tile, hauling tile, and sand, and board for three men for two weeks. We have been very well pleased with the silage which we have been feeding out of this silo to milk cows, though it has spoiled some around the edges and occasionally has frozen. Labor was difficult to get last fall when we filled the silo and I am of the opinion that had we used one more man in the silo to tramp the edges more thoroughly, and had run a stream of water in through the blower, the silage would have kept more perfectly and been of better quality throughout.

"It will no doubt require the corn from sixty acres to fill a silo this size, unless we have an exceptionally good corn year. We prefer corn silage to silage made from either beet tops or cane. In feeding it we are careful to throw out any which seems moldy or which is frozen. Have so far had nothing but good results from feeding silage. Calves do especially well on it. We do not feed it to horses nor hogs."

## Early Tomatoes

"For early tomatoes you should select an early variety such as the Early June or the Earliana," said Mrs. A. G. Clark at a recent meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society. "If you grow your own plants they should be started as early as the last week of February if you would be the first to have ripe tomatoes. The plants, whether grown in a hot bed or in boxes in the kitchen, should be given careful attention.

"For the first watering spread a piece of cheesecloth over the box and wet this. Be careful to keep the ground wet enough, but having it too wet is disastrous. The plants should be about one and one-half to two inches apart. When they have grown large enough so that they are crowded they should be transplanted to a larger box. Every time they are moved more roots are grown and that counts for success.

"Any time from the seventh to the tenth of May seems to be a good time for field planting. You should have your ground fall plowed, spring cultivated, and then furrowed. Place your plants in holes made about four feet apart in the furrows. It is a good plan to wet the plants thoroughly a few hours before taking them to the field, as that makes the dirt cling together and then you will not need to pour water into the holes when setting them out, and that avoids getting your hands so muddy.

"Cultivate your plants well and if weather conditions are at all favorable you will have ripe tomatoes thirty-five to forty days after setting out the plants; in other words, about the middle of June."

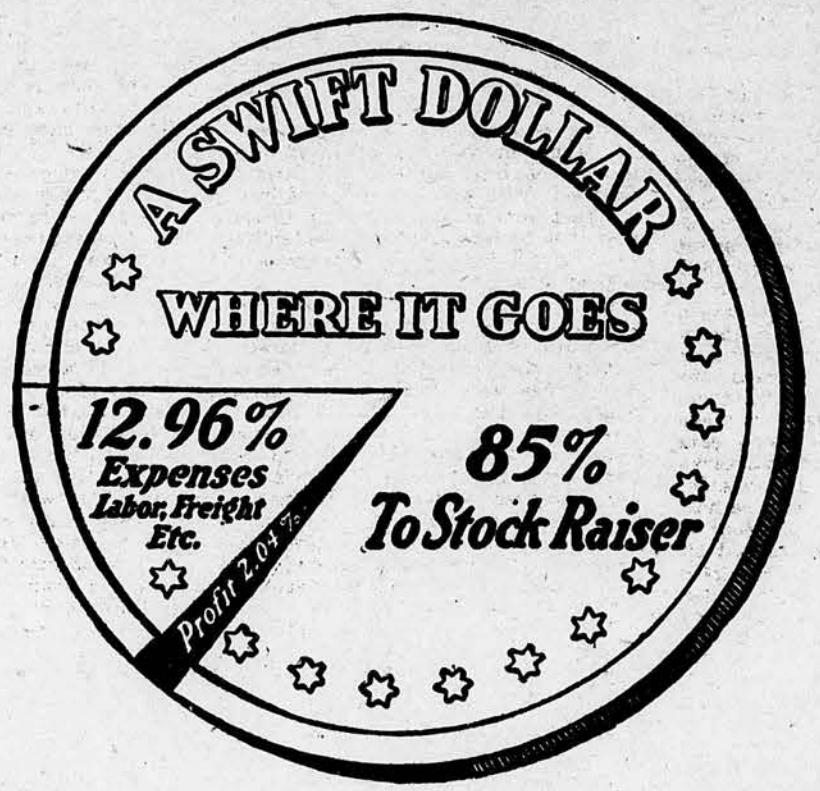
Mrs. Clark was asked if she would recommend the Earliana for use late in the summer. In reply she said:

"I was speaking of early tomatoes. The Earliana is an early variety. As a matter of fact, however, the Earliana was our first and also our last variety. We picked from them as late as anybody picked tomatoes, but of course they were small." Mrs. Clark is no theorist in the art of succeeding with tomatoes. She had the first tomatoes on the Topeka market last summer.

Someone asked about staking tomato plants. One grower stated that he always staked his with good results. Another man said he tried staking and had to stand on a cracker box to pick from the tops of the vines. It was the general opinion of those who had practiced staking tomatoes that they produced more and did not sunburn as badly as when nearer the ground. Secretary O. F. Whitney of the State Horticultural Society raised nine plants on a piece of ground 18 x 20 feet. He used stakes from four to seven feet tall.

In starting large gasoline engines it is not usually practical to use hot water in the cooling system for the purpose of warming up the engine. Usually the amount of hot water available is so small as to have little effect on a large engine if used in this way. Where only a little hot water is available it will be more effective if poured slowly over the intake manifold and the carbureter as well if the carbureter is covered so water cannot get into it. A good way of heating the intake manifold is to wrap a cloth around it and pour the hot water over the cloth.


# The Swift Dollar for 1918




**The above diagram shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918.**

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# Developing a Kansas Dairy Center

THREE years ago when the first whole milk shipping station was established in Bourbon County there were some twenty patrons shipping milk to Kansas City. Today at Fulton and Prescott there are seventy-five shippers to the Missouri Dairy Company and the Borden Condensery at Fort Scott has some 300 patrons sending or delivering milk to the plant.

When the active dairy development started in the county there was not one herd of any considerable size of Holstein cattle. During the last three years fifteen hundred or more Holstein cows and heifers have been brought to this community. When the first whole milk market was opened there was not one pure-bred Holstein bull in the vicinity of Fort Scott. Today there are more than twenty-five registered Holstein bulls heading dairy herds.

The factor which is responsible for this special development of the dairy industry is the establishment within this county of a number of permanent, unlimited whole milk markets.

For several years past a number of men in this county, realizing that grain raising was uncertain and resulted in the depletion of soil fertility, have endeavored to push the development of the dairy industry. Their efforts along this line met with only limited success. The great handicap in the development of this industry was the lack of whole milk markets. Accordingly a number of citizens of Fort Scott assisted by some of the prominent dairymen stated a movement to secure for Bourbon County some whole milk markets. With this end in view, negotiations were opened with the Missouri Dairy Company of Kansas City, Missouri, which resulted in the establishment on the Frisco Railway at Fort Scott, and at Fulton and Prescott, two towns near Fort Scott, of three whole milk shipping stations.

After these whole milk stations were established, it was found that a more general market was needed. An effort was then made to have a milk condensery located at Fort Scott. This effort was successful and on April 15, 1918, the Borden Condensery of New York City opened at Fort Scott their most modern milk factory. Through the establishment of these shipping stations and of the milk condensery, every farmer in this county and in parts of adjoining counties has an unlimited market for whole milk.

In spite of the fact that the war interfered greatly with the new dairy activities, a considerable development has taken place in this district within the last few years. This development is shown by the increase in the number of persons who are milking cows, by the increase in number and the improvement in the quality of dairy cattle, by the rapid building of dairy barns and silos, by the unusual demand for hard surfaced roads, and in the increased business which has resulted from the flowing in of this milk money.

Within a year twenty-eight dairy barns were built on farms adjacent to Fulton. During the last year near Fort Scott some of the finest dairy barns in the country have been erected. The increase in the number of permanent silos has been remarkable and the prospects are for a much greater increase in the near future. Within a few days recently a representative of a permanent silo concern sold twenty-one silos in the county.

The new money which has been brought into the community through the sale of milk is noticeable. Fulton, twelve miles north of Fort Scott, the place where the first milk shipping station was located, subscribed for three times her quota of Second Liberty Bonds and in every war work campaign made a remarkable showing. The banker there says that it was the milk money that resulted in these large subscriptions.

The cash returns from the sale of whole milk to the Borden Condensery have exceeded the greatest expectations. From a herd of high grade Holsteins under conditions which were not the most favorable, during December with thirteen cows in milk, $473.99 worth of milk was sold. During January from the same herd with fifteen cows in milk, the milk check from the Borden Condensery amounted to $501.75. The Borden Condensery at Fort Scott has a capacity of 200,000 pounds of milk daily. At the present price of milk if the plant was running at full capacity, over $7,000 daily would be paid to milk producers. At the present time the whole milk producers are receiving approximately $2,000 daily. Production is rapidly increasing and it is possible that within a very short time the producers of this district will be selling 200,000 pounds of milk daily.

The development of the dairy industry has resulted in a greatly increased demand for hard surfaced roads. A whole milk market demands that milk be delivered daily, and the result of the establishment of the whole milk markets has produced a universal demand for permanent roads. Today Bourbon County has seventy-five miles of permanent road constructed and seventy-five miles more ordered built. Petitions for 150 more will be circulated and signed within the next few weeks. The great road problem now in this county is the matter of getting the roads constructed.

The dairy development in this county promises to be more rapid and more beneficial than its ardent advocates hoped for. Dairy farming means a steady, certain income, an increase in soil fertility and the elimination of the short term renter. Bourbon County chose the dairy industry as its surest and best line of agricultural development. Results so far obtained leave no question in the minds of the people of the community as to the wisdom in choosing this line of agriculture.—H. A. RUSSELL.

## Dairy Cattle Congress Dates

The dates of the 1919 Dairy Cattle Congress are September 22 to 28 inclusive. The show has always been held the first week in October. The reason for this change lies in the fact that a show of this nature must necessarily arrange its dates to fit in with the dates of various state fairs and other important shows.

The dairy cattle exhibitor must arrange his dates so that the least possible time is lost between shows. The dates chosen fit in very nicely just following the close of the important state fairs and just previous to the National Dairy Show. This makes an ideal arrangement since practically every exhibitor of dairy cattle considers the Dairy Cattle Congress one of the most important shows.

Plans for the 1919 Dairy Cattle Congress are well under way and give promise of a show much larger than has ever been held in the past. The return to normal conditions together with the rapidly increasing interest in the dairy industry and the dairy cow make the prospects for the show this year exceptionally bright.

The most important announcement to be made in regard to the show this year is in the uniting of the International Belgian Horse Show with the Dairy Cattle Congress. As the name suggests, this is of international importance and since Iowa is the leading state in the production of pure-bred Belgian horses, this union should be an important feature.

Plans are being made for the building of new barns for housing the increased number of both cattle and horses which are expected. Every farmer and breeder in the Mississippi Valley should be interested in keeping these dates, September 22-28 inclusive, in mind.

## Push Butter

Creamerymen of Humboldt County, California, have come to the conclusion that the plan of telling the buying public what they are really getting when they buy oleomargarine and other creamery substitutes is a better way to stop the increase in their sales than the passage of laws prohibiting such traffic. They point out that the public is buying more and more on the basis of quality and less on the quantity standard, wherever prices are at all reasonable. When the great food value of butter is considered, and the fact that no real substitute is to be found brought out, it is believed that the sale of butter can be easily increased.—Creamery Journal.

## Turn Cold Into Gold

The above is the subject of a leaflet recently issued by the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture. The following are a few of the terse statements contained in this leaflet:

"Milk and cream should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower. To do this ice is nearly always necessary. If you can not possibly get ice, use the coldest water available. Don't use water that has been warmed by running over the ground or by standing in tanks. Use water direct from the well or spring unless a colder source is available. If ice is not obtainable arrange for running water in the milk storage tank. If this is impossible, arrange the equipment so that all water pumped for farm stock passes first through the cooling tank.

