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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement  of the Farm and Home

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SOLVING TENANCY PROBLEMS

Establish Local Credit Unions to Make Loans on Second Mortgages

By Theodore Macklin, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Kansas Agricultural College

IN SPITE of the fact that soil fertility has been greatly depleted during the first great stage of American agriculture, it is important to note that most of the farmers were the owners of the land they cultivated during this period. Land ownership by the actual operators of farms has been repeatedly recognized as the fundamental basis of that type of independent life and institutions so often called typically American and standing as the foundation of our new world democracy.

American rural life is threatened with the evils that come from increasing that class of farmers for whom home ownership is not only out of the question, but to whom the most approved types and systems of farming are virtually impossible. Unless action is taken to arouse interest in workable plans for centralizing tenancy evils, doing away with the underlying causes for the increase in such types of tenancy as are harmful to the individual and the community, future generations must pay the penalty.

Evils of Tenancy

Just what are the evils of tenancy? What are the consequences of a failure to solve tenancy problems? In comparison with the opportunities which farm owners can profitably develop, the farm tenant is obliged to follow a system which results in a turnover of his business within the year. The results of such a system are obvious to anyone who has talked with any great number of tenants or with a similar number of owners who have been associated in one way or another with tenants. Benjamin Franklin said, "Two moves are as bad as a fire." In practice, farm tenants believe this statement. Investment in an expensive herd of dairy or beef cattle is not apt to be sufficiently profitable to justify the tenant either making it or in appealing to a bank or money lender for support in such a venture. The risk of being obliged to leave at the end of the year, either because of a sale of the farm he is renting or because the owner or his son is now ready to resume operations, or for other reasons, compels the tenant to wonder what the chance will be to find another farm properly equipped with buildings for the profitable development and maintenance of his live stock. All too often the move of this sort absorbs all of the profits made from the herd during a previous period of continuous farming on one place. Those who have shifted very much are not likely to have the credit connections by which they could then think of investing in live stock. As a result crop farming is the rule and soil fertility is diligently mined, with the effect in running down the productivity of the region and in diluting the community interest.

Comparing tenants as a class with farm owners, it is found that a considerable portion of the tenants are not in any sense interested in good roads, better schools, farmers' co-operative and other marketing organizations, rural churches, nor any of the improvements rural communities which have an ultimate effect in raising the land value. The reason for this lack of interest on the part of tenants is a normal one. Only the owner of property thus in-

creased in value is benefited by the rise, for he is substantially the only one who will be associated with the land long enough to reap the reward which improvements are bound to bring in the way of increased profits. Community interest and good citizenship are definitely tied up with one's permanency in a given region. The tenant who flits about—and far too many of them have to move—can in no way be expected to exhibit a local interest, and without it his value to the community is negligible. So far as community progress is concerned, the only thing to do is to promote such an environment and such opportunities in the region that a more efficient man will come in and by competition shove the inefficient man out of place and utilize the farm as its owner.

Causes of Tenancy

In order to know how to promote ownership one must first arrive at con-

clusions regarding the causes of tenancy. In the main there are three causes for tenancy of the sort which produces undesirable results. The first cause is found in certain features of land ownership. For example, the retiring farmer who reasonably desires to have his income assured to him, knowing of no other form of safe investment than the land which he has owned these many years, naturally is keen to have the place worked by a tenant who can pay him a rental. This arrangement on the surface would seem to be ideal. Under conditions which lead to the eventual ownership of the place by the man who for a time farms it as the tenant, such a partnership works to the satisfaction of both parties; but more often, because the retired farmer knows of no other safe investment for the sale price of his farm, he refuses to enter into a deal for the transfer or sale of

the place. As a result of his desire to own and still rent the place and the desire of some young man to farm, there is created the duplicating demand for land, which contributes among other things to a sale value for farm land considerably in excess of its real value for farming purposes alone. As more farmers retire and the number of young men who would like to farm constantly increases more rapidly than the increase in new farms and the old ones which are made available for use by renters, there comes the time when retired farmers and other investors from urban centers push the values so high that the operators of the farms have increasing difficulty in making enough from their farming to pay the price for becoming owners. A force which further complicates the problem is that of speculation or the desire to receive the annual increase in value which the land has yielded in the past. These different uses for land have created a sale value which often greatly exceeds the value for farming purposes alone, and the net result is to retard farmers in their rise to ownership or else prevent them from ever becoming owners.

If the owners of land are to be induced to relieve the artificial demand with a view to promoting ownership by the operators, there will presumably need to be either a widespread propaganda of education regarding the safety of federal farm loan bonds or some other sane and reasonable investment, or else there will need to be applied a universal system of land tax accompanied by a complete reassessment of the lands of the state. A land valuation system will need to be created which will give the individual as well as the state mutual responsibilities in creating the valuation on arriving at the acceptable figure. The New Zealand method is to require the owner to make his valuation for tax purposes subject to revision upward by the state department for approval of the owner. In case the owner makes a low valuation for the purpose of evading taxation, the government is authorized to purchase the property at the valuation given by the owner plus 10 per cent. The general result of the scheme has been the valuation of land at practically its worth for farming purposes. With these values as the basis, there are flat land taxes for all land values, additional graduated land taxes for owners of lands which mount upward in aggregate value, and finally there are absentee land taxes, both flat and graduated, which are double the rate for citizens who live in the state.

The second main cause for tenancy is found in the incapacity of some farmers, whether tenants or owners, to make profits from their operations. Many an inefficient farmer has lost his farm by mortgages which he could never pay off, although most farmers are continually using mortgage credit successfully for increasing the profits of farming and buying more land with the proceeds. The man who is relegated to the position of a permanent tenant by virtue of his incapacity for intelligent and profitable management of a farm certainly is beyond the realm of help, either from a fellow farmer or from a community. He is doubtless a misfit.

(Continued on Page Seven)

IHAVE seen the tide of socialism driven by clever German propaganda rise and break three times in France since I have been over there, and every time it broke against the land owners. If France had been in the condition of Kansas, the result might have been different. In France 90 per cent of the farmers own the land they till. In Kansas the percentage has fallen to 50 per cent. Five million men in the French Republic own farms of from five to fifty acres and make a very good living upon them. I do not believe we could do quite that well in America, but I do believe if we had more farms of from twenty-five to eighty acres in size we would be a happier and more prosperous state than we are now.

In England when the war opened they had great deer parks and game preserves for the rich and not enough land for the poor. The poor people said: "We will fight the war on the condition that when the war is over the land shall be occupied by agriculture." The wise premier replied, "Stand by us and when the war is over you will get a square deal." Today they are advocating a plan to buy from the rich the land they do not cultivate and sell it on easy terms in small holdings to people who want to use it. Ireland was until a few years ago owned by 700 absentee landlords, and the people broke the collectors' heads when they came for the rent. Today, as a result of the adoption of a wise land policy, more than 8,000 people own what 700 once had. In Denmark a few hundred people once owned all the farms. Today over 90 per cent of the farms of Denmark are owned by people who till those farms, and Denmark is the only agricultural country in the world where the farming population is increasing.

Canada has just passed a law providing that every soldier is to have 200 acres of land and a loan of \$2,500 in cash, without interest, to enable him to get started. I feel certain that in ten years we will see a great agricultural Canada as a result of this very constructive action on the part of the Canadian government. The men who are today fighting against the provision to extend some aid to our returning soldiers who want to come back to Kansas and go on farms which they can own will have to answer to these boys when they get back.

We can build a leadership against farm tenantry in Kansas just as valuable to the rest of the country as the leadership we once established in prohibition. This is not only an economic issue; it is a moral issue. Men talk about Bolshevism. You can fight this only in one way. Let the man own his home. When a man builds his own home, he loves it. Build this agricultural country out of farmers who own and love their homes and we need not fear social unrest in any form.—HENRY J. ALLEN.

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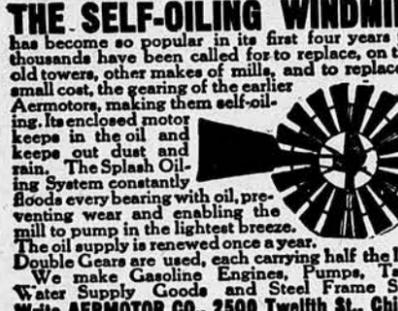
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MECHANICS ON THE FARM

Items of Interest About Automobiles, Engines, Tractors and Motorcycles

Trucks on General Farm

A PRELIMINARY study toward determining whether or not a motor truck as part of the farm equipment would be profitable in the corn belt states, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicates that under present conditions the purchase of a truck is not warranted on the ordinary grain and live stock farm. Only as it makes possible the elimination of some horses is the practice profitable. On 200 farms stocked, ranging in size from 100 acres to nearly a section, one man and team do all the hauling necessary to market produce in thirty days and the work is so distributed throughout the year that the use of the truck would not make possible the sale of any horses. Farmers within reach by motor truck of large cities where better prices obtain for live stock and possibly grain might be justified in buying a truck, but even in such cases it is probable that hiring the hauling done by a custom truck owner would be more economical. With regard to truck farms, the situation is somewhat different. Where produce is taken to market on an average of two or three times a week throughout the year, the use of a truck makes it possible to get on with fewer horses. This makes the use of a truck more desirable than on general farms.

A Successful Experiment

Men trained along mechanical lines were in active demand in the various branches of the army during the world war. The technical colleges all over the country took an active part in giving intensive work designed to fit men quickly for the war demands. The Agricultural College of Kansas was most active in this work. When the armistice was signed President Jardine, Dean Potter and others in authority decided that the experiences gained in training men for war should be applied in giving them intensive training for the pursuits of peace. Since January 1 about 500 men have been given such training in courses related to engineering, and the results indicate that the industrial opportunities are just as effective as the war incentive in making intensive instruction practical. It was decided to continue instruction in the special intensive courses for automobile mechanics, tractor operators, blacksmiths, carpenters, foundry men and machinists.

A student can enroll for any of the courses on the first Monday of the month from September to May. The length of time he will remain will depend upon his previous training and experience. A brief outline of the courses given with the equipment will be of general interest.

The course in automobiles includes a thorough study of the construction and assembly of four, six and eight-cylinder engines; the operation, testing and adjustment of these engines; electric ignition, starting, and lighting systems; the automobile chassis, including transmission systems and differentials; tire repairs; general repairing, overhauling and operation of automobiles; and sufficient shop work to enable the student to make essential repairs.

Extensive equipment is available, including many types of cars and engines, machine tool tire repair equipment, and electrical equipment. All grades of work will be given; the garage mechanic may supplement his knowledge with advanced and specialized work, or the amateur may begin at the bottom and obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the whole field.

The tractor course covers thoroughly the construction, operation and adjustment of all kinds of tractors and their equipment; stationary gas engines; power farm machinery, including tractor hitches; shop work.

About twenty tractors and thirty-five stationary gas engines are available for the laboratory work in this course, besides great numbers of smaller items of equipment in the way of magnetos, carburetors, and other attachments.

A practical study of general carpenter work is given, including the use of carpenter's tools, reading of drawings and blue prints, hand work and ma-

chine work, framing, building construction, and form building for concrete.

The course in machine tool work is designed to meet the demands of those who must prepare themselves in a short time for this line of work. The work is suited to the needs of the individual student. The entire machine shop of the college is available for this course, which includes a thorough training in the manipulation of lathes, planers, drill presses, boring mills, shapers, and screw machines.

In order to enable the student to become familiar with both tools and shop processes, the construction of standard gasoline engines and wood lathes is followed from the machining of the rough castings to the assembly of finished parts. Students may in this way make their own engines and lathes.

The course in foundry practice is intended to train practical molders, and includes bench molding with a great variety of patterns, experience with different kinds of sands and facings; open sand work, sweep molding, machine molding, core making, setting of cores, gates and risers, different methods of venting; also general foundry practice.

In blacksmithing a practical course is given in forging operations, such as drawing, melding, bending, twisting, punching, care of forge fire; the making of various tools such as punches, chisels, drills, scrapers, hammers; hardening, tempering, annealing, case and pack hardening, tool forging, oxyacetylene and thermit processes of welding.

A student entering any branch will devote his entire attention to the work in which he is most interested or for which he is the best prepared. He will be given practical instruction by efficient teachers, completely mastering each step before proceeding to the next. He will work with the machines themselves, studying the construction, operation, and adjustment of every part until he thoroughly understands it. The courses are so arranged that the student will have much individual attention from the instructor, though the development of initiative will not be neglected.

Grinding Engine Valves

To grind valves use a paste of fine emery dust and oil. Apply some of this to the valve seat, put the valve in place, and revolve it about half way around and then back with a carpenter's brace. Repeat this eight or ten times. Raise the valve off the seat and give it part of a turn. Let it drop back on its seat, then repeat the same motion with the brace as before. Do this until a continuous contact is shown around the valve seat. Clean the valve seat and valve stem with gasoline.

The tractor does not have to stop at the end of the row to rest.

If the tractor will reduce the number of work horses needed so that the expense of keeping them is lowered sufficiently to offset the expense of the tractor, its purchase is justified. Some farm work needs to be done quickly and within certain dates, such as early deep plowing for wheat. Wheat seeded on such plowing is usually more profitable than that seeded on later plowing. If a tractor will make it possible to do this where it cannot be done with the farm work horses, the increased returns may be sufficient to offset the expense of the tractor and justify its purchase. —W. E. GRIMES, Kansas Agricultural College.

Every man's powers have relation to some kind of work, and whenever he finds the work which he can do best—that to which his powers are best adapted—he finds that which will give him the best development, and that by which he can best build up, or make, his manhood.—J. G. HOLLAND.

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HAYS CATTLE EXPERIMENTS

In the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station farm Kansas lays claim to the largest experiment station in the world. Including leased land, the operations of this experiment station cover over five thousand acres. The large amount of land available makes it possible to carry on extensive investigations in the handling of beef cattle. About six hundred head are on the station farm at the present time, 356 of them being in experimental lots.