"It cuts the ice bill in two and permits the cooling of morning's milk at the farm.

"Clean and sterilize the cooler, cans, pails and other milk utensils. Cool milk and cream and prevent losses.

"Ten gallons of spoiled milk cost more than a half ton of ice."

## Linseed or Cottonseed Meal

In making up a ration for dairy cows it is usually recommended that the cows be fed all the alfalfa or clover hay they will readily consume, and silage when available. To this should be added a grain mixture. A grain mixture often recommended is four parts, by weight, of corn chops; two parts wheat bran, and one part either cottonseed or linseed meal. This mixture is to be fed according to the quantity of milk produced. One pound of the mixture is sufficient for every four pounds of milk produced by a Holstein cow or for every three pounds produced by a Jersey.

A question often asked, whether linseed or cottonseed meal is preferable, is answered by W. W. Swett of the Missouri Agricultural College. At the present time linseed meal is retailing at $70 a ton while cottonseed meal is $68. The linseed meal contains a somewhat lower percentage of protein but a higher percentage of carbohydrates, or energy and fat-making nutrients. In total digestible nutrients they are almost identical, so that at the foregoing prices each pound of total digestible nutrients costs 4.5 cents in linseed and 4.34 cents in cottonseed meal. The linseed meal is slightly laxative and cooling and even in small quantities acts as a conditioner or tonic to farm animals. It is of special value to a dairy cow in preparing her for calving. It tends to produce a soft butter and is a useful addition to the ration when butter is hard and tallowy. The relatively higher carbohydrate content of the linseed meal makes it useful when a ration is not particularly low in protein but lacks carbohydrates. It is particularly valuable when alfalfa is fed without silage.

Cottonseed meal is valuable because it can be added to a ration containing a very low percentage of protein to bring the protein content up to requirements. It is the cheapest source of protein obtainable. In contrast to linseed meal it is constipating and must be fed with laxative feeds. Butter made from cows receiving large quantities of cottonseed meal is hard and tallowy and pale in color with poor flavor, except when the cottonseed meal is fed with silage. In addition, large quantities cause a poisoning to the animals receiving it. Such small quantities as are fed in the mixture recommended will do no harm whatever. The dairyman feeding a good mixed ration will do no harm in feeding small quantities of either one. It is not a bad plan to mix the two feeds half and half and feed the mixture. In general it may be said that linseed meal, when fed in quantities up to a pound a day, is slightly preferable to cottonseed meal, although it is slightly more expensive from the standpoint of protein furnished.

## After Peace Markets

The United States Department of Agriculture is advising that a normal increase in dairying seems to be fully justified, providing there is the necessary increase in feed crops. It points out that the prices for dairy products are sufficient to warrant dairymen in maintaining or increasing their herds. One reason for urging an increase is found in the abnormal demand for dairy products which is likely to continue for some time. It is apparently assumed that European people will form the habit of depending on American products to such an extent that we can expand on the pre-war requirements of these countries.

In considering the possibilities of continuing to supply increasing amounts of dairy products to Europe we should not overlook the fact that our home markets are after all the greatest and surest outlet for the dairy products of this country. In their impoverished condition the policy of all European countries will be to sell all they can and buy as little as possible. They will undoubtedly endeavor to supply themselves with their own dairy products as soon as normal conditions can be reached. The demobilization of our armies is also cutting off a source of demand for large quantities of dairy products. We can least of all afford to neglect the development of our home trade and should always keep in mind that this will take care of the big end of our dairy production. Prices will probably not continue as high as they have been, but prices for dairy products are likely to be sufficient to warrant dairymen in maintaining and increasing their herds.


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# Notes of the Tractor Show

THE Kansas City Tractor Club is to be congratulated upon the success of the show of last week. The first thing that impressed one iting this show was the order and rangement and the great improvement the housing of the exhibition. In et, the show was a fair competitor to e automobile show as far as esthetic atures were concerned. The outstand- features of tractor development as monstrated by the exhibits seemed to the following:

First—The four-wheel tractor is be- ming very nearly the standard make.

Second—There is a tendency on the rt of some manufacturers to develop two-wheel tractor with machinery at- chments so that the operator can tch his machine at work. The Mo- e Plow Company was the first to de- lop this form of tractor and this is lowed now by the Allis Chalmers mpany and by one or two others.

Three—The four-wheel drive seems to reaching a stage of development ich merits considerable attention. e advantages claimed for the four- eel drive are greater uniformity of ssure or tractive power both when erating straight ahead and when turn- , and less pressure per unit of ground ered on account of the greater trac- e surface.

Fourth—There seems to be a tendency long manufacturers now to under-rate ir machines rather than to over-rate m or rate them at their actual ca- ity. This is the result of experience h farmers who often overload their chines. The manufacturers also use s as a good selling point. For in- nce, if they sell a thirty brake horse- er traction engine and that partic- r engine is capable of pulling three ws or of doing 25 or 30 per cent more k than the ordinary thirty brake sepower traction engine does, greater isfaction and increased sales are the lts.

he refinements seem to be in paying e attention to pre-heating of the air nnection with the use of the heavier s, such as kerosene, greater attention ainting and finish, and the utiliza- of standard types of motors.

ne sees now very few traction en- s with horizontal cylinders. The ority are propelled by motors of the -cylinder vertical type, automobile e.

nother thing that impressed me was t there seemed to be fewer attach- nts shown for converting an automo- into a tractor than in previous rs. There are possibly two reasons this; first, the farmers are realizing t it is not practical to use an auto- bile for pleasure riding and also for work of a tractor. Most people also convinced now that the average omobile is entirely too light for the k of a tractor.

here seems to be on the market sev- successful very small traction en- s which sell for about $250 and ch are used for cultivating, pulling n mowers, garden work, and similar poses. One of these small tractors the show had no seat for the driver, driver walking behind and controll- its operation.

he lack of interest in the Fordson tor as compared with others was prising. Knowing of the popularity he Ford automobile and the anxiety which people were looking forward a Ford tractor, one would have ex- ed greater interest. Some of the ers in attendance in discussing the l tractor expressed disappointment he price. They stated that for sev- years publicity was given to the that Ford was to develop a tractor ch would sell for $250 so that every ll farmer would be able to have one. matter of fact the present Ford tor does not sell much lower than r makes of similar size. There also ned to be a feeling that the tractor rather top-heavy and light and there danger of overturning.

he spirit of co-operation shown by various manufacturers is most in- sting and comes as near as one could ct to an ideal league of manufactur- In listening to tractor representa- discussing features of their respec- outfits one did not hear any criti- s or comparisons with other makes. e was only one case where a sales- showed a chart indicating test re- where his particular make had the ntage. This spirit of helpfulness co-operation cannot help but result in great improvement in standardization of the tractor. If the same principle could be extended to the service so that a dealer in one make of tractors would be interested in helping the farmer who has a different tractor, the whole tractor industry would be greatly benefited.

The variety and quality of visitors as compared with those attending the automobile show held in Convention Hall, was most interesting. In the automobile show well-dressed women and very leisurely-looking men were the rule rather than the exception, as contrasted with the tractor show, where serious-looking farmers and business men were getting all they possibly could out of the exhibition. They were examining things and were evidently there for business. The attendance on Thursday was over 24,000.

Another type of visitors attracting attention at the tractor show were the representatives of foreign countries. One met at the exhibit Italians, Frenchmen, and even Russians, the latter getting all the information they could and expressing the hope that in the near future they might be in position to utilize this in upbuilding the vast agricultural resources of Eastern Europe and Western Asia.—A. A. POTTER, Dean of Engineering, Kansas Agricultural College.

## Stop and Think

Learn first to stop and reason as to the probable cause of any trouble which develops, is the advice of a recent government bulletin giving practical hints on the running of a gasoline engine. In most cases where an engine stops, loses power or performs irregularly, some indication of the cause will be apparent to anyone familiar with the outfit if he studies the problem intelligently. Such study will help one to avoid needless tinkering with parts that are working properly. Even should the cause of the trouble be not apparent after a little reasoning, no attempt should be made to locate it by a general change of adjustments or haphazard tinkering which is frequently the method followed.

It is also a good plan to follow a definite system when endeavoring to locate gasoline engine trouble. Not only will this go far toward insuring success in locating the difficulty, but will usually save time, for as a rule the trouble will be located in one going over. Nearly all experienced operators in hunting for the source of any trouble with a gas engine, follow, whether consciously or not, a more or less uniform system of tests. Just what order these tests should take will depend upon the particular make and type of engine. Tests which can be made most quickly and easily should of course be made first. The instruction book furnished with the engine offers valuable suggestions for locating such troubles as may occur.

## Lack of Lubrication Expensive

Watch the lubrication of your automobile and tractor and save money. It is cheaper to buy oil than to buy machinery. Use only lubricants of the best quality. The manufacturer will advise you which brand of oil is best for the particular machine. Keep oils and greases protected from grit and dust. See that all oil containers are cleaned before using. Carefully follow oiling chart in lubricating your machine. A small amount of oil at regular intervals rather than an excess of oil occasionally is best for all machinery.

## Grange and Education

"No one subject appeals more to Grange members than that of education," said B. Needham, master of the Kansas State Grange, in his annual address before that body. "By coming together in the Grange a sociability, friendship and confidence is cultivated which makes for useful discipline, and to read, speak and debate in public enlarges the activities of the mind. Coming together as a band of sisters and brothers inspires a firm resolve to cultivate a higher manhood and womanhood for ourselves, emulate worthy examples, and by cultivating respect for each other the ties of fraternity are strengthened. By taking an active part in the literary work of the Grange, a desire for useful knowledge is created.

"One point in our educational system that should always be emphasized is to look upon all useful labor as honorable, and not to sacrifice honesty, morality and all that is good and elevating in the human character to avoid it. We must continue to advocate a system of instruction suited to the needs of everyday life and within the reach of every child in the community—a system which will in conjunction with intellectual culture develop strong bodies, a respect for work and a contempt for idleness.

"The Rural High School law of four yaers ago was a long step in advance. It provided the method whereby a high school may be obtained within riding distance of the farm home, wherein shall be taught such subjects as the people of the community may dictate. However, the people need to guard most zealously this prerogative of having the courses of study in these schools such as will prepare our pupils for their life work, instead of having them patterned after the city schools.

"A few Granges are maintaining lecture courses, not courses as prescribed by lyceum bureaus, but courses prepared to meet their special conditions. I recommend that every Grange that is not accessible to an established lecture course investigate the possibilities of putting on a course of their own."

The State Grange at this meeting passed a resolution calling for an amendment of the Rural High School law which would create an agricultural high school with a course of study giving the boys and girls of the country a broad, practical scientific education planned to meet the needs of the rural community.





**Water *Where* You Want It—*When* You Want It!**

THAT'S the joy of plumbing in the farm home! Just turn the faucet, and there's water, hot and cold, for the refreshing tub bath or shower; for cooking and for washing dishes at the kitchen sink; for wash-stands and closets; for the hardest household task of all—the family laundry.