Experiments of vital interest are being conducted in connection with the various problems of beef production in Western Kansas. A study in the development of feeding heifers has been under way for several years. Under ordinary range conditions heifers are almost sure to bring their first calves young and too thin because of the feed limitations of the winter season the early calving heifers are apt to be undersized as mature cows. In the fall of 1915 eighty heifer calves were started in on this test. The purpose in brief is to find whether feeding heifers a liberal ration during the winter season it will be possible to overcome the tendency to dwarf them in size as they develop into mature cows. It is also important to know what will be the results as to the type and quality of calves produced from breeding at different ages.

These eighty heifer calves were divided into two groups, one getting very liberal rations during the winter season and the other group getting rather scant rations, such as any ordinary ranchman might feed. In other words, they were "roughed" through the winter without grain. Half of the heifers in each group were bred to calve at two years of age and the remainder carried one year longer. This spring the early bred heifers will be dropping their third calves and the heifers calving the first time three years of age will be dropping their second calves. It appeared at the annual round-up held on the station farm last April that heifers liberally fed during the wintering period could calve at two years of age without being retarded in their development. The final result from the standpoint of economy of the kind of calves produced was still an open question. Another year has passed and the heifers are now mature cows. Some interesting developments have taken place during the year just past. We will leave all comment, however, on the past season's results until after the usual meeting at the station which will take place April 12.

This matter of handling beef bred heifers under range conditions as they are developing into breeding cows is an important one and the results will be of great value to cattlemen generally. The Kansas Live Stock Association by resolution passed at its recent meeting in Hutchinson, highly commended the work with these cattle and urged the attendance of its members at the April 12 round-up meeting.

The above is only one of a number of experiments of great interest to cattle growers. The possible relation of cottonseed meal to beef production is under observation. Some experiments have been taken in the past year but now a definite experiment is being run in a way which is to continue five years. It involves four lots of cows. In winter rations they are fed the following: Lot 1, silage and two pounds of cottonseed meal; Lot 2, silage and two pounds of linseed oil meal; Lot 3, silage and two pounds of linseed oil meal; Lot 4, dry fodder and two pounds of cottonseed meal. Cows that did not abort the year before are being used, and each year fresh lots will be made up in which there will be no cows that aborted the previous year.

A comparison of cane silage and cane under feeding is being made on the acre basis. In a large measured field of cane alternate ten-row plots were put into silo and into the shock—ten rows in silo and ten rows in the shock, and on across the whole field. A bunch

of cows has been fed the silage from this field at the rate of about twenty-five pounds a day and two pounds of cottonseed meal to each cow. Another bunch of cows has been fed the fodder from the field, with cottonseed meal, the aim being to feed enough fodder so that the cows will be kept as nearly as possible in the same condition as the silage-fed cows. All fodder and all silage has been weighed. It will be a most suggestive object lesson to compare the results of these two methods of handling feed.

The coming meeting is the sixth to be held, and each year the interest has been increasing. We have received no details as to the program, but we know that all the experiments will be so charted and labeled that visitors can get the lessons of each test by simply passing from yard to yard.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Only three constitutional amendments can be proposed and referred to popular vote by a Kansas legislature. As the present session draws to a close the three to be submitted at the general election in 1920 have finally passed both houses. The good roads resolution has for its purpose the granting of the right to the state to co-operate in building roads, but still prohibits the state from carrying on any other form of public improvements. The present constitution prohibits the state from engaging in any form of public improvements. The proposed amendment is retroactive, permitting reimbursement by the state of the cost of permanent roads constructed after March 1, 1919, up to 25 per cent and not exceeding \$10,000 per mile and for not more than a hundred miles in any one county, excepting in counties having an assessed valuation of \$100,000,000, where the maximum is 150 miles. Without such an amendment to our constitution the building of hard-surfaced roads will be greatly handicapped. There can be no serious objection to this amendment from any source.

The land tenantry amendment proposes to permit the state to furnish financial aid to soldiers and other worthy persons in acquiring farm homes. There has been a great deal of argument over this resolution and it has been pronounced by many as most visionary. Some of those who voted for it in amended form in both the House and the Senate did so with the expectation that it would be defeated when submitted for approval at the general election. The tenantry question is a live one and we believe should be studied and discussed all over the state. We would suggest a careful reading of the article on the front page of this issue by Prof. Theodore Macklin, head of the agricultural economics department of our agricultural college.

The third resolution to be submitted for ratification has to do with the classification of property for taxation purposes. It has been claimed by some that 78 per cent of the taxes of Kansas are paid by farmers. If this is true, agriculture is bearing more than its just share of our taxation burdens. We have now much intangible property in the state, and it is difficult to get at this intangible property in distributing the burdens of taxation. This is the class of property which is probably not bearing its just share of taxes. We believe this resolution offers more opportunities for overcoming the evils of farm tenantry and increasing the number of owner-titled farms than the one designed to offer direct financial assistance through the state. There has been a fear of giving the legislature power to classify property for taxation. We believe this fear is without foundation in fact. Agricultural interests dominate our legislature or easily can control by doing a little more team work. In view of this fact it would seem that there is little danger of a Kansas legislature doing anything that would shift additional taxation to the farming classes. This

resolution is well worthy of the most careful consideration.

We should not go to the polls in November, 1920, without having a full understanding of the purpose of the proposed amendment and its relationship to the tax problem. Taxation questions are by no means simple. We are too prone to let matters drift and make no study of the intricate principles involved, and then when we come to pay our taxes or perhaps when the legislature is making some necessary appropriations we raise a howl about increasing taxes. Taxes are necessary burdens coincident with progress in the scale of civilization. There is no dodging them, but we should insist on a just distribution of the burden. We believe this amendment for the classification of property for taxation purposes should be ratified, and we trust that it will be given the fullest consideration all over the state. We will gladly open the columns of KANSAS FARMER for any honest expression of opinion on this or any other subject pertaining to problems of special interest to our readers.

HOG PRICES GO UP

Last week hog prices at the Kansas City market registered a net gain of from 75 to 90 cents a hundred. On Thursday the top was \$19.40, the highest price since last October and fully \$2 above the February level when federal control was in full operation. It is evident the market is being made by a strong demand for pork and pork products. Both shippers and packers are in need of stock hogs, and it would seem that the release of federal control can work no injustice to those who still have hogs of last season's farrow to market.

Pork prices may go so high as to bring a real hardship to consumers and already it is rumored that Food Administration officials and packers are discussing the question of fixing a maximum hog price in the interests of both consumers and producers. The vicious activities of eastern speculators in meat were discussed at the conference between producers and packers in Chicago last week. Packers contend that the exorbitant prices of which consumers complain are largely chargeable to the profiteering of the speculators and retail profiteers.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE REPORT

On page eight of this issue appears the authorized statement reporting the results of the conference between representatives of organized live stock producers and the packers which was held at Chicago last week. This meeting gives promise of being an epoch-making event in the development of the great live-stock industry of this country. The tentative agreement as outlined in the authorized statement furnishes the basis at least for the creation of machinery that will bring about a closer co-operation between the producers and the packing industry which stands between producers and consumers. The plan, while a tentative one only, was agreed to by the live-stock men in the conference and it is now submitted for the free discussion of the organizations and everyone interested in the production of live stock. Do not fail to read carefully the report of this conference found on page eight of this issue.

DOCTOR DYKSTRA PROMOTED

The appointment of Dr. R. R. Dykstra to head the department of veterinary medicine at our agricultural college will be widely approved. He has been a member of the faculty of that department for eight years, his work having been largely in the field of surgery. He has been highly successful in practical surgical work and is offering a series of strong courses in his chosen field. He is well known to KANSAS FARMER readers through his answers to veterinary questions. The position to which he has been appointed has been vacant for some time, or since the resignation of Dr. F.

S. Schoenleber. Doctor Dykstra during this period has demonstrated his ability as an executive in directing and carrying on most successfully the work of the department under the more or less difficult arrangement of "acting head."

Doctor Dykstra received his degree of doctor of veterinary medicine at the Iowa State College and served for six years following as assistant professor in that institution. After two years in the service of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture, he came to the Kansas Agricultural College. For the year 1917-1918 he was president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association. He has the unanimous support of every member of his department and we feel sure this important department of our agricultural college work will be well handled under his leadership.

FARMERS AND BIG BUSINESS

Farmers usually use the term "big business" to describe great combinations of capital which are seeking to deprive them of just rewards for their toil. The Farmers' Union of Kansas has been developing its activities on the theory that there is no bigger business than farming and the way to fight the kind of big business seeking to prey upon the farmer is to use the weapon of business organization. This policy is in direct opposition to the one proposing to regulate all evils through politics and the state. North Dakota is at present conducting a most interesting experiment along the line of letting the state run practically everything. Here in Kansas, however, the Farmers' Union, one of the strongest organizations of farmers in the state, has just established a state co-operative brokerage business at Salina. The association will be composed of the 275 Farmers' Union Co-operative Elevator Associations in the state and will handle all their business. These elevators control fully 50 per cent of the wheat of Kansas, and the Association expects to have all the details worked out and be ready to handle the 1919 wheat crop. The wheat seeded in Kansas is in excess of eleven million acres and the crop gives promise of being 187,000,000 bushels. At the Salina meeting of the jobbing association of the union a resolution was passed favoring the establishment of a flour milling business also.

Planting time will soon be here. How about the seed you will put into the ground? Will it germinate? Is it pure and free from injurious weed seeds? We would call attention to the fact that the seed testing laboratory at the agricultural college is again ready to test samples of seed free of charge. If you have any doubt about the seed you have or the seed you are about to buy, send in samples and you will get a report showing the percentage of germination and also the percentage of the various weed seeds in the sample. Last year owing to the extensive seed-testing and distributing campaign conducted all over the state, the testing laboratory was almost swamped. It had to expand so rapidly that there was no time for systematizing the machinery and some mistakes were made. With the experience of last season to guide, it should be possible to handle large numbers of samples with a minimum of mistakes.

If the prospective home orchardist prepares the soil where his fruits are to stand as thoroughly as he does his garden before planting vegetable seeds, the subsequent rapid growth of his fruit trees will amply repay him.

The bean family is an old friend of man. The ancient Roman family name Fabius is derived from a word meaning bean. Adopt a Fabian policy and plant beans. No other vegetable is more sure to give returns.

Other men's mistakes we call sins—our own we call experience.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

THIS is the average pasture so unproductive of grasses and clovers? Why do they grow little but weeds? Principally because we have been thinking of pastures as improving year by year, just because they were pastures. We have failed to consider that, as long as a pasture is productive, plant food is being sold off in milk or meat. It is only when pastures get to the stage where they produce nothing that they lose no fertility—because then they have little left to lose.

We believe that for the right treatment there is no farm crop that will respond with as big return as will the pasture. Probably not even a minute fraction of 1 per cent of our pasture has ever received fertilizer of any kind.

It will pay you to feed the pastures, for unless something is done to keep up their fertility, they will soon cease to produce anything but weeds.

Spring Grains for West

Early spring grains are often looked to as a means of getting some farm-grown feed early in the season or possibly an early cash crop. In Western Kansas good judgment should be used in the matter of putting out early spring grain. A summary of a bulletin just sent to press by the Fort Hays Experiment Station offers some helpful suggestions that will be of interest to farmers of the western portion of the state. It states that spring wheat cannot be recommended for use on Western Kansas farms outside a limited area in the northwest corner of the state.

Barley and oats may be grown with some success in Western Kansas in the years when there is an abundance of moisture in the soil at seeding time.

Barley and oats should be seeded on the first warm days of spring. They should not be seeded so early as to be in danger of severe freezing.

Barley and oats may be used to follow corn or sorghum in a rotation.

The fact that barley and oats produce a satisfactory yield following corn and sorghum offers a practical means of changing a field from sorghum to winter wheat by growing a crop of barley or oats between the sorghum and winter wheat.

Because of the comparatively small cost of seed-bed preparation, seeding in corn or sorghum stubble is the most profitable method of growing the spring small grains.

Kafir and Fertility

The effect of soil fertility upon the maturity and yield of kafir in Southeast Kansas is pointed out by J. E. Payne, of Parsons. He refers to incidents which have come under his observation. Carl Payne, a farmer living near Fontana, used ninety pounds of a phosphate fertilizer per acre last year on a field of kafir. That field ripened a good crop of seed, while the fields near by which were planted to the same variety matured very little seed.

Last year A. L. Pickrell, of Leon, planted kafir on land which had been in alfalfa for several years. The kafir planted after alfalfa matured well, while neighboring fields that had been planted to kafir several years ripened but little seed.

A farmer near Fern, about three miles southeast of Dennis, planted kafir on land which had not been farmed for two years but had been allowed to go to weeds. On this land the kafir matured well, while near-by fields which had been cropped continuously ripened very little seed.

Is it new varieties of kafir, or renewed fertility, which is needed?

Begin Fight on Garden Pests

Insects and pests innumerable destroy and injure the products we try to grow in our gardens. To beat these enemies we must wage a continual warfare. It is sometimes most discouraging, but vigilance will win. The gardening season is now on. What should be done at this time to protect gardens from insect depredations? "Clean up" is the answer given by E. G. Kelly, the "bug man" of the extension division of the agricultural college, in a recent leaflet on various horticultural problems.

"Plant lice laid their eggs on cabbage,

beet, turnip and radish stems and stems of other plants last fall. They are on these plants now—the old plants should be burned.

"Cutworms are under the trash in the garden, at the edges and even outside the garden. Where trash and weeds have accumulated, rake, clean, and burn.

"Cabbage worms are on the old cabbage butts, weeds, and rubbish—pile and burn them.