Comfort steps in when plumbing comes. Drudgery, much of it, disappears at the same time. And it's easy, and comparatively inexpensive, for any farm home to have these conveniences and luxuries represented by

**"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures**

*For Bath, Kitchen and Laundry*

Visit Nearest "Standard" Branch and Display Room

NEW YORK.....35 W. 31ST
BOSTON.....186 DEVONSHIRE
PHILADELPHIA.....1215 WALNUT
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*PITTSBURGH.....439-449 WATER
PITTSBURGH.....106 SIXTH
*PITTSBURGH E.E.,6378 PENN AVE.
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*ST. LOUIS.....810 N. SECOND
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*CLEVELAND.....4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI.....633 WALNUT
*TOLEDO.....311-321 ERIE
*COLUMBUS.....243-255 S. THIRD
*CANTON.....1106 2ND ST. N. E.
*YOUNGSTOWN.....456 W. FEDERAL
*WHEELING.....3120-30 JACOB
*HUNTINGTON, 2ND AVE. & 10TH ST.
*ERIE.....128 W. TWELFTH
*ALTOONA.....919 11TH
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*LOUISVILLE.....319 W. MAIN
*NASHVILLE.....315 TENTH AVE. S.
*NEW ORLEANS.....846 BARONNE
*HOUSTON.. COR. PRESTON & SMITH
*DALLAS.....1200-1206 JACKSON
*SAN ANTONIO.....212 LOSOYA
*FORT WORTH....828-830 MONROE
KANSAS CITY.....201 RIDGE ARCADE
SAN FRANCISCO...149-55 BLUXOME
LOS ANGELES..216-224 S. CENTRAL
DETROIT OFFICE . HAMMOND BLDG.
CHICAGO OFFICE.....KARPEN BLDG.

An illustrated booklet describing "Standard" fixtures—for fine houses or modest ones; elaborate fixtures and fittings, or the inexpensive kind—will be sent free on request.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures are *standard*. You know them by the "Standard" Green and Gold Label.

*Write for the booklet.*

**Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.**
Pittsburgh, Pa.

For "Standard" Farm Lighting Plants and Water Supply Systems, write nearest branch marked with a (*) in list at left.

# 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—FINE QUALity, low price. John Lewis, Madison, Kan.

CHOICE RECLEANED EARLY WHITE oats, $1 per bushel. Ernest Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

EARLY OHIO AND TRIUMPH SEED and table potatoes, unirrigated, 90c bushel. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Nebraska.

CHOICE BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, recleaned 1918 crop, $1.65; sacks extra. J. L. Herrick, Beverly, Nebraska.

ONE CARLOAD OF SELECTED BOONE County and Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn for sale. Prices right. C. P. Butler, Farmington, Kansas.

FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN bottom onion sets, run 10,000 to the bushel, $4.75 bushel f.o.b. G. C. Curtis, Reference Citizens Bank, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn, selected, shelled, graded, $4 per bushel. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kansas.

GENUINE PINTO BEANS, CHOICE, RE-cleaned. Put up in new bags. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. $6.75 cwt. Hugo H. Loewenstern, Nara Visa, N. M.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN, TOOK FIRST premium, adapted for dry season, heavy yield under favorable conditions. Roy Lampert, Wahoo, Neb.

SUDAN GRASS, 15c; CHOICE ALFALFA, 19c; choice scarified white blossom sweet clover, 23c; choice red clover, 37c; pink kafir, 7c; white kafir, 4¼c; all per pound, sacked, f.o.b. Lawrence. The Barteldes Seed Co., Dept. A, Lawrence, Kansas.

GENUINE FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants. Well rooted, winter grown in open field. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. Postpaid, 250 for $1; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. By express, $2 the thousand. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Texas.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, $7; Red Top and Early Golden cane, $6.50; Feterita, Darso, Hegari, Schrock Kafir, $6; Cream and Red Dwarf Maize, Dwarf Kafir, Amber, Orange, Sourless Cane, $5.50; Common Millet, $6; Sudan, $15. Freight prepaid. Express, $1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

## ENGINES.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 INTERNATIONal Mogul Oil Pull Engine good as new; one six-bottom Case engine gang. W. F. Duvall, Butler, Missouri.

## CATTLE.

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.

## THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY S. S. MORRIS, OF Clements, Homestead Township, Chase County, Kansas, on November 1, 1918, one red bull calf ten months old. C. A. Coe, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY ALBERT MATTI OF Cottonwood Falls, Toledo Township, Chase County, Kansas, on the first day of November, 1918, one white face heifer, three years old, no marks or brands. C. O. Coe, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY F. W. JEFFREY, OF Elmdale, Diamond Creek Township, Chase County, Kansas, on November 1, 1918, one two-year-old heifer, color red, white face. No marks or brands. C. A. Coe, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY C. J. JOHNSON OF Roxbury, Gypsum Creek Township, McPherson County, Kansas, on the first day of May, 1918, one red and white heifer, about four feet high, mark lower part of right ear. Appraised at $25. A. J. Cederholm, County Clerk.

TAKEN UP—BY IRA TAYLOR, OF Goodland, Logan Township, Sherman County, Kansas, on the 30th day of November, 1918, one small two-year-old gelding, color bay, anchor brand, valued at $25; one small yearling filley, color gray, no marks or brands, valued at $25; one aged sorrel horse, no value; three two-year-old horses, color black, no marks or brands, appraised value $25 each. Doris E. Soden, County Clerk.

## DOGS.

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

## HONEY.

DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY—TWO 60-pound cans, $29.75. Wesley Foster, Producer, Boulder, Colorado.

DELICIOUS, LIGHT-COLORED, EXtracted honey gathered by our own bees from alfalfa and sweet clover. Guaranteed pure. Can containing 60 pounds, $15.25; case of two cans, $30. You pay freight. Frank H. Drexel, Crawford, Colorado.

## HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—THE SURPLUS STALLIONS from small herd of registered Percherons. Lanyon Stock Farm, Gresham, Neb. Branch barn, Harrah, Okla.

MARES FOR SALE — A TEAM OF black well-matched Percheron mares, full sisters, about 2,700 pounds; sound and well broke, three and four years old. J. E. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE BOOK—1,000 FARMS, ETC. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kansas.

LISTEN — 160-ACRE VALLEY FARM, $2,800, terms; timber 160, $1,600. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

NORTHEASTERN COLORADO IS THE place to buy your farm. Get my list of bargains at once. Barrett Land Co., Akron, Colorado.

GOOD FARM AT AUCTION, 3 MILES northeast of Canton, Kansas, March 11. 196 acres, 50 wheat, 15 acres alfalfa, good barn, silo, fair house. Write for particulars. J. S. Hoover, Canton, Kansas.

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

## FARMS WANTED.

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

## WANTED

WANTED—REGISTERED WOLFHOUND bitch. Glade Baker, Sharon, Kansas.

WANTED—100 WHITE ESKIMO-SPITZ puppies about six weeks old. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kansas.

SEEDS — ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, millet, kafir corn, Sudan. Mail samples, advising quantity for sale, to Mitchelhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

ONE DOLLAR CASH FOR EVERY NAME you send us of parties having sweet clover seed (threshed or unthreshed) that we can buy now or later. Be first. Standard Seed Co., Eureka, Kansas.

FARMERS WITH FORDS CAN MAKE extra money until plowing season selling the Ford Ketch-a-Kick (anti-kicking device which prevents breaking arm when cranking). Retails at $1.50. Discount will be allowed you. Write at once. Automotive Exchange, Hippodrome Annex, Cleveland, Ohio.

## RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS, $6 TO $10 pair. Valuable for meat and fur. C. W. Brooks, Paola, Kansas.

### The Retort Crisp

After a grand review of German troops at Potsdam the kaiser called out to the officer commanding the Prussian Guard, in a voice loud enough to be heard by all the distinguished guests who were grouped in front of the palace: "Pick me out a hundred men from the Prussian Guard!" Then, taking the arm of King Edward VII who was there, he said, "Come with me." He escorted King Edward very delicately around the hundred men and then said banteringly, "Well, do you think you could find a hundred men in England to beat them?"

"I don't know so much about that," promptly replied the late kind; "but I could easily find fifty who would try."
—The Argonaut.

### Insatiable Desire

"Do you believe Prussia wants peace?"

"Certainly," replied Miss Cayenne, "in the same way that Prussia wants everything else, with the privilege of spoiling it."

# 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.**

## Good Taste in Millinery

CHOOSING a hat is one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult problems of dress. A great deal of interest was manifested by a large and attentive audience of women and girls who listened to the lecture on this subject given at Manhattan during Farm and Home Week by Miss Florence Hunt, assistant in domestic art at the Kansas Agricultural College.

"In any gathering," said Miss Hunt, "you usually see a dozen women who are well dressed for every one who is well hatted. The primary function of the hat is to protect the head from heat in summer and cold in winter. One other very important purpose of a hat is to furnish a trimming for the face. The hat really frames the face, and choosing a hat is a more difficult task than framing a picture, because the hat must look well from all angles. The woman who would select a becoming hat should not only consider its appearance from her point of view as she faces the mirror, but she must remember that her friends will see it from all sides. A triplicate mirror is a great help in choosing a hat. This makes it possible to view the hat on the head from all angles.

"It has been said that of the truly beautiful gown we will not think 'What a beautiful dress that woman is wearing,' but 'What a beautiful woman is wearing that dress!' I think the same is true of hats. The hat that is right will not call attention to itself but will enhance the beauty of the wearer. Unfortunately we are not all beautiful, but by giving care to our personal appearance I believe we can all at least present a pleasing appearance. I like to think of the face as being the most important part of the figure because it is an index to the character of the individual. So the hat which is to frame the face is a very important part of one's dress.

"Poor lines in the face should not be repeated in the hat or in the mode of dressing the hair, as that makes them much more noticeable." Miss Hunt showed by drawings how the weak lines of a retreating chin are emphasized by repetition in drooping lines of the hair or hat brim, or, what is almost as bad, by lines running at right angles to the outline of the chin. Bringing the lines of the hair and the hat straight back from the face and giving the hat greater height in the back will do much to correct this defect. A strong but too square chin, on the other hand, is softened by the drooping lines.

A too prominent nose may be made less apparent by wearing rather a wide brim over the face. A round, full face will look even rounder and fuller than it really is under a brim that turns down, repeating the curves of the face. The severity of a sailor hat is becoming to such a face if it is worn straight, but if placed on the back of the head it forms a round frame for the face and makes it look like a moon. A woman with angular features can be made to look like the typical "old maid" by drawing her hair tightly back on the sides and massing it on top of her head and then repeating the long, straight lines in the "V" neck of her dress. A hat with straight lines, especially if high in the crown, has the same effect. Such a face needs to be framed in the soft curves which the round-faced woman could not wear. Dull eyes may be brightened by wearing next to the face a somewhat brighter shade of the same color as the eyes.

"When it comes to trimming, conventional flower or geometrical designs which may be worked in worsted or made by hand of bits of silk or leather or straw braid dyed in the desired colors are much more artistic than flowers that are so natural you want to smell them or fruit that makes your mouth water.

"Physicians tell us that we should not wear too heavy hats. They tire the head and are really injurious. We should also avoid wearing a hat that looks heavy, because that makes everyone who looks at it feel tired.

"A hat must be related to the figure as a whole as well as to the head. A person who has a round full face will find that her features look more refined in a large hat, but if she also has the short stout figure that usually goes with that kind of a face she will look about half as tall in that hat as she really is. Sometimes we must decide between humoring face or figure, and really more people see our hats with relation to our entire figure than with relation to the face. If women would also take into consideration the costume with which they are going to wear a hat they would be much better dressed.

"All hats may be divided into two classes — indigenous and superimposed; that is, those which seem to grow out of the head and those which seem to be added to the head. We are not dependent enough on our own taste for our hats. We are too apt to wear whatever it is the milliners tell us we should wear, and they have learned that they can change the hats from season to season just enough so that you cannot wear your last season's hat without everybody knowing you are wearing an old one. That is true unless you are careful in selecting your hats. There are a few good hats shown every season that will not look bad the next year. I am a great believer in wearing a hat more than one season and thus being able to buy better hats.

"The hat is at its very best if it seems to fit the head and does not seem too large or too small to belong to the head. The center of balance should come in the crown of the head so that the hat does not seem to tip either to the front or the back. The same thing is true of styles of dressing the hair. A few years ago most of us combed our hair up tightly over the back and top of the head and arranged it in an enormous pompadour in front. At the same time the hats were narrow in the back and the crowns small with a wide brim in front extending over the face, making the hat look as if it were constantly tipping the head forward. A narrow brim in front with heavy trimming in the back has the effect of seeming to pull the head backward, and destroys the balance of the hat.

"The famous statue of the Venus de Milo, considered by many the most beautiful of all the statues that have survived from antiquity, was made thousands of years ago, yet the simple lines in which the hair is arranged look as beautiful now as then, while some of our exaggerated styles appear ridiculous the next season."

### A Successful Women's Club

Seven years ago in our immediate neighborhood, south of Wellsville, Kansas, the women were not getting together socially except as they might meet at church several miles away. So a few women met at the home of a neighbor and organized a club which they called "The Neighborhood Improvement Club" and which offered membership to any woman who wished to belong. The annual dues were ten cents.

The principal idea at that time was to bring the farm women together to get acquainted and to visit with each other. The women would go and take their fancy work and have a social good time at an afternoon meeting every two weeks. They chose a president and a secretary and soon gave literary programs. At meetings they found that they had considerable talent, some as musicians and some as readers.

From a small beginning the club has grown to a membership of sixty. The women have studied parliamentary rules, political subjects and in fact everything that was of interest to them. They have held several picnics and receptions where the men have been entertained. At the receptions held each New Year's

Eve as many as 120 have been entertained and served refreshments by the club members.

During the war the club has been actively engaged in Red Cross work and relief work and has turned in its full share of Red Cross garments and money. At the seventh annual election of officers an all-day meeting was held, with forty-two women in attendance, some of them driving as far as six miles, and women whose homes were ten miles apart met and renewed their acquaintance.—BEVERLY GINGERICH.

## Health Hints

The following from cards of instruction of the Senior Service Corps of the United States Army will be useful to people other than those training for the army:

Drink without eating and eat without drinking.

Five glasses of water a day, none with meals, will make you free of the doctors.

Warm feet and a cool head need no physician.

A bath—cold if you please, hot if you must—with a good rub, starts the day right.

Dress cool when you walk and warm when you ride.

Your nose, not your mouth, was given you to breathe through.

Don't sit still with wet feet. Walk until you have a chance to change.

Never let a day pass without covering four miles on foot.

See how high you can hold your head and how deeply you can breathe whenever you are out of doors.

Hot water quick is the best thing for a sprain.

Short shoes and shoes that don't fit cost a lot in the long run.

Tight shoes have sent many a man to bed with a cold.

Loose clothes, loose gloves, and loose shoes spell comfort and health.

Getting angry makes black marks on the health.

Envy, jealousy and wrath will ruin digestion.

You'll never get the gout from walking.

Sleep wooes the physically tired man. He flouts the mentally exhausted.

Nature never punished a man for getting his legs tired. She has punished many for getting their nerves exhausted.

Don't ask the heart to pump extra blood to the brain all day and then to an overloaded stomach all night.

Open windows don't make half so many colds as closed ones do.

Blood pressure does not come to the men who walk a lot out of doors. Instead it looks for those who sit and eat a lot indoors.

A four or five-mile walk daily makes your credit at the bank of health mount up steadily.

Nature won't stand for overdrafts any more than will your bank.

## Little Home Happenings

Write a letter to your soldier that will make him proud of you. I have seen a soldier take a letter and say: "Just read this! Oh boy, she's some woman!"

The boys wanted to hear about the little things of the homes. They wanted to hear about the neighbors who live just across the way; about the things you planted in the garden; about the puppies; about the birds that came and nested in the box they put up; about the bread that burned in the oven the day the letter came from France. Oh, those fellows could just smell that burned bread.—DAN POLING, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

## Drying Pumpkin or Squash

"Pumpkins or squashes which show signs of spoilage in cellars or storage bins may be dried for spring and summer use," says E. L. Kirkpatrick, of the Colorado Agricultural College.

"To keep well for any length of time these crops require a temperature of 50 degrees to 55 degrees Fahrenheit and a fairly dry atmosphere, when stored. Usually, these conditions are found in a furnace room where either pumpkins or squashes may be stored for late keeping. If these conditions are not obtained in such a room the crops should be watched closely and preserved in some way for use later in the season.

"To prepare pumpkins or squashes for drying, cut them into rings or slices by means of a sharp, heavy knife. Remove the seed and loose fiber from the inside, and cut the rings into pieces one-fourth thick. To shred or slice thinly will make an inferior product when the pumpkin is dried.

"Spread the pieces an inch thick on cloth or screen-covered trays and place over hot-air registers, or over the kitchen range where the temperature can be held between 120 and 160 degrees Fahrenheit. To have the temperature nearer 120 degrees at the start will mean a better finished product. Dry until the pieces seem to be between a leathery and a brittle stage. Usually twenty-four to thirty-six hours' time will be needed. Do not allow the pieces to become crisp unless they are to be ground by means of a hand-mill into flour or meal. Place in a cloth bag and hang near a stove or hot air register for several days. Transfer the product to a stout paper box or a paraffined paper box and store until needed."

## Extending Meat Flavors

Most of us eat more meat than is good for either our health or our pocketbooks, to say nothing of the need for saving meats which still exists. Dishes in which the meat flavor is extended to other foods and a smaller amount of meat used are just as satisfying to the appetite as those in which much meat is used.

The following methods of extending meat flavors are suggested by Mrs. Magdalene Hahn Barkley of the Colorado Agricultural College. Any of these may be prepared from the poorer cuts of meat. Many other ways of using left-over meats and of making a little meat go a long way will occur to any ingenious housewife.

1. Casserole dishes made of chopped meat and a comparatively large amount of rice, dumplings, baking powder and biscuits or vegetables.
2. Meat loaf or meat cakes in which plenty of bread crumbs or mashed potatoes are used.
3. Hash, baked or served on toast, with or without gravy.
4. Creamed meat served on toast or in nests of rice, potatoes or hominy.
5. Meat pies made with biscuit or potato crust.
6. Stuffed meat, as stuffed heart, also thin slices of meat spread with dressing, rolled and baked.
7. Meat salads with just enough meat for flavor.
8. Meat soups.

## Soup from Dried Vegetables

"Dried, or dehydrated, products may be used to advantage in a home-made soup mixture known as Julienne," says E. L. Kirkpatrick, of the Colorado Agricultural College. "Amounts of various ingredients making up the mixture may vary according to personal tastes, provided care is taken that the nutritive value of the soup be kept as high as possible. Mixtures made according to the following recipes have been found entirely satisfactory:

**No. 1—**
- 1 cupful tomatoes
- ¼ cupful carrots
- ¼ cupful cabbage
- ½ cupful celery leaves
- ½ cupful corn
- ¼ cupful onions
- ½ cupful green peppers

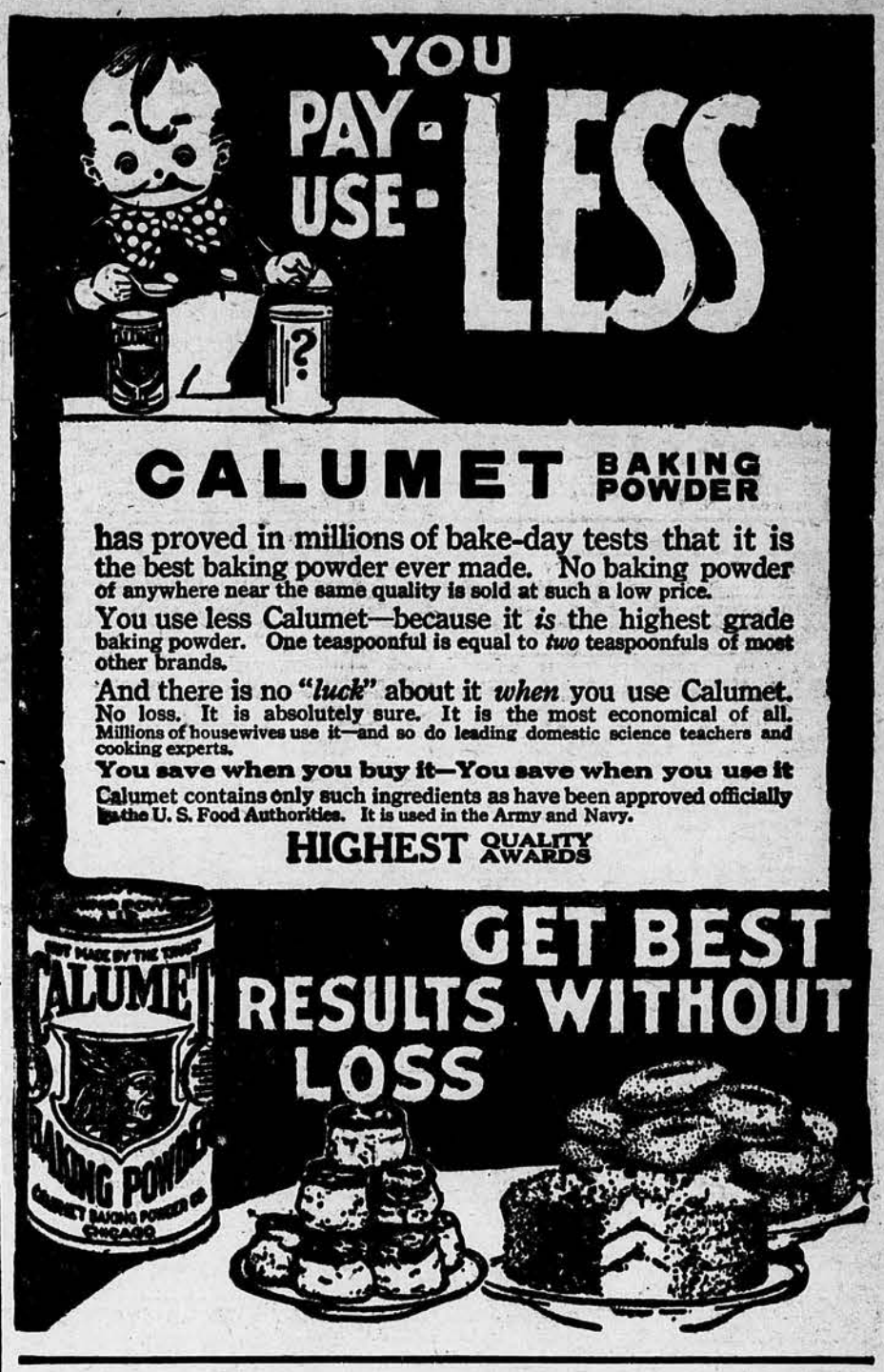
**No. 2—**
- ½ cupful corn
- ¼ cupful onions
- ¼ cupful cabbage
- ½ cupful celery leaves
- ½ cupful green peas
- ½ cupful green peppers

**No. 3—**
- ¾ cupful tomatoes
- ½ cupful cabbage
- ¼ cupful carrots
- ¼ cupful onions
- ½ cupful rice or barley

"Dried products called for in any of the above recipes should be thoroughly mixed together and stored in a heavy pasteboard container with a close-fitting cover. One-half cupful will make five to eight plates of soup, enough for the average family.

"To prepare the soup, soak one-half cupful of any one of the mixtures over night in four cupfuls cold water. Cook slowly in water in which soaked for two hours. Add four cupfuls of soup stock and continue cooking for one hour. Salt to taste and serve hot.