"Potato stalk borers are passing the winter in the egg stage on the stems of grasses and weeds in and near the garden. Clean up and burn.

"Cucumber beetles are under the old, dry melon and cucumber vines and other suitable rubbish; clean up.

"Squash bugs are hidden under squash and pumpkin vines, and other rubbish in and near the garden.

"Jassids, or leaf hoppers, are very injurious to garden truck, especially to potatoes, causing tip burn; they are under leaves and rubbish of all kinds in and near the garden.

"Flea beetles are in the same place as the cucumber beetles—treat same.

"Clean up—burn everything that cannot be plowed under deeply. If the garden was not plowed last fall, get it done as early this spring as soil will permit."

Grange Legislation Notes

The 1919 session of the legislature has endorsed the tenant program of Governor Allen, but many senators and representatives who voted for the measure claim that they intend to work against it in the campaign. The Grange has not passed upon this proposition, but it is one for the serious reflection of the farmers and should not be considered with patriotic hurrah but as an economic problem that can stand the acid test of time. This is purely a farm problem and let us consider it as such.

The commission merchants law has been hanging close to the danger point all this session of the legislature. A proposed amendment to the law to eliminate certain grain dealers from its provisions was beaten in the agricultural committee of the house, but the senate passed a companion bill with the same amendment. While some of the members were off guard a vote was taken on this bill, thirty voting for it and none against it. It then appeared in the judiciary committee of the house, and was silently stealing its way back into the house with a fair chance of living. The agricultural committee of the house asked for the bill to be referred, which was granted, and the bill now lies gasping in the arms of this committee and there is no doubt

but it will be peacefully laid away.

The impression is given out by those in authority that the federal road fund from the government must all be taken up by June 30, 1919, or none of it will be given the state. State Master Needham wrote the federal authorities concerning this and the department assured him that the fund is available until June 30, 1920, and that any part of the fund properly applied for will be given for Kansas roads.

The above, with the recent ruling of the department distributing state aid funds for roads that the money will be available for dirt and gravel roads, will be a stimulus to good road work of the state. The U. S. Government also proposes to go fifty-fifty with the state. Work patiently and the Grange plan of market roads will be the one that will prevail.

The bill strengthening the anti-discrimination measure is resting peacefully in the committee. A heroic effort is being made by some members to remove it, but it probably will lie in the debris of forgotten bills.

Many farmers are enthused with the idea of joining new farm organizations. The farmers are the much organized people and therefore the most disorganized we have. A careful investigation of the many good farm organizations we have will disclose the fact that new organizations have no new program to offer. What we need is unity of action. New organizations often originate for the purpose of dividing our strength and weakening our influence. The farmer must be careful not to follow after false prophets nor worship strange gods. During the strenuous times of reconstruction ambitious people and visionary schemes should be carefully investigated. —E. McCLURE, Greeley, Kansas, March 13, 1919.

Fighting Illinois Canker

Orchard men have a war on their hands and no armistice as yet is declared. There is no apple grower in Kansas who is not familiar with the death-dealing Illinois or "blister" canker, says Harold Simonds, extension horticulturist, in a recent circular. The orchardman has seen the encroachments of this scourge for the last ten years to the point where it has wiped out two of every three apple trees in the state.

"The disease is spread by spores," said Mr. Simonds, "microscopic reproductive bodies, which gain access to trees through wounds exposing the older

wood regions. The fungus then spreads through the woody tissues, breaking out into the bark and thus killing limbs and whole trees. On this infected bark are produced countless spores. Once internally established the fungus cannot be killed, as far as is now known. Therefore, we can accomplish only two things in treatment against the disease: First, lessen the ravages in the host plant, and, second, prevent its spread to healthy trees. The latter is the chief object, the former being incidental.

"To prevent the spread of the disease to other trees we must get rid of the spores, by burning, trapping, or killing with a germicidal wash. The spores are produced from the 'blisters,' and we must fight these bodies in all stages from the first rupturing through the thin outer layer of bark to the black-ringed nail-head.

"Cut away all dead or badly infected limbs. On new cankers or trunk cankers scrape off all dead bark. Cut away bark into healthy tissue, making the wound pointed at both ends. Burn all bark and limbs removed—the whole tree, if necessary. Wash each wound with copper sulphate, one part to eight of water; or with corrosive sublimate one part to 1,000. When wounds dry, paint with white lead and oil, a thin coat followed by a thick one, to prevent paint blisters. Use disinfectant on tools before working on a new cut.

"All areas, especially those showing blisters, are to be covered with liquid, asphaltum or white lead paint. This prevents the escape of spores. Treatment must be regular to maintain the effect and to cope with fresh outbreaks.

"Sponge the blistered area with the above mentioned copper sulphate wash. During the regular sprayings douse thoroughly all bark, especially the diseased spots. The germicides will kill spores and discourage the development of the spore-bearing structures.

"The treatment or combination of treatments to be followed depends on the grower. Supplement it by disinfecting and painting wounds on uninfected trees. Disinfect tools frequently, always when beginning on a new tree. Mark each infection with a rag to make locating rapid when working through the orchard. Spot the new outbreaks. Do all that is possible to make trees vigorous. Plant no Ben Davis or Gano.

"Here is a fight on our hands; if you're going to 'hit soft,' stay out of it and save your pains. 'Frightfulness' is the policy of the enemy."

Another Tea Party

The British custom of serving tea in the middle of the afternoon is so firmly fixed that it is observed even on their men of war, greatly to the disgust of some American troops, who resented being called from their games to drink tea. On one of these ships a member of the British crew approached an American officer, saying, "You really must insist on you men coming in for tea."

"Now look here," was the good natured response, "we had one fight with you English over the tea question, and if you don't let us alone we're going to have another."

Needless to say the matter was dropped.

Grain sorghum areas increased from 3,944,000 acres in 1916 to 5,153,000 in 1917, or more than 30 per cent, while the production increased from 53,858,000 to 75,866,000 bushels, or more than 40 per cent. This largely increased quantity of grain was consumed through the ordinary channels without any undue drop in price.

A reader from the western part of the state suggests that it would save many fatal automobile accidents to cut two rods each way from the highway corners permitting the road to make an easy turn instead of the right angle turn now necessary. He says the average Kansas road contains six acres, or 960 square rods, to the mile, and making this cut across the corner would take out only four square rods additional per mile and would take only the inaccessible corner of the field, which very seldom can be used in the growing of crops.

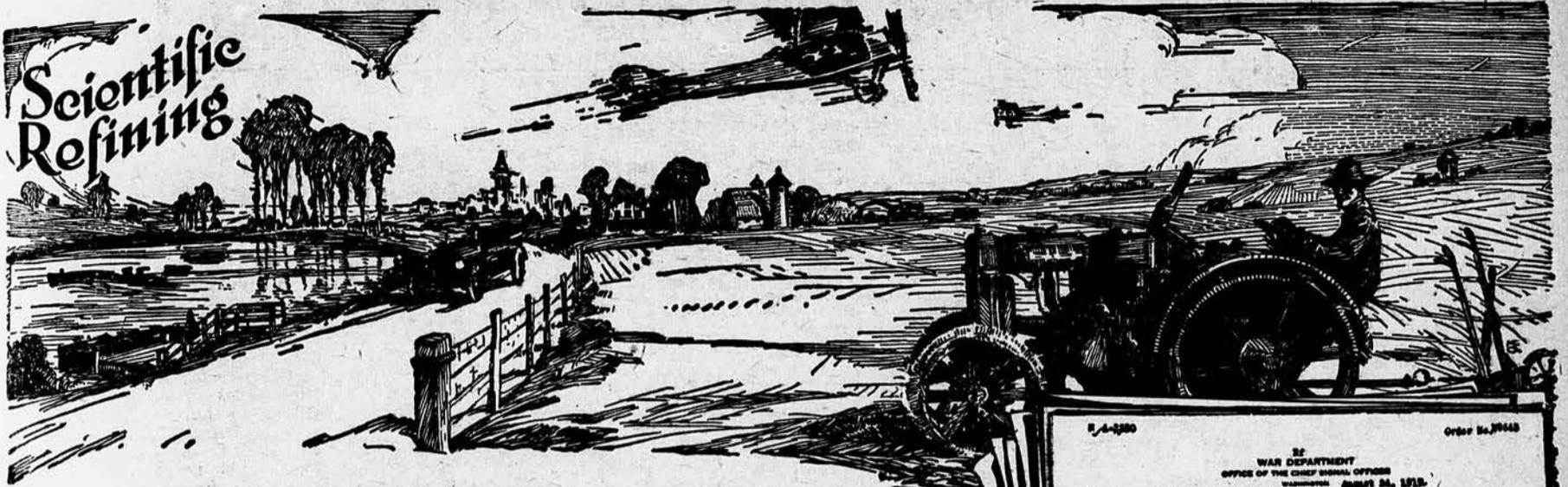
The Precipitation Over Kansas During February, 1919

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

City	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Abilene	1.00	1.25	1.78	2.73	2.14	1.81	3.39	3.02	1.92	1.30	1.19	1.75	1.89	2.36	1.45	1.60	1.51	1.51	2.36
Altoona	0.92	1.57	2.52	No report	2.53	1.89	1.94	2.36	1.45	1.60	1.51	1.51	2.36	1.45	1.60	1.51	1.51	2.36	2.36
Atchison	0.74	1.10	1.69	2.16	2.18	No report	2.71	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	2.71	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	2.71
Barber	0.36	1.53	1.41	1.29	1.75	2.28	3.11	2.39	2.19	1.69	1.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	3.11
Bellevue	1.25	1.23	1.75	1.59	2.70	3.64	1.95	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	3.64	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	3.64
Big Springs	1.80	1.23	1.75	1.50	2.28	1.90	3.11	2.39	2.19	1.69	1.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	3.11
Chanute	0.84	1.46	2.15	1.78	1.78	1.90	2.22	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.22	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.22
Cherokee	0.91	0.60	1.50	1.48	1.34	1.19	2.27	2.84	2.12	2.47	1.70	1.63	1.70	2.84	2.12	2.47	1.70	1.63	2.84

THIS was one of the wettest winter months ever experienced in Kansas. A large per cent of the moisture fell as snow, which was well distributed over the state, averaging from 8 to 12 inches in the western part and 4 to 8 inches in the eastern. When it melted it soaked the ground better than it had been soaked for many months. In the western part it lay on the ground all month.

It was an ideal month for wheat, which was probably never more promising at this time of the year, but furnished less than the usual amount of pasture on account of the ground either being covered with snow or too wet and muddy most of the time. For the same reason no progress was made with farm work, except some early plowing in the southeast portion.



Power Your Tractor, Automobile and Other Motors With En-ar-co National Motor Oil

THE service rendered by En-ar-co petroleum products in aeroplanes and other motors of war can be duplicated in your tractor, automobile, gas engine or other power machinery. You can experience the same increased power, longer wear and smoothness of operation. You can benefit by nearly 40 years of experience in Scientific Refining.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON August 24, 1918.

From: Office Chief Signal Officer
To: National Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Subject: Order for Oil

In accordance with verbal quotation given Major Martin of your Company (HW 1) as dictated by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army to place orders with you for the articles listed below:

1. 50,000 gal. Oil, heavy airplane, Enarco,
2. 25,000 gal. Oil, extra heavy, Enarco,
3. 25,000 gal. Oil, transmission, Enarco
4. 15,000 lbs. Grease, cup, Enarco, at

aviation Concentration Station,
Kinross, L. I., marked for Aviation Expeditionary Forces,
General B. D. Foulois,
France.

Item: 1 50,000 gal. Oil, heavy airplane, Enarco,
2 25,000 gal. Oil, extra heavy, Enarco,
3 25,000 gal. Oil, transmission, Enarco
4 15,000 lbs. Grease, cup, Enarco, at

NOTE—Early shipment is urgent, therefore please apply for Government Bill of Lading in ample time to avoid any delay in delivery. A close observance of marking instructions and the enclosure of packer's lists is requested and will be appreciated.
The above to be delivered in export wooden barrels at the earliest possible moment.

WILL FOLLOW.
A. C. Downey
Captain, Signal Corps

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

The Scientific Lubricant

Thousands of gallons of En-ar-co National Motor Oil have been used in aeroplanes here and overseas. The work a lubricant must do in these motors is far greater than will ever be required by your motors. But only the best is good enough. You cannot afford to take chances.

- In wood barrels (average 50 gals.) - - - 65c per gal.
- In wood half-barrels (average 30 gals.) - - - 70c per gal.
- In steel drums (average 50 gals.) - - - 68c per gal.
- In steel half-drums (average 30 gals.) - - - 73c per gal.

White Rose Gasoline has an unmatched record for high power and dependability. Its continued use brings utmost mileage and economy.

For oil powered tractors, National Light Oil is recommended by leaders and authorities. Also best for lamps, oil stoves, incubators, etc.

The need for several kinds of grease has been eliminated by En-ar-co Motor Grease. It gives perfect lubrication for all purposes around the tractor or motor car.

Black Beauty Axle Grease and other En-ar-co products are of equally high quality. The name En-ar-co identifies the dependable and guarantees quality.

Buy of Your Local Dealer
If He Has En-ar-co Products in Stock
If He Cannot Supply You, Mail Us Your Order Direct

Start the season right. Insist on En-ar-co Products. Ask the dealer nearest you. If he has not yet received his stock, send us your order on the attached coupon. Don't be satisfied with less than En-ar-co—the best.

The National Refining Co.
Branches in 78 Cities (129)
General Offices : Cleveland, Ohio



Use
This Coupon
If Your Dealer
Cannot Supply
You

Send This Order Coupon Now!

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY
1805 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

My Dealer
located at
cannot supply me. Please ship the following from your
nearest branch. Check enclosed for \$.....