"In case all dried products called for in the recipes are not available, others may be substituted instead. If desired, various kinds of fresh vegetables, as potatoes, carrots and turnips, may be used in connection with available dried products. These may be cut in small cubes and placed in container in small amounts shortly before the soup stock is added. Larger or smaller lots of the mixtures may be made by increasing or decreasing the amount of each ingredient called for."




## Property Rights of Women

A Western Kansas subscriber tells of some instances which have come to her attention showing the unequal property rights of husband and wife under Kansas laws. She thinks Kansas people should discuss these points and bring them to the attention of the legislature. She says:

"A husband and wife homesteaded in this part of the state, worked their little farm, rearing a large family of children. A short time ago the husband died. The wife was compelled to go through a process of law to become the administrator of the estate. She was then able under certain rules to handle the property. This worked a hardship, as she was as capable of handling the estate as her husband would have been had he been the one left. No doubt she has the interests of the heirs in mind and would protect them as well as a father, if not better.

"Another instance is that of a young man who married with little property of his own. His wife was heir to enough money to buy a farm and provide the necessary equipment. She turned this over to the husband and he made the purchase, the property being in his name. Property rights were not in her mind at all at that time. They worked through life together, as did the other couple. In this instance the wife died. There was no law to hinder the husband from going on in about the same way in handling the farm. In the course of time he married again. This new wife is heir to half of what rightfully belongs to the children of the first wife. These children are gradually leaving home as they become old enough and are going with no financial help whatever and with little education. The second wife now has children who are heirs to the estate, and through these events we see the inequality of it all. Why should we capable men and women of Kansas allow such conditions to exist and sit idly by? We women have the right of suffrage, for which we are duly thankful, but we want other rights also, and I believe this matter of property equality is one of the most important."

### Apricot Tapioca Pudding

- 6 apricots
- ¼ cupful sugar
- 1 cupful pearl tapioca
- ½ teaspoonful salt
- 3 cupfuls boiling water

Cover the tapioca with cold water and soak for one hour. Drain off the cold water, add the boiling water and salt, and cook over water—in a double boiler if you have one—until the tapioca is transparent and no hard center portion remains. This will require about thirty minutes. Place the apricots in a buttered baking dish. Add sugar to the tapioca, pour this over the apricots, add apricot juice, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Cool and serve. If dried apricots are to be used, they should be soaked over night or several hours in cold water sufficient to cover them. Cook in the water in which they have soaked until they are tender.—Food Bulletin, Life Extension Institute, New York.

### Worth Memorizing

The great moral combat between human life
And each human soul must be single.
The strife
None can share, though by all its results may be known.
When the soul arms for battle, she goes forth alone. —Owen Meredith.

Yassum, babies sholy am a gran' institution, an' I don't know whut we'd do widout 'em. Dey keeps us po' an' humble, an' makes us proud an' braggy. Dey wuks us to death, an' we are glad to slave our fingers to de bone for 'em. We wonder whut odder folks sees in deir runty, knock-kneed, measly offspring dat makes 'em think dey is worth raisin', an' when we looks at our own, dey looks as beautiful an' wonderful as sheriffs from de sky.—DOROTHY DIX in Good Housekeeping.

# RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

SEE MY AD IN FEBRUARY 1, PAGE 8. Farnsworth.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, $1.00 SETTING; $5.00 hundred. Mrs. B. F. Peirce, Braymer, Mo.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $3 TO $5. Photo free. Eggs for hatching. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN BARRED ROCKS AND eggs. Pekin duck eggs. W. D. Steele, Chillicothe, Missouri.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED WHITE IVory strain White Rock cockerels, $3 each. E. R. Wilcox, Lucerne, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—ONE FOR $5, two for $9, three for $12. Henry Luers, Columbus, Nebraska.

WHITE ROCKS — LAYERS, WINNERS. Eggs, fifteen, $2; 45, $5; 100, $8. Mrs. J. M. Cravens, Butler, Okla.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS — FIFTEEN, $1.50; fifty, $3.50; hundred, $6.50. Mrs. Geo. Mortimer, Route 4, Manhattan, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKerels. Price, $2.50. E. F. Houghton, Chanute, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL BLUE BARRED RINGLET Rocks, cockerels at $3 each. Eggs in season, $6 hundred, $1.50 fifteen. Mrs. W. L. Houts, Box 77, Route 1, Hebron, Nebraska.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — PUREbred selected, farm raised stock. Eggs for hatching, 5c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THOMPson Ringlet strain. Pen and utility flock eggs for hatching at live and let live prices. A. F. Siefker, Defiance, Missouri.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS—WON TWO first prizes at Topeka State Show. Eggs, $1.50, fifteen; $6 hundred. W. H. Weaver, St. John, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING —Light and dark matings. Good layers. Special matings, $5 per fifteen; range, $6 per hundred. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

EGGS FROM SPLENDID LAYING strain Barred Plymouth Rocks, $8 per hundred prepaid for the season. Write your wants. Mrs. Ed Snyder, Fontana, Kansas.

PARK'S 200 STRAIN BARRED ROCKS— Utility, one setting, $1.75; 100, $7.50; pedigreed, one setting, $2.25; 100, $9. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kansas.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—FINE, large, hardy hen-hatched, free range, heavyfest winter layers. Eggs, setting, $1.50; hundred, $8. Guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS — BRED FOR SIZE and eggs. Eggs from five special pens. Write for mating list. A son of champion Chicago cockerel, 1917, heans Pen 1. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (FISHEL strain direct, farm raised), discounted. We must have the room. While they last, our $5 birds for $3; our $7.50 and $10 for $5. Weigh seven to ten pounds. No brass or disqualifications. Shipped on approval. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, NO BETter anywhere. Have bred them exclusively for 26 years and are extra good layers. Eggs, $2 and $3 per fifteen, from five pens; $5 per fifteen from first pen. Expressage or parcels post prepaid. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kansas.

GRANDVIEW WHITE ROCKS (FARMraised). Eggs from stock with prize winning and trapnested ancestry, 216-278 eggs, special matings $3.50-$5.00 per fifteen; range, $2.00-$7.50 per hundred prepaid. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kansas.

## BRAHMAS.

EGGS FROM PURE-BRED LIGHT Brahmas. Setting of fifteen, $1.25; 100 for $7. Albert Reetz, Tobias, Nebraska.

HIGH GRADE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKerels, $3. Eggs, $1.75 per fifteen, $3 per thirty, prepaid. Frank Krey, Enid, Okla.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, $2.50 AND $3.50 per fifteen eggs; $4 and $6 per thirty eggs. Geo. W. Craig, 2031 Wellington Place, Wichita, Kansas.

## DUCKS AND GEESE.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON drakes, $2.50 each. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas.

BUFF DUCK EGGS — THE EGGS ARE white; the ducklings easily raised and profitable. Mrs. E. S. Groves, Raytown, Mo.

## POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS WANTED — FINE Black Minorca cockerels for sale. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kansas.

WE PAID 26c FOR HENS, 33c TO 36c for eggs past week. Our shippers are furnished coops, cases, prices free. Mark next consignment to The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

## LANGSHANS.

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.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS —Hens and eggs. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BLACK LANGshan cockerels from good laying strain. Joe O'Brien, Zurich, Kansas.

## LEGHORNS.

L. B. RICKETTS, BREEDER OF EXHIbition and utility Single Comb White Leghorns, Greensburg, Kansas.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, laying strain. K. Skelley, Delia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $2.50 each; eggs, 5c; baby chicks, 15c. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn hens, $1.75. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKerels, also eggs for hatching. E. S. Groves, Raytown, Missouri.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS — Winners at the big shows. Eggs, $6.50 per hundred. Wm. Roof, Maize, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—FINE matings. Setting, $1.50; fifty eggs, $3.50. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kansas.

AMERICAN QUALITY SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorn eggs, $5 per hundred. Gertrude Maize, Hunnewell, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BRED 23 years; 222 to 266 egg lines. Eggs, fifteen, $2; thirty, $3; fifty, $4; hundred, $7. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $2 PER setting; $10 per hundred. Large hens. Above 200-egg strain. Kansas' best. Frank Uhl, Manhattan, Kansas.

HEAVY LAYING S. C. WHITE LEGhorns—Eggs, $7 hundred; chicks, 15c. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

HILLVIEW STRAIN, AMERICA'S GREATest Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, $6 hundred. J. N. McDaniel, Elmgrove Farm, Arbela, Missouri.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 for fifteen, $7 per hundred; range raised and bred to lay. G. F. Allen, Route 2, Prague, Okla.

ROSE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns, bred for eggs and exhibition qualities. Eggs, $7 per hundred; 150, $10. Prepaid. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

QUALITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns—Eggs, $1.25 per fifteen, $6 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kansas.

EXTRA CHOICE EGGS FOFR HATCHing, $2 to $5 for fifteen. Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorns. Better than ever. Cocks and cockerels for sale. John W. Moore, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Only choice hens mated to pure white Tom Barron cockerels, $7 per hundred, $2 per fifteen. High fertility guaranteed. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.— Roosters won five state prizes. One, two dollars; two, three dollars; six, eight dollars. Prize eggs, thirty, $2.90. Rufus Standiferd, Reading, Kansas.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns, Tormohlen strain. Winter layers. No better farm flock. Eggs, range, 100, $7; pen, fifteen, $3, postpaid. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

SUNNYSIDE EGG FARM—BARRON SINgle Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1.50 fifteen, $8 hundred. Fertile eggs guaranteed. Choice cockerels. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box F, Hallowell, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS from the famous Yesterlay strain of laying Leghorns mated with Ferris 260-egg trapnested stock. Selected eggs, parcels post, $7 hundred. Ten extra with each hundred order. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Morris Bond, Prop., Rossville, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS — BEAUTY and utility. Fourteen first rizes and two sweepstakes in state fairs in two years. Baby chicks, $15 per hundred. Exhibition birds, $5 per set. Order now. Mrs. C. Boudoux, Carona, Kansas, Paradise Poultry Farm.

EGGS FROM HEAVY WINTER LAYING S. C. W. Leghorns, bred for winter laying for years. Won third and fourth pen for monthly record, second pen for monthly record, and fourth pen for yearly record, at American egg-laying contest at Leavenworth, Kansas. Write for prices. H. M. Blaine, Sylvia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $2 per fifteen, $5 per fifty, $9 per hundred; 85 per cent fertility and arrival guaranteed. Nine years a breeder from hens with record from 242 to 288 eggs per year. Range raised, housed in open front houses, for winter layers; true Leghorn type and real producers. They are unexcelled. Try them and be convinced. No crop failure here. Frank Shunk, Shawnee, Okla.

## ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON, SINGLE COMB— Hundred eggs, $6; cockerels, $3. J. A. Russell, Corning, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, $6 per hundred. Mrs. Henry M. Schumaker, Clifton, Kansas.

PURE-BRED CRYSTAL WHITE SINGLE Comb White Orpington eggs for sale. Mrs. T. A. Buckles, Clyde, Kansas.

FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $2 to $6. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Martz strain. Eggs, $1.50 fifteen, $5 sixty, $7 hundred. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kansas.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPington cockerels from prize winners, $3.00 each. Eggs for hatching, $7.00 per hundred from my best matings. Mrs. Harriet Newell, Manhattan, Kansas.

## WYANDOTTES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS cheap. Eggs in season; and all kinds of fancy pigeons. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

FORTY COCKERELS — WHITE WYANdottes. Winners seven states. $3, $5 and up. G. A. Temple, Lexington, Nebraska.

CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels from a well known strain, $3 and $5 each. C. O. Philbrick, Ord, Neb.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, Martin strain, $4 to $6. Mrs. Elvin E. Joss, Wakarusa, Kansas.

FIFTEEN EGGS FROM BROWN'S White Wyandotte winners, $2. A. V. Brown, Atlanta, Nebraska.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS—FIFTEEN, $1.75; fifty, $4; hundred, $7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandottes, cockerels from winter layers, $2.50, $4, $5. Mrs. K. Siegert, Blackwell, Oklahoma.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE HATCHing eggs, selected stock, per setting $1.50; 100 eggs, $6. Peter Hoffman, Route 1, Pretty Prairie, Kansas.

EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER strain. Utility, $1.50 fifteen, $4 fifty, $7 hundred. Pen extra good, $2 fifteen. Mrs. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kansas.

QUALITY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdottes, great winter laying strain. Eggs, fifteen, $1.75; thirty, $3; fifty, $4.50; hundred, $8. Satisfaction, safe arrival guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from heavy laying strain, 15 cents. Order now. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

## ANCONAS.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, $3 to $7 each. Arthur E. Connelly, Wellston, Oklahoma.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM FLOCK MATED to males sired by $50 and $75 cockerels, $7 per hundred; $4 per fifty; $1.50 per fifteen. Write for circular. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kansas.

## TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, STOCK and eggs for sale. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lafountain, Kansas.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. REDS—EGGS, $2.50. MRS. JOHN Linn, Manhattan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, GOOD color and shape, $3 to $5 each. E. J. Mas derscheid, Seward, Kansas.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. COCKERELS three and four dollars each. Only a few left. Dounie McGuire, Paradise, Kansas.

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $1 per fifteen, $5 per hundred. Winnie Larkin, Lake City, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, $5 To $10. Eggs. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $3.00 each. Tom Cranshaw, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS $3. Baby chicks in season. Lily Robb Neal, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS—I AM SATISFYING others, why not give me a chance to please you? S. W. Wheeland, Holton, Kansas.

HIGH GRADE RHODE ISLAND RED hens, $1.50. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM GOOD layers and good stock, fifteen for $1; 100 $6. Mrs. Walter Miller, Winfield, Kansas.

R. C. R. I. EGGS, $1.25 PER FIFTEEN $7.50 per hundred; cockerels, $5. V. D DeGeer, Deerhead, Kansas.

FOR SALE — SINGLE COMB RHODE Island cockerels, 200-egg strain, $5 each Eggs in season. Write me for prices. W. W. Baker, Boone, Nebraska.

RED BREEDERS—A FEW FINE QUALity R. C. Cockerels on money back guarantee. Eggs, utility, $7 per hundred, prepaid pen, $5 per fifteen. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Route 1, Kinsley, Kansas.

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB REDS— Get my price n hatching eggs, three pens 225-egg strain. Nels W. Peterson, Mason City, Nebraska.

DISPERSION SALE, ROSE COMB REDS Cause, death of Mrs. Huston. Mated pens hens, cockerels, cocks, sired by roosters costing $50 to $75. Sacrifice prices. W. D. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

MACK'S SINGLE COMB REDS WILL lay and win for you. Extra fine in shape type and color. Get my 1919 mating list We pay all express charges on egg shipments. H. H. McLellan, Route 6, Kearney Nebraska.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER


# Beautiful Waterproof Apron FREE



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

### EASILY CLEANED

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

### COLOR

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

### SIZE

The aprons are 30 inches ling and 28 inches wide, with bib 9½ by 10 inches.

### OUR OFFER

This apron will be mailed FREE and POSTPAID to anyone sending us one new or renewal subscription to KANSAS FARMER at $2.00.

### ORDER BLANK

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas.
one new or renewal subscription to KANSAS FARMER for two years at $2.00.
FARMER two years and one Waterproof Apron, color.....
Name.....R. F. D.....
Town..... State.....

# HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

## Eggs Scarce and Prices High

Notwithstanding the fact that investations on the part of the government ultry experts show that there are re hens in the country than ever be- e, eggs have been selling at the high- prices ever known. While the con- mers do not enthuse over paying the h prices, the producers are staying the job and are keeping more hens ause at the prices they are now get- g for eggs they are able to make a fit. And everyone will have to admit t the producers are entitled to a fit.

Eggs are scarce because the storage cks are very low. With the excep- n of a small quantity of storage eggs, ut the only eggs available are those t are produced from day to day. en, too, it seems that the consump- n of eggs is gradually increasing. th a shortage of storage eggs and reased demand, naturally the price is h. It could not be otherwise. But n at present prices, eggs are not out proportion with other articles of food. nsidering the food value of eggs, the es the past winter have not been too h. Consumers get more food value a dollar when they buy eggs than y do when they buy a dollar's worth any other article of food, with the sible exception of milk. And it is use of the real food value that eggs rd that the consumption of eggs is he increase. It is only recently that particular effort has been made to cate the general public as to the value of eggs. By reason of edu- onal work the consumption of milk been increased. The same line of will increase the consumption of , regardless of the price, and as this umption increases the human race be benefited.

e average person who buys eggs to and who has never been a producer the impression that everyone who eggs, especially during a period of prices, is making an enormous it. While there are some instances e producers sell direct to consum- yet as a general proposition eggs through several hands, the same ost everything else does, from the they leave the producer until they ar on the consumer's breakfast e. Each man who handles them is led to a profit, therefore there must uite a difference in the price the ucer receives and the price the con- er pays.

ot long ago, when fresh eggs were ling at 78 cents a dozen in Chicago, epresentative of a Chicago news- r made an investigation as to why price should be that much. He found the distribution of the consumer's ey paid for the best weight of fresh candled and packed in cartons, is n in the following table:

| | Per dozen |
|---|---|
| consumer must pay | 78c |
| iler's profit, 6 cents | 72c |
| of carton, 1 cent | 71c |
| ling loss, 4 cents | 67c |
| er's profit, 2 cents | 65c |
| try dealer who pays freight, 7 | |
| its | 58c |
| er gets approximately | 58c |

e Chicago newspaper man says:

e farmers who produce fancy eggs s high as 65 and 68 cents for them. ng in fresh eggs is not regulated e government and there are few on market. The profits vary. Eggs placed in storage last April and for 35 to 36 cents a dozen. Out is the farmer got about 30 cents. e eggs coming out of storage at 45 47 cents uncandled get to the re- at 49 cents and are sold at 55 a dozen."

w, then, when a consumer follows en eggs on down the line, from the the eggs are laid until they reach able, and if he stops to take into deration that it costs something to and feed hens, he will understand the dear public is not being robbed ying the prices that are asked for this winter. We cannot help but er how many people—the folks who t produce eggs or any other article of food and who are always ready to start a boycott on eggs as soon as eggs reach a price that makes it profitable to produce them—would be satisfied with the profits that the poultry raisers get. The fact remains that the human race has got to eat in order to live, and as long as there are more consumers than producers, the farmers and other poultry raisers need have no fear as to there being a good market for all the poultry products they have to sell. With all the production last year and with more hens on hand than ever before, better prices are being paid than were ever before received. Keep on producing.

### Keeping Poultry Records

The returns from poultry on the farm, for capital invested, are probably larger than the returns from any other farm enterprise.

The feed bill is necessarily small compared with the feed bill of the man running a commercial poultry farm.

It has been thought that the man who specialized in poultry could not compete with the farmer [illegible] of the advantage of the fa[illegible]ock that utilizes feed which would otherwise be [illegible]ed.

This advantag[illegible]ertainly exists, b[illegible] it is true that the commercial poultry man is buying high-[illegible]ed [illegible]ng money. But he is doing this mainly by getting a higher production per hen.

If the man who gives all his time to his chickens can sell his product at the same price the farmer sells, and at the same time pay a high price for feed and make money because he gets more eggs per hen, is there not a possibility for even more money from farm production? There surely is, and it is mainly a question of keeping records. Find out how many eggs are being produced each year. Do not judge this by the sale of eggs but by the number actually gathered. The eggs used in the household sometimes amount to a great deal and the hens should have the credit. The same is true of poultry raised.

Keep a record of feed that is fed. This may be rather vague but a fairly good idea can be obtained.

A lot of other items of expense are hard to figure, but these two items will furnish information on what the hens are actually doing that will be worth while. After this information has been secured by properly kept records it is then time to consider changes that should be made to secure greater profit.

### Feeding Alfalfa Leaves

That bran is a good chicken feed is known to all poultrymen, for it is used in all the mashes that are fed to poultry. It is also good when fed in its dry state. Some poultrymen keep bran before their chickens at all times and they eat an immense quantity of it. But there is on most farms a good substitute for bran, and that is alfalfa leaves. It has been proven by analysis that pound for pound there is as much protein in alfalfa meal as in wheat bran, and alfalfa meal is composed of the whole alfalfa plant—fiber, leaves, and all. The alfalfa leaves, therefore, that are found in the hay mows on alfalfa farms are more valuable still and should be fed to the chickens in the dry state and also made into a mash by scalding with hot water and mixing with corn chop. A cheaper and more valuable food cannot be fed to the laying hen.

Many people think that because they paid attention to details and "got things going" last year they don't need to bother so much this season. This is a big mistake. The real results this year were caused by your attention to details last year. For instance, in the "early hatching" program—and next year will depend on this year, so we should advise once more, "hatch early." Those baby chicks, too, must be looked after.

**Chickens Sick or Not Laying?**
Most poor layers are "OUT OF CONDITION" or have Colds, Roup, Bowel trouble, Sore head, Chicken pox, etc. GERMOZONE is the best remedy for all these disorders. At dealers or postpaid 75c, with 5 book Poultry Library.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 415, OMAHA, NEB.

MAR 5 1919


# JACK AUCTION

## of World's Champion Blood

**AT FAIRVIEW JACK FARM**

## Dighton, Kan., Tuesday, Mar. 25

**SEVENTH ANNUAL SALE OF THIRTY JACKS, THIRTY JENNETS AND FOUR YOUNG PERCHERON STALLIONS**

**These Jacks Are the Big, Heavy-Boned, Heavy-Bodied Jacks That Get the Big Mules**

Most of the young jacks are the blood of Kansas Chief 9194, our world's grand champion jack at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, 1915, and of Pharaoh, champion at the Tennessee State Fair in 1910 and at the Kansas State Fair in 1913.

The mature jacks are tried breeders, including

**Superior, a 15:3 Five-Year-Old, the Big, Heavy-Boned Drafty Kind**

All jennets old enough are bred to Kansas Chief, the world's grand champion jack. They include the Kansas State Fair champion jennet in 1918, Fannie Long by Dr. Long by Dr. McCord. She is now heavy in foal to Kansas Chief.

Sale will be held in sale pavilion at the farm three and one-half miles south and one mile east of Dighton, Kansas, Tuesday, March 25, 1919, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Trains will be met at Shields on the main line of the Missouri Pacific and at Dighton on the A. T. & S. F. Dighton is on the Kansas-Colorado Boulevard, a good auto road, and is forty miles north of Cimarron on the main line of the A. T. & S. F., and forty miles south of Grainfield on main line of U. P. with a good auto road from each place. Catalogs ready to mail March 10.

## H. T. HINEMAN & SONS

**DIGHTON, KANSAS**

**Auctioneers**

**Col. John Snyder, Hutchinson, Kansas; Col. F. M. Holtsinger, Moberly, Mo.; Col. Boyd Newcomb, Wichita, Kan.; Col. McCormick, St. John, Kan.**


Forty farmers in one township of an Indiana county have organized a company with $1,000 capital, each man taking $25 in stock, to purchase a lime pulverizer. The men will grind their own limestone, and if possible some for their neighbors, charging only enough to pay expenses.