..... Gallons En-ar-co National Motor Oil
..... Gallons White Rose Gasoline
..... Gallons National Light Oil
..... Pounds En-ar-co Motor Grease
..... Pounds Black Beauty Axle Grease

My Name is.....
Street or R. F. D. No..... Town.....
State..... Shipping Point.....

A SELF-FEEDER BOOSTER

A Chase County Feeder Makes Profit on a Bunch of Self-Fed Hogs

SEEING is believing, and the verdict of visiting neighbors who have inspected the hog feeding demonstration on the Cooper farm near Bazaar is that hogs allowed to choose their own rations and eat when they were hungry made a better job in fulfilling the prime duty of a hog than did hogs fed by their owners in regular orthodox style.

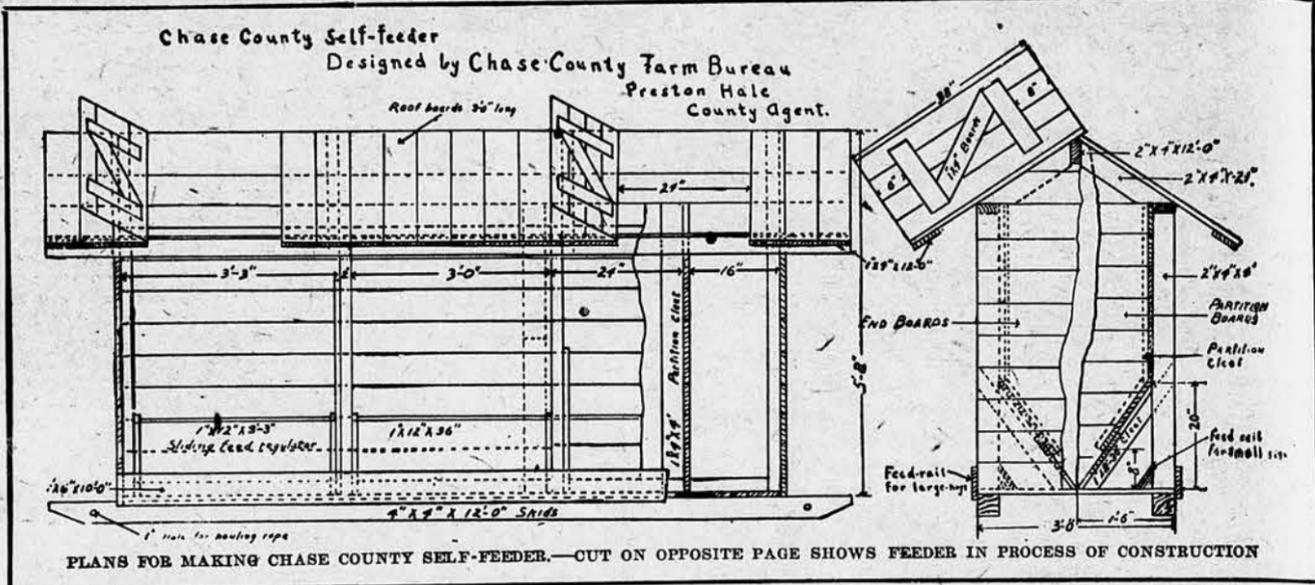
Farm demonstrations in hog feeding have attracted considerable attention in a number of farm bureau counties the past winter. In co-operation with the farm bureau and county agents, R. W. Kiser, animal husbandry specialist of the extension division, planned these demonstrations with the idea that the men of the various communities would welcome the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the results of the "free choice" system in finishing hogs for market. The demonstration referred to above was a partnership affair, the partners being Rogler, Hale, and Cooper. Henry Rogler went to the Kansas City market with the 113 hogs fed in this demonstration February 18. They topped the market for their class, part of the bunch bringing \$17.75 a hundred and the remainder \$17.65. In the period from November 12 when they went into the feed lot as pigs weighing an average of 78.5 pounds apiece, until they were sold, they had developed into 235-pound well finished market hogs, the gains costing in feed at the rate of \$11.97 a hundred. The detailed cost figures, including the cost of the pigs at 14.5 cents a pound and all extra items of expense such as freight, commission, interest on the money invested, labor, etc., show a net return of \$8.89 a head. Preston O. Hale, county agent of Chase County, who supervised the keeping of the records, is authority for the figures and statements here given.

A hundred head of these pigs were high-grade Poland Chinas, averaging seventy-four pounds apiece. They were bought of J. D. McKittrick & Sons. They had been running on rye pasture and receiving corn for grain. The remaining thirteen head were high grade Duroc Jerseys weighing 113 pounds apiece. During the period the hogs were on feed they received corn, barley and meat meal, each in separate compartments of a self-feeder which permitted the hogs to follow their own free choice absolutely in the ration consumed. None of the compartments of the feeder were allowed to become empty at any time. The barley was ground and the corn fed whole. They were fed alfalfa hay of the fourth cutting during the first two weeks of the demonstration, this acting as a regulator while they were getting on a full feed of grain.

The feedlot conditions were exceptionally favorable. Mr. Cooper inclosed a lot in a timbered place which included running water. The water ran so swiftly during the winter that it did not freeze over at any time. It was interesting to note that the hogs regularly waded out into the water even on the coldest day. Free access to plenty of water above the freezing temperature is an important factor in feeding hogs successfully. It is a good thing to remember that when it is not possible to have such a convenient watering arrangement, a self-watering system should be provided as a supplement to the self-feeder.

The self-feeder used by Mr. Cooper is known in that section as the Chase County Feeder and was of the same type as that used by S. H. Baker, who conducted a similar hog-feeding demonstration earlier in the season. The shelter provided was simply an old-fashioned pole shed covered with hay and located to the south of a thick patch of underbrush which prevented the snow from drifting badly around it. Even in the coldest weather the hogs did not seem to suffer, as they were always dry and out of the wind in their sleeping quarters.

The plans of this feeder can be supplied in the form of blueprints by the Chase County Farm Bureau at Cottonwood Falls or through the extension division of the agricultural college at Man-



hattan. The feeder is so designed that it will feed anything from ear corn to shorts without waste, and yet it is very simple in construction. The illustrations on this page will show enough of the construction so a man handy with tools should be able to make one of the feeders. The plan has been designed so that the only lumber necessary is two-by-fours and eight-inch shiplap. Mr. Hale and the farmers in this section who have used this feeder point out that the parts should be made tight so as to prevent any leaking of grain or ground feed. It is also advisable to build a roof with plenty of pitch and with long eaves to prevent rain and snow from falling in on the feed exposed in the trough. Another point to consider carefully is not to build the sloping parts of the feeder too steep, as that will cause the feed to wedge and prevent it from feeding down readily. The dimensions for the inside sloping parts given in the drawing are the result of careful experimentation and should not be varied. It is also a good idea to make the board feed-regulator wide enough so that it may be adjusted to the bottom of the feeder if necessary. The feed rail may be changed from the outside of the upright two-by-fours to the inside, in that way narrowing up the feed trough enough to prevent small pigs from getting into it.

A feeder sixteen feet long will handle a carload of hogs very nicely. The ma-

terial for such a feeder should not cost over \$25. It will hold a hundred bushels of corn, a thousand pounds of shorts or ground barley, and five hundred pounds of tankage or meat meal.

The farmers around Bazaar have been watching the self-feeder demonstrations the past winter with a great deal of interest and many feeders have been built, and others are planning to build them. It has been estimated that the self-feeders used in the community of Bazaar have saved in time, labor, and in cheapened gains, at least \$3,000 during the last three months.

Chase County Pig Club Record

The story of how Edward Baker, of Chase County, fattened fourteen shoats last fall at a profit of \$195 is of more than usual interest because it was the starting point of a movement which led to a close study of methods of hog feeding, and particularly the use of the self-feeder in that community. Edward's father and several of his neighbors have been converted to the use of the self-feeder in the finishing of hogs.

After joining the Chase County Farm Bureau Pig Club, Edward invested in seventeen pigs. These cost him on June 1, 1918, \$133.24, and he paid out \$138 for 7,360 pounds of corn, \$18 for 900 pounds of shorts, \$29.50 for tankage, and the charge for shipping and haul-

ing amounted to \$16.16. This made a total expenditure of \$344.90. Three of his pigs died from heat on August 2, and he sold the remainder at the close of the feeding period for \$530, or at a net profit of \$195.10.

Edward's success with the self-feeder induced Mr. Baker to give the cafeteria system of hog feeding a trial, with the result that he later topped the Kansas City market with ninety self-fed hogs. His experience demonstrated to him that the self-feeder saved him about three hours of labor each day. By means of the self-feeder he was able to feed his drove fully three-quarters of a mile from the crib where the hogs had access to running water at any time.

Mr. Baker filled the self-feeder every four days and during the intervals the drove required little or no attention.

"I have always been opposed to the use of the self-feeder until my boy joined a pig club and through its use fattened fourteen shoats at a profit of more than \$190," said Mr. Baker recently in commenting upon the practicability of the self-feed system.

In Johnson County, Kansas, one of the best examples of the self-feeder plan of feeding is supplied by the experience of Ralph Wedd of Springhill, who found it was taking him five hours a day to mix slop and feed his drove of 175 hogs. After installing self-feeders, using hominy hearts and tankage as a dry feed, he found that it required not over thirty minutes a day to feed the drove. The hogs showed marked gains from the day there were put on self-feeders and consumed the same amount of feed for each hundred pounds of live weight. Mr. Wedd is thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the self-feeder and farm bureau officials are confident that many more self-feeding equipments will be introduced in this section as the result of the local demonstration.

Standardizing Farm Crops

A plan is under way in Johnson County whereby it is hoped to standardize the kafir and cane grown on the farms of the county. The basis for this will be the results obtained in the demonstration tests made under the direction of the farm bureau on the farms of its members. These tests have shown what varieties are adapted to the farms of the county. In these tests Kansas Orange cane and a standard kafir have given the best results. The local farm bureau has contracted to secure from the agricultural college farm at Manhattan 500 pounds of pure kafir and 1,000 pounds of Kansas Orange cane seed.

This seed will be distributed by the farm bureau among farmers who agree to plant and harvest the crop in such a way as to produce the largest amount of high class seed stock. The cane will be harvested with a corn binder, the seed removed with a corn knife, and the remaining stalks placed in silos.

In all local tests the bred-for-production kafir and cane have greatly surpassed in yield the local or common commercial varieties.

King George didn't seem a bit nervous in the presence of Mr. Wilson.

RESULTS OF SELF-FEEDER DEMONSTRATION

WEIGHTS AND GAINS—	
Number of days in feed lot.....	98
Number of hogs fed	113
Average initial weight	78.52 pounds
Average final weight	235.30 pounds
Average gain per hog	156.72 pounds
Average daily gain per hog.....	1.60 pounds

FEED CONSUMED—	
Total corn fed	68,090 pounds
Corn fed per pound of gain	3.842 pounds
Total meat meal fed	3,400 pounds
Meat meal fed per pound of gain.....	.191 pound
Total barley fed	4,730 pounds
Barley fed per pound of gain.....	.267 pound
Alfalfa hay fed per pound of gain.....	.056 pound
Total grain fed per pound of gain.....	4.356 pounds
Cost of each hundred pounds of gain.....	\$11.97

Percentage of different feeds consumed: Corn, 88.17; barley, 6.12; meat meal, 4.43; alfalfa, 1.29.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

113 pigs at 14.5c delivered (8,872 pounds).....	\$1,286.44
1,215.09 bushels No. 3 corn at \$1.49 delivered.....	\$1,810.48
3,400 pounds meat meal at \$5.61 delivered.....	190.74
Alfalfa at \$20 per ton (fourth cutting)	10.00
Barley at \$1.12 per bushel delivered (98.5 bushels)....	110.32
Salt, 100 pounds55
Total cost of all feed consumed.....	\$2,122.09
Phone calls and weighing	5.00
Shipping, freight, commission, etc.	96.95
Interest at 8 per cent on money invested.....	67.91
Labor, hauling, feed, building fence and feeder.....	128.00
Total cost of extras	\$ 297.86
Total cost of the entire deal	\$3,706.39
Received for 113 finished hogs	4,711.47
Total net gain	1,005.08
Profit per hog	8.89

Solving Tenancy Problems

(Continued from Page One)

The third cause of tenancy lies in the fact that capable men are frequently not thrown in with just the combination of circumstances which lead to the purchase of a farm at a time when they desire to buy and engage permanently in farming. For example, take a young man who has every desire and capability for farming. He may be either the son of a farmer or the hired man of a farm owner. This young man may have hired out to a farm owner well along in years who plans to retire in a few years and is anxious to find a good tenant. If he finds the farm hand faithful and thrifty as well as reliable and capable, this retiring farmer is glad to finance him and even to sell the place to him on first and second mortgage arrangements. In another case the farm owner might refuse to sell, thereby making the young man remain a tenant, or in case the owner were willing to sell, he might refuse to accept a second mortgage, thus obliging the young man to be a tenant indefinitely, depending upon the extent of overvaluation in the sale price of the farm. As a matter of fact, great numbers of tenants are unable to rise to ownership owing to lack of credit at the right time or to lack of knowledge of an available farm where the proper credit arrangements can be entered into. This is the group of young men who can be served for their own good and that

cept the tenant stage. Not less than 32 per cent worked on each of three steps, this time leaving out the hired man stage, while 34 per cent jumped directly from being unpaid workers on the home farm to owners of their farms. These farmers are almost all located within the corn belt. The average length of time spent on each step was: On the farm, nineteen to twenty-six years; as hired man with pay, for five to six years; as tenant, nine to ten years; and as owner at the time these data were gathered, eleven to twenty years.

The ownership of the land was acquired by these farmers in the following manner: 64.2 per cent gained ownership by purchase, 24.7 per cent by inheritance, 8.4 per cent by marriage, and only 2.7 per cent by homestead. This indicates that about one-third of the farm owners became owners by the help of their parents or relatives, while almost two thirds of them had to purchase their farms. This latter fact emphasizes the importance of credit and, as we have already indicated, of credit which is available at the right time.