It's an old story, but a true one, that there is more money in good live stock than in scrubs.

## FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

**Address All Communications to Kansas Farmer, and Not to Individuals**

Personal mail may have to be held for several days, or be delayed in forwarding, and Kansas Farmer cannot assume any responsibility for mistakes occurring thereby

**CLAIM SALE DATES.**

**Jacks and Jennets.**
March 13—G. M. Scott, Reo, Mo.
March 25, 1919—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

**Shorthorns.**
April 4—Southeastern Kansas Show and Sale at Coffeyville, Kansas.

**Holsteins.**
March 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
March 25, 1919—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association sale, Topeka. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
March 26—A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

**Hereford Cattle.**
May 12—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Draft Sale at K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

The Chester White hog sale of Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas, was held as advertised on February 27 and resulted in the disposal of thirty-six head of bred sows and bred gilts at $103. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition. The top price of $165 was paid for No. 10 in the catalog, which went to the good herd of J. L. Darst, Huron, Kansas. A large crowd of farmers and breeders was present and the sale was quick and snappy. At no time was there lack of interest. Mr. Murr owns one of the good herds of the state and every hog sold will prove a profitable investment if given proper care.

An Eastern Kansas farmer bought a registered Shorthorn heifer in 1906 and produced from her and her descendants ninety-four head in twelve years. There are many cases where the increase is as rapid as this, but as a rule the descendants become scattered and the record of increase is not kept. Two brothers in Wisconsin started in 1904 with one registered Shorthorn cow and kept a careful record of the increase and produced in yourteen years 119 head. Any farmer who will start with one or two pure-bred females and keep the female increase will in the course of four or five years have a veyr valuable herd that has cost practically nothing but their keep. The bulls which come along from year to year will sell for more money than grades will sell for and the heifers will take the place of the grades which ordinarily the farmer has been raising. The sales should be made from the grades and in a short time only pure-breds will remain on the farm. This is an easy way to get started with pure-bred Shorthorns and the profits are certain to be much larger than in raising grades. It doesn't require any better care to grow pure-bred Shorthorns than ought to be applied to the raising of grades, but the better the care the better the results with both. It is the man who cares for his stock that realizes the best results and the largest profits. Raising live stock isn't an endurance contest. It is an effort to get the largest development and profit for the amount of investment in feed and maintenance. That is why the pure-bred makes the best showing. A great many farmers seem to have the impression that pure-bred cattle are not adapted to their farm operations—that the raising of pure-bred cattle is a business entirely apart from theirs. This is a very common impression among them but it is a misconception. The fact is that every farmer who is growing cattle would find it more profitable to raise pure-bred cattle than grades. It doesn't cost any more to produce them. They do not necessarily require any more room. They increase just as rapidly as do the grades and they invariably sell for more. The interesting fact is that once a farmer becomes interested in growing pure-breds, he begins to pay more attention to their care. He takes more pride in their development and he is encouraged to do so because of the better returns that are in prospect. Raising pure-bred cattle is the farmer's business and it is a business in which he will take an increased pride and have both increased profits and happiness. The use of a good bull means cash returns to the owner and the use of good females also contributes to the bank account.

The Duroc Jersey bred sow sale of Wooddell & Danner, Winfield, Kansas, was held as advertised February 28, under unfavorable weather conditions. The offering was presented in good breeding condition and most all sold to local breeders and farmers. While no sensational prices were recorded, the averages, while seemingly low, were very satisfactory to Messrs. Wooddell & Danner. Thirty-eight head of sows and gilts were sold at an average of $70.30 with a top price of $170 for sow No. 31 in the catalog. The whole offering was deserving of more money, but the severe storm kept several breeders from attending. Those who were fortunate enough to be present bought bargains that will insure them a nice profit to the purchaser.

300 Head Choice Quality One, Two and Three-Year-Old

STEERS FOR SALE

These are the best string of steers that I have seen together for several years. Mostly white faces. They are dark reds and most all dehorned. The good kind, back, heavy bone kind. Buy some of these good cattle in town and note the difference in the gains than what you get from those light bone cattle from the Southwest. Those steers are priced to sell. If interested wire me when to expect you. Cattle located near here.

HARRY I. BALL

Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WHY NOT TRY IT?



Any farmer who raises grades would realize larger profits if he raised pure-bred Shorthorns. They don't require any more room, nor any more feed, nor any better care than the grades should have. They will be more money. Mr. Hall of Kansas purchased 34 head from a registered Shorthorn one in 13 years. Two brothers in Wisconsin produced 119 head from one in 14 years. The value counts up when you're handling pure-bloods.

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

SHORTHORNS With Quality

For Sale—Three Scotch herd bulls, royally bred and individually extra good, representing the Brawith Bud Emerald and Orange Blossom families. Also ten head of Scotch topped females bred and bred to producers. All good colors, weight from 1,250 to 1,400 pounds. Come and see me.

H. H. Holmes, Topeka, Kansas
Route 28

SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Shorthorn Bulls & Duroc Gilts

Service bulls at $125 and up to $200. Come and see them or write us your wants.
KLONDYKE VALLEY FARMS
F. C. Houghton Dunlap, 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

POLAND CHINAS

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)

OLD ORIGINAL
SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Eighty head tried sows and gilts, bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to The Cedar Row Live Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

JOHNSON'S BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd boar Over Trump No. 91515, the greatest son of Caldwell's Big Bob. A few bred sow and gilts for sale. Bred sow sale March 8.
V. O. JOHNSON - AULNE, KANSAS

Oak Grove Stock Farm Polands

The blue ribbon herd of Spotted Polands. Fall pigs sired by O and C 21th, are immuned, recorded and the very best of breeding. Also choice Barred Rock cockerels, $3 and $5 each.
E. W. SONNENMOSER - WESTON, MO.

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

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Bred gilts, tried sows, herd boar prospects. T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Missouri

ERHART'S POLAND CHINAS

Have a few bred sows and bred gilts priced reasonable. All immuned. Several fall boars ready for service. Write your wants.

A. J. ERHART & SONS
NESS CITY, KANSAS

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM

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

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS. For 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.
TROS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KAN.

J. B. PORTER & SONS, Mayetta, Kansas
Breeders of Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle

A small herd of high producing cattle, rich in blood of Gambogo, Oxford Lad, Golden Fern's Lad, Leola's Fern Lad, etc. Write for prices on young stock.

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. Write for date.
JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS

Good individuals of serviceable age, of May Royal, May Rose, Masher Sequel, Raymond of the Pines breeding. Write or come and see them. They are priced to move.
ADAMS FARM, GARLAND, MISSOURI
Twelve miles from Kansas City.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE



A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, right in price. Bred to fine rams.
Howard Chandler, Charlton, Ia.

HORSES AND MULES.



JACKS AND JENNETS
15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 3 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for early sale. Twenty good bunch for sale. Two Percheron stallions. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Some good young stallions sired by Algare and Bosquet, two great herd sires. Three young stallions are very promising and priced to sell.
D. A. HARRIS - GREAT BEND, KANSAS



PERCHERON-BELGIAN SHIRES
Registered mares bred to foal; registered and yearling fillies. Ten mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported. Inspection invited. R. F. Charles, Iowa

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

DUROC JERSEYS.

FOR SALE

20 Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts

Bred for last of March and April farrow. Priced, $40. First check gets choice. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

WOODDELL & DANNER
Winfield - - - - Kansas

Duroc Sow Bargains

Twenty-five head bred sows and gilts at $45 and $60. Send check for choice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. W. OTEY & SONS
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

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

For Sale—Herd gilts and a few young boars. Popular blood lines and good individuals. Also booking orders for spring pigs at weaning time. Priced reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
C. W. McCLASKEY GIRARD, 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

E. H. DIX & SON'S DUROCS

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

RED POLLED BULLS

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

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

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

Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale



E. P. Maggard, with the firm of Saunders & Maggard, Flemingsburg, Ky., has shipped 21 head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Johnson's Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, and they range in age from coming three to matured aged jacks; height from 14 to 16 hands. We will make prices reasonable. Anyone wanting a good jack will do well to call and see them. Barn two blocks from Santa Fe depot, one block from Interurban. Come and see me.

SAUNDERS & MAGGARD, Newton, Kansas

Annual Jack, Jennet and Stallion Sale



To Be Held in Savannah, Missouri, March 13, 1919
Consisting of twenty-four large, black, registered jacks, the best offering I have ever made; fifteen bred jennets; five Percheron stallions, weight 1,800 to 2,100 pounds. All good ones. Write for illustrated catalogs.
G. M. SCOTT - REA, MISSOURI

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN

Calves, either sex, from heavy producers, well marked, 4 to 6 weeks old, 15-16ths pure, $25 each, crated and shipped to your station. Registered and all charges paid here.
Highland View Place, Whitewater, Wis.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Looking for a bull? I can generally offer you choice of half a dozen, by two different sires. That means time and travel.
H. B. COWLES
606 Kansas Avenue Topeka, Kansas

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

Holstein Calves

Choice, beautifully marked calves from heavy milking dams, either sex. Also cows and heifers. Write
W. C. Kenyon & Sons
Holstein Stock Farms, Box 32, Elgin, Illinois

JOIN THE BUY-A-CALF MOVEMENT

We are offering high grade Holstein heifer calves, 15-16ths bred, nicely marked, by pure-bred sire and from dams that are giving from 50 to 70 pounds milk daily. We ship them all over the country. We are selling them at $30.00 each crated. Safe arrival and live stock guaranteed. We are also booking and can handle any sized order. Order from this ad.
JOHN'S STOCK FARM Watertown Wisconsin

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Bess Hells No. 144, the long distance sire of great dam, grand dam and dam's two sisters average better than 30 pounds butter in seven days. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.
W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS!

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

T. R. Maurer & Co.
EMPORIA - - - - KANSAS

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

12 Heifers and 2 Bulls, highly bred, beautifully marked and from high producing dams, at $25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write
FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, MOLTON, KANSAS
Breeders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins of unsurpassed quality.

ANGUS CATTLE

Dietrich's Aberdeen-Angus

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

Cherryvale Angus Farm

Is offering choice bulls and heifer yearling in age from 9 to 11 months. All sired by Roland L. No. 2nd.
J. W. TAYLOR
Route 8 Clay Center, Kansas

ANGUS BULLS

For Sale—Choice bred bulls from 7 months to 2-year-old herd bulls. Priced to sell. Write your wants or come and see my herd. I mean business.
FRANK OLIVIER, ETC. Danville, Kansas

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

BEEF HORNS BEEF CATTLE
H. C. LaTourette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.
HEREFORD CATTLE
F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kan.
RED POLLED CATTLE
Mahlon Greenwood, Pomona, Kansas.
POLLED DURHAMS
C. M. Albright, Lyndon, Kan.

MULEFOOT HOGS.