It is certain that with modern farm machinery and power, also with our present knowledge of how to farm, many more men are born and reared to a working age that can be utilized with profit in the rural districts. This means substantially that the surplus must search for opportunity elsewhere than in farming. Prosperous and contented rural communities depend upon the



America's Fortunate Future

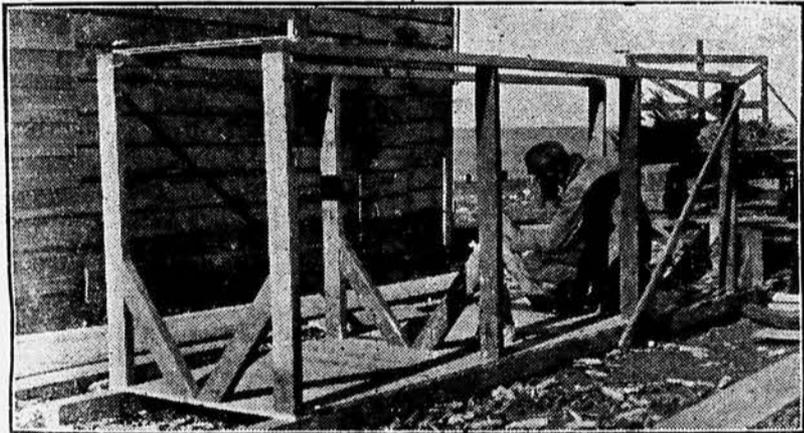
Ancient victors claimed the spoils of war. We went to war that freedom should not perish from the earth. Our high ideal is the guarantee of a future of unprecedented, yet sound, prosperity. Never before have we, as a nation, been in such favor with fortune.

The same zeal which spurred every patriot to his utmost in time of war is now giving him joy in winning a more substantial future.

A larger view of life has come to us through lending our strength to saving the oppressed. As a more united and more broadminded people we are entering upon an era of unusual advancement.

Into this greater future enters the telephone, with its long-armed, myriad-fingered service. It gives the farmer a voice in the city's market place; the industry constant touch with commerce and finance; the home the security of instant and unlimited communication. Out of the past, through the present, into the future, in unbroken, ever-increasing service, stretches the telephone.

Through all the avenues of commerce, there flows an increasing wave of industrial



PUTTING TOGETHER FRAME OF HOG FEEDER DESCRIBED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

of the community by some credit organization or union which could safely work with the federal farm loan system, the latter lending on first mortgage and the former on second mortgage.

Rapid Increase of Tenantry

That the citizens of the state should be concerned about these causes for tenancy and their eradication is best indicated by the figures which show the trend of agricultural occupations in Kansas. Since 1880 there has been a growth of population for the state of Kansas amounting to 70 per cent in 1910. During these thirty years from 1880 to 1910 the urban population increased 366 per cent, just as might be expected, but the increase of rural people amounted to only 34 per cent, while the number of new farms was increased only 23 per cent. On the contrary the number of farm laborers jumped up 85 per cent, while tenants increased 190 per cent. In 1880 about one-sixth of the farmers, or 16.3 per cent, were tenants, while in 1910 almost two-fifths, or 36.8 per cent, were tenants. The one striking fact brought out by these figures is that the increase in the number of farm laborers and farm tenants was greater than every other change in rural occupations. Just how much alarm is justified by these figures depends more upon the use to which farmers put the tenant step in the agricultural ladder than upon the extent of tenancy.

By the agricultural ladder is meant the successive steps which a man without land takes in rising to the status of a farm owner. In general these steps are four in number; namely, the period which a person spends on the home farm without pay, the period that one spends as a hired farm laborer, the length of time that one farms as a tenant, and finally farm ownership.

In 2,112 cases of farm owners the rise has been effected as follows: Twenty per cent passed from the home farm to hired man, then to tenant, and lastly to ownership. Another 13 per cent worked on each of the steps just mentioned, ex-

quality of their citizens. If agriculture draws into farming a mixture of good, bad and indifferent farmers, because it has no adequate program for sifting out the poor ones and retaining or inducing all of the best ones to stay on the farms, then it is high time that some method of selection were devised. Undoubtedly a program which would eliminate the more important causes of tenancy evils would go far toward creating a normal method of drawing into or retaining the best brains for the promotion and improvement of farming.

Learning Art of Pruning

To many the proper pruning or orchards is an art which has never been acquired. Lack of knowledge on orchard care is largely responsible for the poor results obtained with our farm fruit. It is interesting to learn of the instructional work being given along this line to those taking orcharding at our agricultural college. In speaking of this, Prof. M. F. Ahearn points out that orcharding students are becoming experts in pruning fruit trees and are accomplishing real results with the college orchards. He says:

"The class attacks the work with a great deal of enthusiasm and is doing as efficiently as professional men. Nor are they daunted by inclement weather as they recently pruned seven acres of apple trees with the thermometer hovering around the zero mark. Up to date they have already pruned thirty acres of apple trees, five acres of peach trees, and eight acres of cherry and plum trees."

From the ranks of the orcharding classes, points out Professor Ahearn, come many of the best pruners engaged in horticultural work throughout the state. During the spring those who are most expert often find an opportunity to practice their art on outside orchards in different sections of Kansas. For the last two years the young men taking this course have given demonstrations in



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several counties and have received much favorable comment from those who employed them.

Another phase of the work that is being pushed by the class is the laying out and planting of new orchards and small fruit plantations. Then, too, in the late spring the members have actual practice in spraying.

They learn not only when and how to spray, but the mixing of the material to be used. The class studies the various injurious insects and their habits, and the different fruit diseases.

In addition to the valuable experience gained by the students, those who are

only sophomores will have the opportunity of seeing results of their work, as many of the young trees pruned this year will come into bearing in the next two years.

Pruning should be done with a sharp pruning saw, which will make a clean, smooth cut. The best type of pruning saw is one with a strong steel back in which is mounted a slender blade. This is very much like a hand saw, except that the pruning saw blade moves on a swivel at either end so it can be turned at any angle desired. This enables one to work the saw in angles between limbs.

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Fat Hogs at Wichita

This year the Kansas National Live Stock Show at Wichita offered more liberal prizes than any other show in the country on fat barrows in singles and groups. The management interested packers in the barrow show to an extent that competitive bidding by packer representatives resulted in the entire group of show barrows bringing an average price considerably higher than was paid at any other show this year, the lowest price being \$19.75 a hundred.

The Kansas National Live Stock Show is very enthusiastic in its support of the hog raising industry in this section of the country and expects to enlarge both classification and prizes next year for single and group barrows. It will also offer a liberal classification and generous prizes for car lot classes. This interest in the hog producers is keenly appreciated by them and next year's show coming at so favorable a season of the year will undoubtedly be one of the best of the entire show circuit.

Select Your Bull Now

It is time to select the herd bull to be used the coming season. Those who did not make such provision last fall should not delay longer for best results. As a rule the herd bull should be secured several weeks previous to the breeding season. If the bull has been running with the breeding herd all winter, he should be given a stall and paddock by himself so that he may be better cared for and fed more liberally. Especially is this true if he is thin in condition. It is essential that the herd bull be in strong, vigorous condition.

Conference With Packers

A CONFERENCE held in Chicago last week between live stock representatives and the packers, to which we referred editorially in our issue of March 15, made some progress in the attempt to work out a five-day market plan and a general stabilization of prices. The arrangements for this conference took definite form at the annual meeting of the Kansas Live Stock Association in Hutchinson, where Thomas E. Wilson, one of the "big five" packers, invited the live stock men to meet with the packers in the endeavor to come to a better understanding and to see what could be done to harmonize conflicting interests. A similar invitation had been extended by Mr. Wilson to the Missouri State Live Stock Producers' Association at its meeting in Columbia in January. Delegations were present from both these associations and in addition from the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, the Illinois Live Stock Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association, and the Buyers' and Sellers' Association of Texas. Five of the large packers were represented, and eleven others. Secretary J. H. Mercer of the Kansas State Live Stock Association was authorized to give out a statement as to the outcome of the conference and the establishment of what has been designated the Conference Committee of the Live Stock Industry. This authorized statement follows:

"It is the sense of those participating in the conference that it would be to the mutual benefit of the live stock industry, the packer and consumer that steps should be taken to bring about a closer co-operation between the various interests concerned.

"Realizing that the live stock industry is on the threshold of an era of reconstruction and with the prospect of the removal of such control as has been exercised by the food administration during the war period, we are impressed with the importance of reaching a better understanding of the problems affecting the whole industry and effecting if possible more economic methods of production and distribution to the end that our businesses may be placed on a sounder basis and in order that the finished product be furnished the consumer at a minimum price compatible with cost of production.

"It is suggested that these ends may be obtained through the formation of a central committee composed of producers and representatives of the packing industry, the bureau of markets and the National Live Stock Exchange which should meet in Chicago once a month or oftener if necessary for the purpose of taking such measures as may tend toward stabilization of live stock receipts at various markets for the purpose of studying each other's problems, adjusting grievances and inaugurating such principles as will be to the interest of the industry. The greatest publicity should be given to all of its proceedings. It is understood that if this proposal becomes effective it shall not be construed as in any way restraining the activities of the parties hereto in working for or against the passage of pending or future federal legislation, proposing the regulation of the packing or allied industries. Its purpose is wholly constructive, looking to a better understanding and fuller co-operation between all interests involved.

"It is obviously to the best interests of all concerned that receipts of live stock at all markets should be established and distributed as evenly as possible in order that a five-day market may be established for all classes of live stock and to this end it shall be distinctly the function of the committee to make effective such measures as may be possible for the accomplishment of this object.

"It is contemplated that the producer shall obtain and furnish the committee all important information concerning the supply of meat animals in the various sections of the country, shall advise the committee regarding food conditions and amounts of live stock which shall be ready for market during the various seasons and in other ways be a source from which valuable information including cost of production, may be placed at the disposal of the committee.

"It is contemplated that the packers shall prepare and submit to the committee information relative to the amount of finished product on hand, the foreign and home demands for meat products together with the cost of live

animals and the expense of slaughter, packing, and distribution of the finished product. The packers shall recommend any plans which tend to reduce their expense of operation, such as life equalization of receipts, etc.

"It is contemplated that the committee shall carefully investigate the net earnings of the packing industry, including all their subsidiary companies. Whenever duplication and unnecessary overhead expenses are disclosed it shall be the duty of the committee to recommend the elimination of same.

"It is contemplated that whenever certain methods and systems used by the producers may be shown to be wasteful or detrimental to the industry it shall be the duty of the committee to recommend the elimination of same.

"It is contemplated that in regulating the receipts of live stock during abnormal times it will be essential that the committee shall have the support of the railroad administration or the interstate commerce commission to the end that the regulation of transportation as recommended by this committee may control the receipts at market centers.

"We feel that the membership of this central committee should be composed of the following representatives: One from the Bureau of Markets, two from the National Live Stock Exchange, ten packers and ten producers, with alternates, a total of twenty-three.

"It is understood that the producers here present will take steps as soon as possible to notify all live stock producing organizations of the action here taken, and to call a general meeting of three delegates from each state selected by the state association, and three delegates at large from each of the National Live Stock Associations and the Southern Live Stock Association; and it shall be the province of this meeting to select the ten producer representatives that are to serve on the central committee.

"It is contemplated that the producers will exercise the utmost care and diligence in selecting their representatives, who will be men of unquestioned standing and ability, and that the packers shall name as their representatives the principals of the institutions represented.

"It is understood that this committee when appointed, shall formulate the rules and regulations governing its operation, and that a producer shall be selected as its chairman. The headquarters of the committee we feel should be in Chicago.

"The permanent committee shall create the sub-committees, and shall formulate the rules and regulations which shall govern both the central committee and the sub-committees. The sub-committees shall operate at various markets for the purpose of the immediate adjustment of any grievances such as dilatory handling of the receipts, late buying, delayed weighing and the avoidance of excessive variations in the purchase price paid for the same grade of live stock on the same day.

"We suggest that the financing of this organization be divided equally between the packing industry and the live stock interests in such manner as may appear feasible to the central committee. Should they deem it necessary the central committee is authorized to add one member from the stock yards interests and one member who shall represent the railroad administration."

Southeast Kansas Stock Show

The Southeastern Kansas Breeders' Association is putting on a novel event. It is a big Shorthorn show, staged for April 3, the day preceding the big sale at Coffeyville, Kansas. The fact that 100 Shorthorns are already entered in the show will make it well worth while going to see. The standard classification with first, second and third premiums in each class will prevail. The show is being financed by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, by the Southeast Kansas Breeders' Association

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and by the Chamber of Commerce of Coffeyville, Kansas. John R. Tomson, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will probably judge the cattle. In addition to the cattle show there will also be a students' judging contest, in which the classes in agriculture from thirty-five high schools are expected to take part.

This organization, which has been in existence for several years, is having a most beneficial influence on live stock improvement in that part of the state. It is not restricted to any one breed, but is devoted to promoting better live stock of every kind.

Butter Held by Government

Stocks of butter held in storage in the United States by the army, navy, and allied governments on February 1, 1919, are reported to the Bureau of Markets as 13,796,954 pounds. The holdings a year ago were much smaller and are estimated roughly as 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds. The total stocks of creamery butter in cold storage reported to the Bureau of Markets for the entire country for February 1, 1919, amounted to 36,815,793 pounds, as compared with 26,725,815 pounds last year. According to these figures the amounts of butter held in cold storage, aside from the holdings of the army, navy, and allied governments, are substantially the same for the two years.