KNOX KNOLL MULEFOOTS

Orders now booked for February litters. Catalog and prices on request.
S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Linndale Farm Ayrshires

MARGINALIA'S BEST NO. 32752

Record 11,266 pounds milk, 414.14 pounds fat. Get this cow's son for your next herd bull. He is nearly all white and will be ready for light service in May. Also Elizabeth's Good Gift. Price, $250. We also have two yearling bulls at $100 each.
JOHN LINN & SON - Kansas
Manhattan

# E. S. Engle & Son's Seventh Public Sale at Abilene, Kansas, Wednesday, March 12, 1919

**RAIN OR SHINE**

**One and One-Half Miles West of Town**

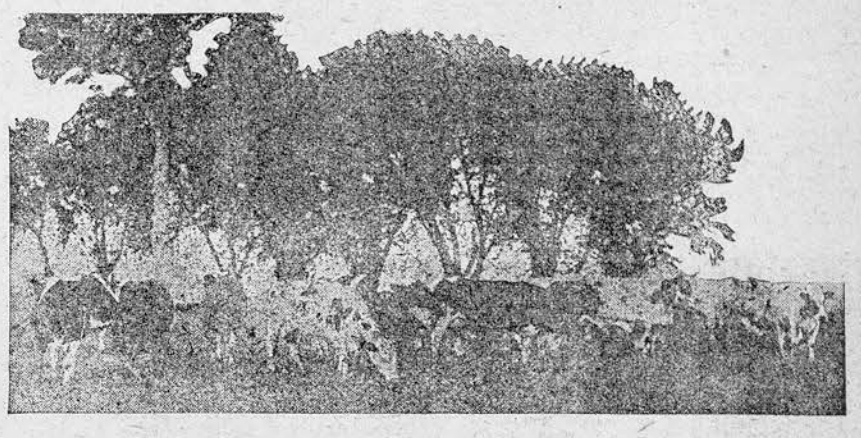
## One Hundred and Ten Choice Holsteins

**SELECTED FROM OUR TWO HERDS**

This offering consists of thirty registered pure-breds, including ten fine young cows, some with seven-day records, some with ten months and yearly semi-official records; ten registered heifers from A. R. O. dams and five fine heifer calves; several well-bred young bulls from dams up to 22 pounds butter per week.

Eighty high grade cows and heifers, twenty in milk now with first and second calves, all tested in county testing association. Forty heavy and near springers in fine condition for spring and summer milkers. Twenty yearlings and heifer calves.

All stock old enough is tuberculin tested and sold to be right. We have bred Holsteins since 1908. We have been members of the first testing association in Kansas since 1913.



Ask for catalog and mention this paper.

**W. H. Mott, Pedigree Man**

**Auctioneers—J. T. McCullough and Others.**

# Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association Annual Sale

## Tuesday, March 25, Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion, Topeka, Kansas

## 80 Strictly Choice Representatives of the Breed

**Every animal in this sale has been passed upon by an expert judge from the Dairy Department of our Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and only cattle that meet his requirements are entered in the sale.**

The outstanding offerings of this sale consist of over thirty cows and heifers with A. R. O. records, twenty daughters of 30-pound bulls, thirty cows and heifers bred to 30-pound bulls, a bull from a 34-pound cow, one from a 27-pound cow, and five other bulls from dams whose records run from 23 to 26 pounds. Every bull an excellent individual and the most attractive lot of young herd sires ever offered in any sale ring in this state.

In addition to these attractions will be daughters of Lakeside King Segis Albin De Kol, daughters of King Walker and of Canary Butter Boy King and grand daughters of King of the Pontiacs, King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Pontiac Korndyke, Sir Rag Apple Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke the Eighth, and Colantha Johanna Lad.

**THE FOLLOWING BREEDERS ARE THE CONSIGNORS:**

Smith & Hughes, Topeka, Kansas
Sam Carpenter, Jr., Oswego, Kansas
Holston & Son, Topeka, Kansas
W. R. Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kansas
M. W. Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kansas
G. Regier, Whitewater, Kansas
Harry Mollhagen, Bushton, Kansas
C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kansas
R. E. Steuwe, Alma, Kansas
Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas
Frank J. Searle, Lawrence, Kansas
Louis Rohlfing, Lawrence, Kansas
Girod & Robinson, Towanda, Kansas
Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Coleman & Son, Denison, Kansas
A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kansas
J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kansas
W. J. O'Brien, Tonganoxie, Kansas
Geo. E. Schroeder, Frederick, Kansas
H. D. Burger, Seneca, Kansas
Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kansas

NOTE.—The annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association will be held at the Commercial Club Rooms at Topeka, Kansas, on the afternoon of March 24. The Commercial Club of Topeka will give a banquet to all members of the association and visitors on the evening of the 24th, and an unusual program has been provided for your entertainment.

For catalog of this great sale, write today to W. H. MOTT, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas.

**On March 26, A. B. WILCOX & SONS will sell 75 head of Pure-bred Holsteins at the same place. Arrange to attend both sales.**

The management wishes to know the source of all inquiries, so kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

# A. B. WILCOX & SON'S HOLSTEIN SALE

**Seventy-eight Head of Pure-Bred Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle will be sold at the Fair Grounds Pavilion on**

## Wednesday, March 26, at Topeka, Kansas

**This herd was bred and developed at the old farm at** Abilene, Kansas, during the last eight years, and from the best families of the Holstein breed that we could procure. These cattle are all Kansas bred, and are therefore strong, robust and healthy.

**Forty cows and heifers bred to Superba, our present herd** sire, a splendid son of Rag Apple Korndyke the Eighth. His dam and sire's dam average 33.71 pounds of butter and 601.55 pounds of milk in seven days and his six nearest dams average 33.66 pounds of butter and 539.9 pounds of milk in seven days. Many of these cows will be fresh by sale day.

**Twenty calves, grand sons and grand daughters of Rag** Apple Korndyke the Eighth, one daughter of King Pontiac Konigen, the 37-pound son of King of the Pontiacs. Two sisters of Niva Kalmuck, the 45-pound Nebraska champion, and their offspring. Nineteen daughters of Prince Woodcrest Green, our senior herd sire, whose dam's record is 29.93 pounds of butter in seven days and 106 pounds of milk per day. The dam's dam at ten years of age was excelled by only one cow over ten years old.

**Five young bulls ready for service.**

**J. M. Chestnut & Sons, of Denison, Kansas, will consign six very desirable cows and two excellent bulls.**

Write today for catalog to

## W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas, Sales Manager

**The Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association Sale of eighty head of choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle will be held the day before this sale at the same place at Topeka, Kansas. Come prepared to attend both sales.**

**A. B. WILCOX & SON, Owners, Route 7, Topeka, Kansas**

## *FARM AND HERD.*

The Duroc Jersey sale of John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kansas, February 26, resulted in the disposal of fifty head of bred sows and bred gilts at an average of $110.10. The top price of $245 was paid for No. 3 in the catalog. No sensational prices were recorded, yet the averages were very fair and low enough to permit of liberal investments in this class of breeding stock. The breeding of the premier boar, Model Alley, was a strong factor in attracting representative breeders from a distance. The total results were very satisfactory to Mr. Petford, who owns one of the good herds of Durocs in Kansas.

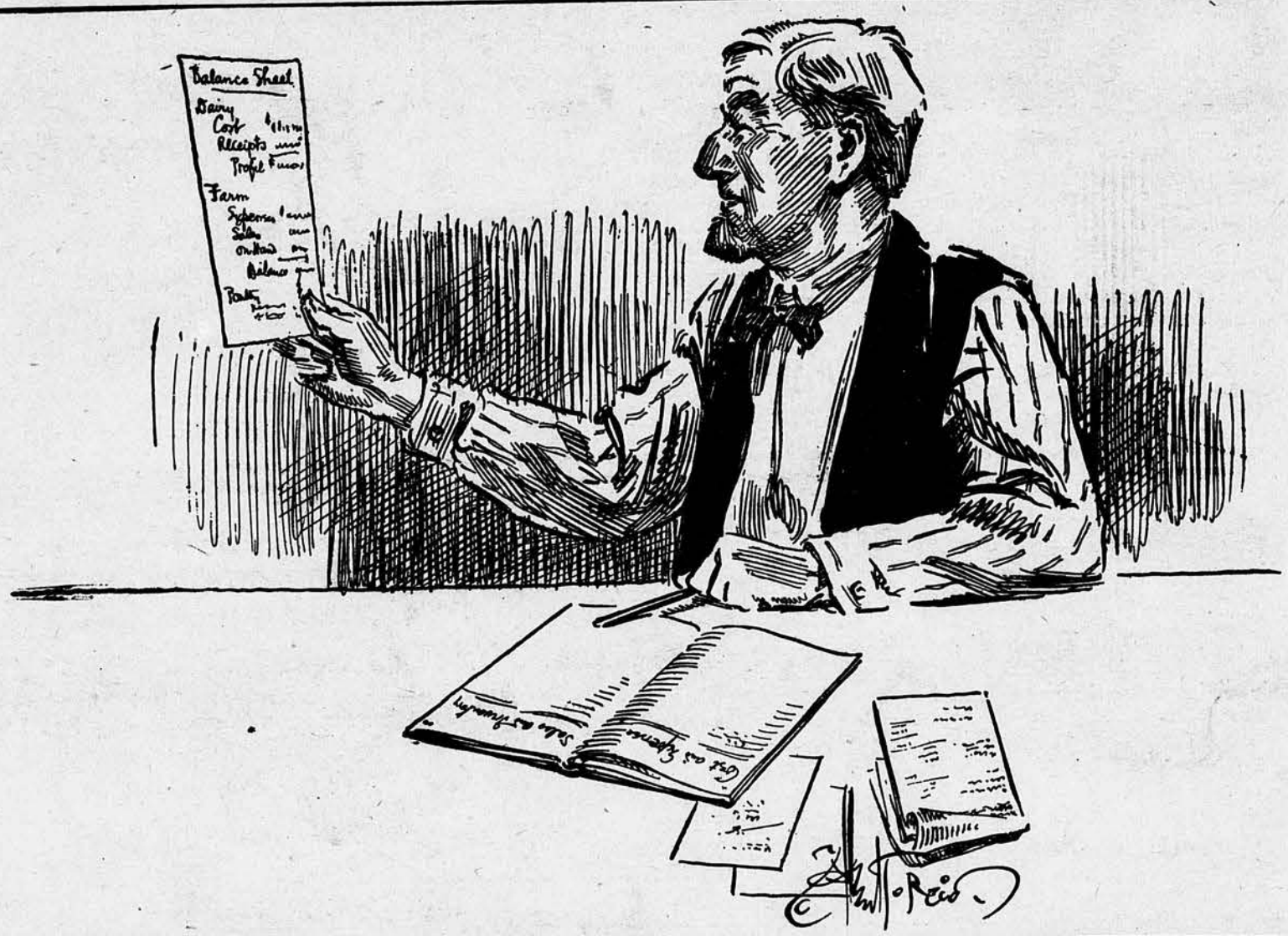
The Poland China sale of bred sows and bred gilts of Clarence Dean was held at Weston, Missouri, on February 25, and resulted in the disposal of fifty head of sows and gilts at an average of $103. The top price of $255 was paid for No. 1 in the catalog, which went to D. C. Lamar, Weston, Missouri. This sow should have sold for more money. She raised seventeen pigs last year and was due to farrow another litter March 8, by Dean's Big Timm. Two of her yearling gilts sold in the sale for $215, both going to W. G. Allen, De Kalb, Missouri. The prices ranged very even. No sensational prices were recorded but the averages were very fair. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition.

C. W. McCampbell of the Animal Husbandry Department, Kansas Agricultural College, announces May 12 as the date of the Kansas Hereford Cattle Breeders' draft sale. The sale will be held at the Agricultural College, Manhattan, and the offering will be carefully selected and will be one of the choice offerings of Hereford breeding stock that will be sold this spring;

The dispersion sale of Holstein cattle held at Waterloo, Iowa, February 25, by C. S. Mulks and G. E. Moore, was one of the record-breaking sales. The sale totaled over $100,000. The top of the sale was $8,100 for Mr. Mulks' herd bull. His junior sire brought $6,500. Mr. Mulks paid $5,000 last June and it is another illustration that it pays to buy a good sire.

# 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 valuable 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.

## OUR OFFER

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.

**ORDER BLANK**

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.

Name..... R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....