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Sealed packets 10c each; 3 pkts. 25c; 7 pkts. 50c; 15 pkts. \$1 postpaid. My New Seed Book is filled with High Grade Garden Seeds at lowest prices. It's mailed free. F. B. MILLS, Seed Grower, Dept. 68, ROSE HILL, N. Y.

Feed For Coming Year

ONE of the essentials to success with dairy cows is a dependable supply of both palatable and nutritious feed. Almost anyone can milk cows and make money during the period when the early pasture is supplying plenty of feed. Fresh grass is the ideal milk cow ration, but to be a year-round business, which dairying must be to justify the investment in good cows and equipment, the early summer feed conditions should be approximated over a much larger period. It is in extending the pasture period that the silo comes in as an almost necessary part of the farm equipment, for no other feed can so nearly take the place of the early summer pasture as good silage. The dairyman who would make the most money out of his business simply cannot do without a silo or two. Next comes the consideration of what crops to grow for silage, and that must be settled now so that plans can be made for getting the necessary seed and planting the crop.

Cane and kafir are rapidly growing in favor as silage crops in Kansas, even in the eastern part of the state. Feeding trials have demonstrated that, pound for pound, good kafir or cane silage is very nearly if not quite equal to corn silage and in more than half the counties of Kansas either of these crops will out-yield corn almost any year, and in some years when corn is almost a complete failure, kafir or cane will turn out a fairly good tonnage of silage. It was a common sight last summer to see field after field of corn completely dried up while cane and kafir fields were still green, giving promise of good yields of silage at least, if no grain. In view of these facts it would seem that dairymen should by all means plant at least a part of their acreage to either cane or kafir to be used as silage. By so doing they will be practically sure of silage, and silage is the mainstay in feeding milk cows economically. Prof. J. B. Fitch in a recent leaflet of the extension division of the agricultural college says:

"A twenty-seven-acre field of corn which was the best prospect for a crop we had ever had on the dairy department farm up to July 15 of last summer produced only ninety-seven tons of silage when put into the silo the middle of August. This is a yield of 3.6 tons per acre. An adjoining field of Kansas Orange Cane put into the silo late in September produced ten tons of silage per acre. Covering a period of four years on the agronomy farm at the college, the average yield of silage crops was 11.88 tons of corn per acre, 11.8 tons of kafir, and 18 tons of cane per acre. This was good bottom land which is most suitable to corn.

"In feeding trials with dairy cattle, covering three years, it was found that corn silage was 1 per cent more valuable than kafir silage, and kafir silage was 10 per cent more valuable than cane silage for milk production. When the amount of milk produced per acre was considered, however, the cane silage led the corn and kafir on account of the greater yield. Using the average yields given above for corn, cane, and kafir, an acre of cane would produce 30,000 pounds of milk when fed in a dairy ration, an acre of corn 22,000 pounds of milk, and an acre of kafir 21,670 pounds of milk."

Professor Fitch also calls attention to the fact that an important point in considering cane or kafir for silage is the time at which the crop is harvested. It frequently happens that immature cane and kafir is put into the silo when the corn is ready to cut. The sorghums should not be put into the silo until practically mature. When the grains are so hard they cannot be crushed between the thumb and finger the crop will be sufficiently mature that a good sweet silage will result. Green immature sorghums will make acid silage which is less palatable. In many seasons the crop may not have matured sufficiently when the danger of frost is reached. It is best to run the risk of a frost rather than to put the crop in when green. After a frost, however, the crop had best be put in the silo at once.

Honors to Kansas Cows

Kansas-bred and owned Ayrshire cows won the French trophy cups in the mature and in the three-year-old classes. The awards in each of the seven Advanced Registry classes were recently published by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Brandon, Vermont. Miss C.

A. French, of Boston, to commemorate her brother's interest in Ayrshire cattle, presented to the Ayrshire Breeders' Association the sum of \$2,500, the interest on this amount to be used annually for purchasing trophies.

In computing the awards for the different ages, one point is given for each pound of milk produced and 17.5 points for each pound of butter fat. The awards, as announced by the Ayrshire Association, are as follows: Mature cow, Canary Bell, owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, record 19,863 pounds of milk and 744.51 pounds of butter fat; senior four-year-old heifer, Auchenbrain Gem, owned by Peshurst Farm, Narberth, Pennsylvania, record 16,061 pounds of milk and 751.68 pounds of butter fat; junior four-year-old heifer, Gusta Lessnessock, owned by L. L. Grow, Fort Jackson, New York, record 15,661 pounds of milk and 563.26 pounds of butter fat; senior three-year-old heifer, Bangora's Melrose, owner by the Kansas Agricultural College, record 14,515 pounds of milk and 568.05 pounds of butter fat; junior three-year-old heifer, Netherton Crafty 5th, owned by Peshurst Farm, record 12,513 pounds of milk and 513.89 pounds of butter fat; senior two-year-old heifer, Ryanogue Lady Peggy, owned by Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, New Jersey, record 14,017 pounds of milk and 575.86 pounds of butter fat; junior two-year-old heifer, Willowmoor Miss Carston, owned by J. W. Clise, Redmond, Washington, record 14,678 pounds of milk and 607.39 pounds of butter fat.

It will be noticed that two of the classes were headed by Kansas cows. Canary Bell's record has been previously reported and it will be remembered that this record is not only the highest milk record for the Ayrshire breed during 1918, but the Kansas state record for milk and fat production.

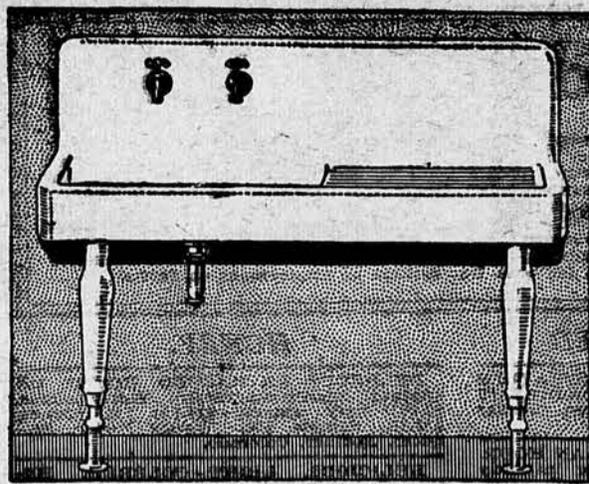
Melrose Canary Bell, a daughter of Canary Bell, won the French cup as a junior two-year-old in 1917. Her sire is Melrose Good Gift, which bull is also the sire of Bangora's Melrose, the cow leading the senior three-year-olds for 1918. The daughters of Melrose Good Gift are proving very good. The first eight daughters to freshen will average 10,478 pounds of milk and 412 pounds of butter fat at two years of age. This is an increase of 147 pounds of butter fat over the production of their dams at the same age.

Dairying in Morris County

It is interesting to note the development of dairying in the various communities of our state. Morris County, where until the past few years little dairy farming was done, is rapidly acquiring a reputation as a dairy county. Only recently through the assistance of the county agent, A. L. Clapp, the farm bureau has introduced into the county twelve dairy bulls with a good line of production breeding back of them. Up to this time there were probably not more than a half dozen pure-bred dairy bulls in the county. The farm bureau also sent representatives to Ohio and thirteen registered Ayrshires and five registered Holsteins were selected and brought back for distribution. Eight registered herds have been started with this stock as the foundation.

The cow testing association which was started a year ago could not actively begin the work on account of the war, which made it impossible to find a tester. A tester has now been employed and this work will proceed. Good results have already been noticed as a result of the work of the cow testing association. On one farm the grain portion of the ration was cut down and the milk supply of the herd increased five gallons a day in two weeks. Another member of the association has a two-year-old heifer which he had not given much credit as a producer, but as a result of the testing work she is now giving nearly fifty pounds of milk a day.

What about the farm tools and improvements? Are they lying around where you last used them, exposed to the weather, or have they been cleaned and greased carefully and properly stored away for the coming season? Could you find them if they were needed, and probably have to go to town to secure others provided they could not be found? Tools and implements are valuable, besides time is quite an item during a busy season.



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TAKEN UP—BY L. D. CONVERSE, OF Odee Township, Meade County, Kansas, on November 27, 1918, one red cow, — brand on left thigh. W. W. Pressly, County Clerk.

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—FEBRUARY 12, 1919, BY Martin Langan, Middle Creek Township, Miami County, Kansas, one red steer two years old, valued at \$40, weighing about 550 pounds; no marks or brands. C. M. McKoon, 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.

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

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Another attractive decoration is made by drawing a thread of material and weaving into the space thus made a colored thread somewhat heavier than the one drawn. When the end of the space is reached, a French knot or a satin stitch dot may be used as a finish. Threads may be drawn to form a geometric pattern or may be spaced evenly and placed in parallel rows. The result is at once unusual and charming.—**BERYL DIXON, Colorado Agricultural College.**

Happiness is a condition inside a man himself. It is a state of mind and heart and it does not depend on or arise out of extraneous circumstances or station in life, not even having, or not having, a shirt.—**JOHN CALLIS.**

Are we giving our best efforts to the country, or do we think that because the war is over we can take life easy? Prosperity is up to us! Keep the wheels turning!

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.

Plans for Sunday Dinner

SUNDAY is theoretically a day of rest, but in the home the Sunday dinner is apt to interfere with the rest. Miss Helen S. Clark, assistant in domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College, has made a study of ways of preparing this meal so that it will mean less work on Sunday for the housewife and still be an attractive one to which the whole family will look forward. Some of the results of her work along this line were given in an address before the women taking the course in home economics given during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. Miss Clark mentioned three possible ways of saving labor on Sunday: by serving the customary dinner but preparing as much of it as possible on Saturday; by replacing the roast with a quickly-cooked meat, and by serving the main dinner on Saturday and using left-over meat sliced cold on Sunday.

The Sunday dinner she believes should stand out as an especially pleasing meal, but it can be made so by the use of attractive garnishes and by taking a little more pains with the service than usual, rather than by having an unusual amount of heavy food.

A great deal can be done in preparation for the Sunday dinner the day before. It will make more work on Saturday, but it is worth while in order that the woman of the house can have a day of rest as well as her husband and children.

In planning the dinner, Miss Clark began with the dessert. There are so many desserts that can be prepared in advance that it seems wise to select one of these. Among them are custards, junket puddings, gelatin, ice cream and pies.

"It is a good thing to have a salad of some kind for this meal even if you do not have time to bother with it on other days. Either plan to have a gelatin salad which can be made the day before or to have a very simple salad which can be easily and quickly put together on Sunday. We can make salads from canned fruits such as pears, peaches, or pineapple, by simply adding nuts and salad dressing. Just a plain cottage cheese salad looks pretty and is good if you do not have too much heavy food to go with it. You can make little rolls of the cottage cheese rolled in nuts to serve with pineapple. Always keep on hand salad dressings ready for use. Either mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing will keep. If you do not care to take the time to make mayonnaise, there are several brands on the market which cost only a little more than the ingredients that we put into it and this will keep indefinitely. Nut meats may also be kept on hand ready for use in salads.

"Sunday of all days is the time to make a generous use of the canned vegetables put up in the summer. When fresh vegetables are in season, try to select those that can be largely prepared the day before. Peas, for instance, may be shelled and all ready for cooking. There is no reason why we should not make white sauce enough for several days at one time. White sauce is just as good warmed up as fresh. We can make white sauce of medium thickness, using two or three tablespoonfuls of flour to each cupful of milk, and then if it is to be used in soups where a thinner sauce is needed it can easily be thinned with milk. Another thing that helps out is to have a little jar of bread crumbs on hand all ready for use at any time.

"It is a great help to have your potatoes and other vegetables up and washed ready for paring. I read somewhere of one family which made a practice of scrubbing all the vegetables at one time as they were brought into the house. They made a bee and all the members of the family helped wash the parsnips and other root vegetables as they were brought in so that it was a much more simple matter to prepare them for the table as wanted.

"When it comes to potatoes, usually we want them freshly cooked. It does not pay to pare the potatoes the day before or even when you get breakfast and let them stand. There is such a very great waste of the food value when they stand in water. The starch comes out and the mineral matter, too. There are many ways of serving warmed-over potatoes. We should of course take pains to choose attractive ways so people will not feel that we are putting off just anything on them in order to avoid work.

"Meat will be the part of the dinner which it will take longest to cook. Some sort of cold sliced loaf may be served, or cold sliced roast or boiled meat. Warmed-over meat may be creamed or prepared in some other appetizing way. Chicken cutlets; for instance, can be prepared all ready for cooking on Saturday. Another way of handling the meat problem is to have some kind of quickly cooked meat, such as steak or chops. Another way is to use canned meats. Then we might use some of the meat substitutes the war has taught us to eat. Perhaps the nut loaf is the most nearly like meat. Our roast that we are so accustomed to can be so planned that it really does not take much time on Sunday. Chicken can be dressed and the stuffing made all ready for roasting beforehand, then it can be put into the oven while you are getting breakfast and it will not take so much time afterward. Almost any roast can be handled in the same way.

"We can usually make use either of canned soups or of canned vegetables that can be mixed with the white sauce that we have already prepared. Bouillon cubes might make a pleasant change sometimes. Just pour water over them and your bouillon is ready."

Some menus suggested by Miss Clark for the Sunday dinner follow:

MENU No. 1—Roast chicken, previously stuffed ready to roast, start roast at breakfast time; mashed potatoes, washed ready to pare; gravy; buttered peas, canned, or if fresh, shelled and ready to cook; jelly brought from store room; Perfection salad, molded and dressing made; caramel custard, baked in cups. A pleasing variation in making the custard is to put the caramel syrup into the cup first and then pour in the custard. When it is unmolded the caramel will form a sauce over the custard.

MENU No. 2—Clear tomato soup from canned tomatoes opened and strained previously; mock duck, stuffed ready to roast and started at breakfast time; potato puff from cold boiled potatoes; greens, canned; fruit gelatin with whipped cream, prepared beforehand except whipping the cream; vanilla wafers. Menus 1 and 2 are about the usual Sunday dinner, except that everything has been made ready beforehand as nearly as possible.

MENU No. 3 (using warmed-over meat)—Chicken cutlets, previously combined, shaped and crumbed; sweet potato puff from cold mashed sweet potatoes; stewed tomatoes, canned; pear salad from canned pears; caramel ice cream previously ready to freeze; oatmeal macaroons.

MENU No. 4 (using previously prepared meat loaf)—Shin beef loaf; creamed potatoes, from potatoes already boiled and white sauce on hand; browned parsnips, already parboiled and ready to brown; jelly; tomato jelly salad, made previously; Spanish cream.

Recipes for some of the dishes suggested are given below:

SHIN BEEF LOAF—Cut a shin bone of beef in small pieces, put in cold water to-cover, and cook slowly until it is very tender. Pour off the juice, take out bones and gristle and shred the meat. Put the meat into a pan, pour the juice over it and let it harden. The gelatin from the bone and gristle will be sufficient to harden the meat into a loaf which can be turned out on a platter and sliced. Strips of hard boiled

egg may be used to make a design in the bottom of the mold.

POTATO PUFF—

- 2 cupfuls mashed potato
- 2 eggs
- 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter
- 1 cupful cream
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt

Beat potatoes, eggs and cream until mixture is smooth and light. Add melted butter and salt. Pour mixture into a buttered baking dish and bake in a hot oven until it is well risen and brown.

SWEET POTATO PUFF—

- 6 sweet potatoes
- 2 eggs (whites only)
- 2 tablespoonfuls butter
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt

Boil and mash sweet potatoes. Add butter, salt and stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Pour the mixture into buttered custard cups placed in boiling water. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes, serve in cups with a parsley garnish.

OATMEAL MACAROONS—

- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1/2 cupful sugar
- 1/2 cupful rolled oats
- 1/2 cupful shredded cocconut

Melt fat and add dry ingredients and mix. Add beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Place on a baking sheet by spoonfuls, shaping by patting down with a fork. This makes a dry mixture, being moistened only by the egg, but as the macaroons bake the mixture will run together and form solid cakes.

SPANISH CREAM—

- 2 tablespoonfuls gelatin (or one small envelope)
- 1/2 cupful cold milk
- 2 1/2 cupfuls scalded milk
- 3 eggs—whites and yolks beaten separately
- 1/4 cupful sugar
- 1/4 teaspoonful salt
- 1 teaspoonful vanilla

Make a soft custard of the hot milk and egg yolks, salt and sugar. Pour these over the gelatin which has been softened in the cold milk. Add the vanilla and the stiffly beaten whites. Chill and serve. This is one thing that is best when it is coldest.

PERFECTION SALAD—

- 2 tablespoonfuls gelatin
- 1/2 cupful cold water
- 1/2 cupful mild vinegar
- 1/2 cupful boiling water
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 1 cupful finely shredded cabbage
- 2 cupfuls celery, cut in small pieces
- 1/2 can sweet red peppers, finely cut
- Juice of one lemon
- 1/2 cupful sugar

Soften the gelatin in cold water. Dissolve in the boiling water. Add sugar and salt. When partly cool add vinegar and lemon juice and strain. It is best not to add acid until it is partly cool. Hot acid may make it soften. When it is beginning to set and is like a syrup, add the remaining ingredients and turn into mold. Sometimes people mold in custard cup with pimento in bottom.

Preserving Rubbers

Rubbers should be cleaned immediately after use. This not only adds to their appearance but lengthens their life. Grains of sand or small pebbles often become imbedded in the heel and unless washed off will gradually wear through the heel, leaving a hole.

Careful handling also helps to preserve rubbers. The temptation to peel off the heel of one rubber with the toe of the other should be resisted. This soon tears down the heel and makes the rubber loose so that it slips off easily. A torn heel may be mended by drawing the edges together and pasting a strip of adhesive tape underneath to hold them in place.

The Well Dressed Girl

To be well dressed is the desire of every girl's heart, and by careful planning it is possible for each one to realize this desire. It is not necessary to purchase an abundance of clothes of the latest fashion. Large sums of money may be spent on the wardrobe and the result be an absolute failure.

A carefully planned wardrobe and a well groomed person are the two essentials of good taste in dress, according to Miss Addie Root, of the extension service of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Perfect personal cleanliness is the first necessity if one is to present a good appearance. "The hair should be clean, well brushed and combed in a style suited to the age of the girl," says Miss Root. "If hair ribbons are used they should be clean and pressed, and of a color which will harmonize with the dress. Black hair ribbons for general wear are always in good taste. Teeth should be brushed, and nails trimmed and clean. Shoes and stockings

should be of one color. Black or tan shoes, always in good taste, are the most practicable for all around wear, and should always be polished and neatly laced or buttoned to give a good appearance. If white shoes are worn it should be with light dresses, and great care should be taken to keep them clean. Shoes of an extreme style, such as those with high heels, will detract from the appearance of an otherwise well-dressed girl. High heels are also very detrimental to good health. All garments should be clean, pressed and mended and suited to the occasion on which they are worn.

"Simplicity is the first essential to elegance. Endeavor to have a simple, harmonious wardrobe that will meet all needs. It is better to plan a complete, simple wardrobe where all garments harmonize than to combine very plain with elaborate things."

Adding Sunshine to the Home

Attractive arrangement of flowers in the various rooms is a fine doctor for any spirit, and the real home-maker sees that some part of outdoor life is brought in each day to add cheer and sunshine for her family. Ferns and other house plants are also good to use.

Fine pictures play a great part in our lives. It is only on rare occasions that original copies of masterpieces are found in a home, but everyone may purchase copies at a reasonable price, and this should be done. Some people are not conscious of any special influence derived from a picture, but the influence is there. One cannot look at pictures day after day without their having some effect upon the mind, therefore only pictures of the finest ideals should be hung. To the lover of art they are a real joy and source of inspiration.

The presence of flowers and pictures may not appear important to some people, but if that is the case it is because they have not really stopped to consider the question seriously from all sides. It is not only personal pleasure and likes and dislikes which should be considered, but the influence which the home surroundings have upon the child.

After the child is present in the home, only the things of finest nature should be placed about him. A picture such as "Sir Galahad" suggests much to an intelligent boy, and is the embodiment of well proportioned manhood. Likewise the Sistine Madonna impresses high ideals of young womanhood upon the mind of the growing girl.

We all long that our children's lives may express high ideals and our best way of making them love these ideals is by surrounding them with suggestions of these in their childhood. Not only will this be beneficial to the children but to the whole family life as well.—The Oregon Countryman.

Keep Hands Away from Mouth

"When I became a man I put away childish things."

Not always, and hence the aphorism, "Men are but children of a larger growth."

One of the first acts of volition is when the child puts its hands, or anything it can get hold of, to its mouth. In spite of reason, this instinct continues strong through life. If saliva were a bright green color we would be kept busy washing our hands. Most bacterial diseases are now believed to be contracted through the mouth, with food or otherwise. As a matter of fact most of us carry our fingers to our mouth or nose many times a day and in so doing transmit to ourselves diseases that others have spread about. Beginning with instinct it has become a habit. Further comment seems superfluous.—GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College.

Worth Memorizing

'Tis the grasp of the hand this old world needs,
'The grasp of your hand and mine.
'Twill lighten the load of the weary one
More than shelter or bread or wine.
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And bread lasts but for the day,
But the grasp of the hand and the sound
Of the voice
Lasts in the soul alway. —Selected.

There is prayer in the heart of every mother in the land that the League of Nations may become a dream realized. We believe the rank and file of all the peoples of all the free countries are yearning and hoping for it. If the greatest desire of the nations is to be thwarted by two-by-four politicians for political purposes, the war has been fought in vain.—Almena Plaindealer.

Dirt may stick to a mud wall, but not to polished marble.—Poor Richard.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER HUNDRED. Nora Lamaster, Hallowell, Kansas.

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.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Parks 200-egg strain. Eggs for hatching. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

SIMS BARRED ROCKS—KANSAS CITY WINNERS. Pens mated. Write for mating list. George Sims, LeRoy, Kansas.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3; EGGS, FIFTEEN FOR \$5; WINTER LAYING STRAIN. E. Flessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

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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.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—FINE, large, hardy hen-hatched, free range, heavy winter layers. Eggs, setting, \$1.25; hundred, \$6. 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.

GRANDVIEW WHITE ROCKS (FARM-RAISED). 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.

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

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.

PAYING 30c PER POUND FOR NO. 1 turkeys, 25c for fat hens and F. F. ducks. Eggs, 33c dozen. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lefountain, Kansas.

EGGS FROM BOURBON RED TURKEY 42-pound tom two-year-old hen 16 to 20 pounds. Prepaid. Fertile and safe arrival guaranteed. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—EXTRA FINE winter layers. Eggs, \$1.75 and \$2.50 per fifteen, \$4, fifty; \$7.50 hundred. Mrs. H. M. Tilton, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

ANCONAS.

S. C. ANCONAS—SHEPPARD, MADISON winner strain. Eggs, fifteen, \$3; 100, \$10. Chicks, 25c. Lottie DeForest, Peabody, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING—BEST winter laying strain, \$1.50 and \$2 per fifteen, \$8 per hundred, prepaid. Guy Sheehan, Coffeyville, Kansas.

FOURTEEN ANCONA HENS LAID 24 dozen eggs in one month for me. Send \$2.50 for two settings. Seven settings, \$6. Joe Partsch, Route 3, Humphrey, Neb.

LEGHORNS.

L. B. RICKETTS, BREEDER OF EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Greensburg, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH; EGGS, 6c; BABY CHICKS, 15c. Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levant, Kansas.

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

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—EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.25; HUNDRED, \$7. Mrs. E. L. Zelner, Ramona, Kansas.

TOM BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS from imported stock. Eggs, fifteen, \$3; 100, \$10. Lottie DeForest, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—State winners. Roosters, 95c; eggs, 5½c. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS! Quality! Layers! Eggs! Cockerels! Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred CHOICE SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$2 each. J. C. Powell, Nelson, Nebraska.

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

EGGS—S. C. W. LEGHORNS, \$7. CHICKS, 20c. Famous Young strain, costing \$20 setting. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kansas.

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

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 FOR 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.

CAREFULLY SELECTED RANGE-RAISED pure-bred Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—Eggs for hatching, fifty, \$3; 100, \$5. Inferior eggs replaced. Mrs. R. L. Rossiter, Hollis, Kansas.

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.

YOUNG, FRANTZ, FERRIS, YESTER-laid S. C. White Leghorn eggs from show winners and heavy laying stock. Free range, \$6 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. O. Wiemeyer, Route 1, Anthony, 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.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Pure white, low-tailed males mated to heavy laying females. Active, beautiful, profitable. Eggs, \$6 per hundred; setting, \$1.50. Order now. E. D. Allen, Inland, Nebraska.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—BEAUTY and utility. Fourteen first prizes 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.

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

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; \$5 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.

SEVERAL BREEDS

EGG CATALOG FREE—WYANDOTTES, Brahmans, Reds. Six kinds of ducks. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Nebraska.

GAME BIRDS, ETC.—BEAUTIFUL RING-neck pheasants, pair, \$7. Wild strain mallards, pair, \$3.75. Silkies, Buff Cochins bantam cockerels, \$1.50. Book, "Pheasant Breeding," 130 pages, 50c. "Ringlet" Barred Rock eggs, forty, \$4. "Ringlet" cockerels, \$5. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Kf, Jamestown, 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. Manderscheid, Seward, Kansas.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. I. RED EGGS FOR hatching, \$1 per fifteen, \$5 per hundred. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kansas.

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

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2. Order soon. Chicks, 15c. Lily Robb, Neal, Kansas.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Good color and good layers. Range flock only. Eggs, \$1 per fifteen; \$6 per hundred. V. G. Eberhardt, Glasco, Kansas.

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

ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$3, \$5, from laying strain; large bone and dark red. Eggs, \$3. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Alden, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, LAYING strain, two to five dollars. Guaranteed. Eggs, one-fifty fifteen, seven dollars hundred. Mrs. Geo. Long, St. John, Kansas.

CARVER'S EXTRA FINE R. C. REDS—Eggs, utility, \$7 per hundred; pen, \$5 per setting, prepaid. Mrs. S. H. Nash, Route 1, Kinsley, Kansas.

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. They are large boned, dark red and good layers. \$1 per fifteen, \$6 hundred. Mrs. Sam Putnam, Route 4, El Dorado, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS NON-SETTING Single Comb Rhode Island Reds (developed egg strain). Get bulletins and list. Robert Harrison ("The Redman"), Lincoln, Neb.

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. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

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

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.

WYANDOTTES.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—BREEDING for eggs. Eggs, \$7 hundred, \$1.50 fifteen, prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kansas.

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

WHITE WYANDOTE EGGS FROM MY famous show and laying strain, \$3.50 for forty-eight, prepaid; \$7 hundred. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES, KEELER strain. Utility, \$1.50 fifteen, \$4 fifty, \$10 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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—THE WORLD'S greatest laying strains. Eggs, fifteen, \$2; 100, \$8, prepaid. Farm raised. Females mated with males from trapnested hens with annual records of 227 to 272 eggs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PEN OF pure-bred S. C. Buff Orpingtons, \$2.50 per fifteen. W. Knop, Preston, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3 each. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kansas.

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50, FIFTEEN; \$6, 100. Toulouse geese eggs, 30c each. Ganders, \$4.50. No geese. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB BUFF Orpington eggs, fifteen, \$1.50; fifty, \$3.50; hundred, \$6. Best winter layers. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS exclusively. Cockerels scoring 93-94 points standard bred. Eggs from pen, \$3 per fifteen; range, \$5 per hundred. Warner strains. Mrs. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 10c; CHICKS, 20c. Mrs. G. W. King, Solomon, Kansas.

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

From Baby Chicks to Laying Pullets

IT IS not my intention to write in detail on the care of chicks. In an article published in KANSAS FARMER, April 27, 1918, on "The Colony Brooding of Chickens," I gave an up-to-date economical method of raising chicks by wholesale. Very early-hatched chicks or small numbers can be more readily raised by hens or oil-lamp outdoor brooders, but anyone wishing to raise a large number of broilers or pullets should study the method of colony brooding.

The problem of growing the flock or of keeping it up to the desired number of efficient producers is the most difficult one to solve. The larger the flock, the greater the problem.

In the care of chicks it is important that they be kept always growing. Give plenty of feed, but make them work for it unless they have unlimited range. Increase the feed as they grow or as changes of cooler weather occur during the summer and fall. Above all, do not let growing chicks, pullets or hens crowd, as it weakens and makes them more susceptible to disease.

If kept in a yard the cockerels should be separated from the pullets by the time they weigh one and one-half to three pounds, depending upon the breed and the disposition to be made of the cockerels. If to be sold for fries, they will gain in weight more rapidly if

penned up. The chances are the pullets will need the room vacated by the cockerels. I have practiced keeping the pullets penned up until they are well feathered. In this way they are more safe from rats or other predatory animals and have no trouble to find shelter when it rains. After they are feathered, the showers are not likely to hurt them. Fresh, green feed should be provided daily if pasture is not available. We use rye or oats for early pasture and sow part of the lot to Dwarf Essex rape and part to Sudan grass for summer and fall pasture. The summer of 1917 rye was sown in one yard where the alfalfa had been killed out by the chickens. This provided green feed for the pullets during fall, winter and spring. The chickens failed to eat all the ripened rye and with the help of ground moles they prepared a seed bed and the volunteer rye furnished an abundance of grain feed the past fall and between snows this winter.

When the combs of the pullets begin to turn red and grow, we begin cutting the hens and move at least a part of the pullets into one section of the laying house after giving it a thorough cleaning and disinfection. The nest boxes are closed until needed, to prevent their forming the habit of roosting in them. Part of the mash boxes are taken to the new quarters and other measures

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taken to help the pullets feel at home. Their accustomed grain is thrown in the litter and care taken to prevent frightening them. If possible, new appetizing feed is added to their ration. They soon become accustomed to the house and yard. Sometimes we open the partition fence from the pullet to the hen yard and make the change still more gradual.

Increased feeding goes on as the weather becomes cooler in the early fall, and almost before we know it eggs are being laid in improvised nests on the floor. One or two of the nest boxes are then opened and as needed others are opened later. The past season chicks hatched the last of April laid a few eggs in less than six months and had it not been for a mistake in feeding during December would probably have been laying seventy to eighty eggs the first of January in place of forty-five to fifty.

While the development of the pullet is very important in securing a good egg production, she can do little at her job without a good factory in which to work.—F. E. UHL.

Brooding and Feeding Chicks

On an average it probably requires at least two eggs for every baby chick hatched and carried to a safe age. Millions of baby chicks are annually lost because of wrong methods and mistakes in brooding and feeding. Many of these could be saved by following practical methods of brooding and feeding, says Russell B. Palmer, of the American Poultry School at Leavenworth. Eggs are high priced and feed is expensive. Every poultry grower is interested in following methods that will lower the loss and insure the most economical and quickest growth.

"Here at the American Poultry School," says Mr. Palmer, "we use largely the brooder stove hover method of brooding. We have found this method dependable and it permits raising a larger number of chicks in proportion to labor. There are many of these stoves on the market and most all of them are good and to be depended upon. These brooder stoves are designed to brood from 250 to 750 chicks at a time. They do this very well for the first three to five weeks, after which greater success is more common if the brood is culled or separated into lots of 150 to 350 chicks, depending upon the size of the house and the amount of range surrounding it, which is not used by other fowls or chicks.

"We have found here that 250 to 350 together, even at the start, will do somewhat better than if a larger number are put together. For this style of brooding we use a house 10 x 20 feet or 12 x 14 feet. The house has a partition in the center with a runway for the chicks to go from one room to the other and a swinging door for the attendant. The stove is placed on one side of the partition and the cool room is used for feeding and exercise. It is necessary to have a cool room so the chicks can get away from the heat. This is one of the secrets of successful brooding. It also pays to give the little fellows access to the ground as soon after starting to brood them as possible. Even the second or third day is none too early, care being taken the first few days to be certain they know the way into and out of their house. Provided the sun is shining and no hard winds can hit them, baby chicks do well if allowed to run in and out even on fairly cold days. Do not put them out on hard frozen ground.

"The houses for these brooder stoves are built similar to laying or breeding houses. Special care must be taken to insure proper house ventilation. A slow movement of fresh air coming in on one side a foot above the floor and raising gradually upward as it warms and the oxygen from it has been consumed, until it reaches a point close to the ceiling where there should be an exit opening, will help keep the house free from impurities and foul odors, thus maintaining health, vigor and appetite among the chicks. We have found the commonly used 'fool proof' shutter ventilator system on the south side, with a hinged board opening just below the roof on the north side the most ideal and simple method of house ventilating. We would not build a special brooder house that could only be used three or four months a year. We locate these

houses where the chicks can have plenty of range after they are partly grown. As soon as they are old enough to do without heat we remove the brooder stove and put in temporary roosts. The chicks roost in this house until fall or winter, when we cull them and select the choicest for laying and breeding. In this way you avoid handling them so often, they are accustomed to their quarters, are not checked in their growth by moving, and you get the benefit of your equipment throughout the year. Better to move the stove than the chicks.

"Tack burlap cloth over ventilators to make the house comfortable and at least provide some method of ventilation near the floor, but avoid drafts. Be certain to provide for one cool room. To help prevent the chicks from picking at one another's toes or vents, paint the window panes with a bluish or whitish frosting. You want light in your brooder house, but not the direct rays of the sun. Keep the chicks busy and active. Put fresh earth on the floor in one corner of the room every two or three days. This will help prevent foot and leg weakness, besides the little fellows like it. If they show signs of developing cannibalism, grind some lean meat and mix equal parts of bran, shorts, corn meal and ground meat, with a little water just to moisten it a trifle. After it is mixed run it through a sausage mill or meat grinder and then feed it to the chicks every day.

"You will not be troubled with the chicks piling up and crowding at night in a room where you use these brooder stoves if your room is kept warm enough.

"Start feeding the chicks when sixty to seventy-two hours old, but first see that each has a drink of tepid water to which has been added five medicine dropper drops of carbolic acid to each pint. This will help prevent bowel trouble. We have also found some of the intestinal antiseptics advertised for prevention of bowel trouble and diarrhea when used in drinking water to be very good.

"Cover the floor of the brooder rooms

with clover or alfalfa chaff or fine cut straw. Don't have this too deep. Keep sour milk or buttermilk before them to drink at all times from the first day. For the first two or three days feed a mixture of two-thirds rolled oats, one-third wheat bran, mixed with hard boiled eggs, a little powdered charcoal and fine bone meal. Feed a little five times a day for the first three days. Then give two meals a day of commercial chick feed. The first mixture is fed morning, noon and night, and the chick feed is given between meals. As they become older, gradually eliminate the rolled oats until you use only the chick feed and keep before them a dry mash mixed in the following proportions: Ten pounds wheat bran, 2 1/2 pounds ground oats, 5 pounds shorts, five pounds corn meal, 2 ounces fine charcoal, and 2 ounces fine salt. If you cannot secure sour milk or buttermilk, then mix two pounds of dry beef scraps with the above. If you use any form of milk, keep it before them at all times or at least the first half of the day. They need some green food. Use clippings from sprouted oats or cut up some onions or lettuce occasionally."

Incubator Axioms

Failure with incubators is usually due to violation of some of the so-called incubator axioms. E. H. Weigand, state poultry club leader, gives the following rules which are so self-evident as to justify the application of the term "axiom":

Follow the manufacturer's directions in setting up and operating the incubator.

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling with eggs.

Do not add fresh eggs to a tray containing eggs which are undergoing incubation.

Turn the eggs twice daily from the second to the nineteenth day.

Cool the eggs daily from the seventh to the nineteenth day. When cooling the eggs, be careful not to chill them.

Turn the eggs before caring for the

lamps. Keep the lamp wick clean.

Attend to the machine carefully at regular hours.

Test the eggs on the seventh and the fourteenth days.

Do not open the machine after the eighteenth day until the chickens are hatched.

Egg-Laying Strains

The egg-laying contest now under way at Leavenworth, and other contests, have proven that no one breed or variety can claim the distinction of being the best layers. Instead we find that more depends upon the family or strain of a variety than upon any particular variety. For instance, a general idea prevails that White Leghorns are wonderful layers, and they are, but we find some families or strains of White Leghorns are decidedly poor layers while other strains are good layers. This has been found true with almost all varieties. In so far as the birds themselves are concerned, high egg production depends first upon breeding and selection and second upon housing, feeding, systematic care and cleanliness.

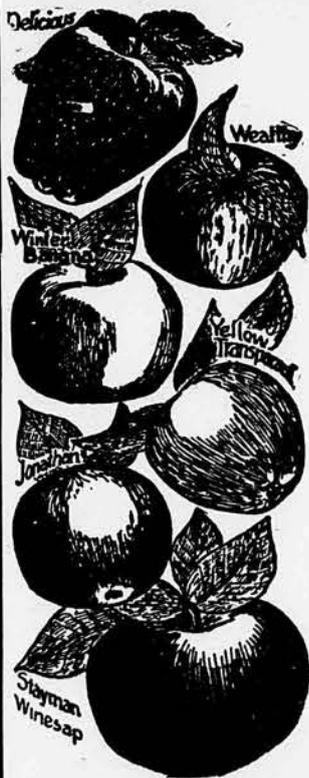
April-Hatched Pullets

Experiments conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station to determine the influence of time of hatching upon the egg production of pullets indicates that about April 20 is a satisfactory time to hatch the lighter breeds of fowls raised particularly for egg production.

Pullets hatched February 22 were found to lay well from August 10 to November 1, but during late fall and early winter went through a molt similar to year-old hens. The results secured with pullets did not justify the expense and labor involved in brooding the chicks during cold weather.

A profitable egg production was secured with pullets hatched June 13 but it was found more difficult to rear a satisfactory percentage of the chicks at this time than if they were hatched during the latter part of April.

PLANT THIS HOME APPLE ORCHARD



and in just a short time—a very few years—you'll have apples by the barrel from your own Home Orchard. And the trees will add to the value of your home. You can plant them in your yard, or in a row along the fence or road, or in the chicken run, where the growing trees will provide shade for the flock. Accept our offer and order your trees NOW!

WE'LL SEND TWELVE GRAFTED APPLE TREES, POSTPAID

Each little tree is produced by grafting together a "scion" (branch) from a selected tree of heavy-cropping record, to a healthy one-year root. Each little tree is about a foot high. They take root at once, make rapid growth, and bear large crops of choice apples even sooner than larger trees planted at the same time.

TWO EACH OF THE SIX MOST POPULAR VARIETIES

Two Genuine Delicious The finest and most beautiful apple grown. Very large, inverted pear-shape. Color dark red, shading to golden yellow toward the tip. A fine keeper, sweet and juicy. The tree is strong, hardy and productive.

Two Stayman Winesap Deep, rich red in color. It is a marked improvement over the old Winesap, in both quality and appearance. Flavor rich sub-acid. The tree is a thrifty grower and an abundant bearer.

Two Yellow Transparent A very early and abundant bearer. Often bears some apples the first year, even in the nursery row. A summer apple. Flavor acid and very good. Skin clear white, turning to pale yellow.

Two Wealthy A native of Minnesota, where it has proved hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is of medium size, red, streaked with white. Excellent quality and flavor. One of the best and most productive apples grown.

Two Jonathan A general favorite, and always in good demand at fancy prices. Of medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with dark red. Fine-grained, tender, and of exquisite flavor. Tree slender and spreading.

Two Winter Banana A fine, vigorous grower, with large healthy foliage. A very early bearer of large, beautiful apples, golden yellow, with a red blush. The flesh is rich, aromatic, and of the highest quality. A good keeper.

OUR GRAFTED APPLE TREE OFFERS

OFFER NO. 1: One set of these 12 Grafted Apple Trees will be sent you postpaid with a one-year subscription to Kansas Farmer for only \$1.35.

OFFER NO. 2: Two sets of these trees (24 trees, four of each variety), will be sent you postpaid for two yearly subscriptions to Kansas Farmer at \$1.00 each, provided one of the subscriptions is a new one. On this offer one of the subscriptions may be your own, but one must be a new subscription.

Take advantage NOW of our offer, and in a short time you will have a fine Home Orchard.



Chickens Sick or Not Laying?
Most poor layers are "OUT OF CONDITION" or have
C. Cholera, Koup, 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.
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125 Shorthorns

In the Biggest Show and Sale

The Southeastern Kansas Association Has Held

Coffeyville, Kansas, April 3 and 4

First day is the show, an educational feature; an unusual opportunity for buyers to study and compare before they bid. Previous shows were good; this one will be far better and—

EVERY ANIMAL SHOWN WILL BE SOLD

No other combination sale in this state has offered such a splendid lot of Shorthorns in such large numbers.

Twenty cows with calf at foot, mostly bred again. Twelve bred cows. Forty bred heifers. Twenty open heifers. Seven high class bulls, fit for use in top herds. Eighteen thick, smooth, rugged bulls, from twelve to twenty months old.

The bulls whose get is offered and to which the females are bred, are: Master of The Dales, by Avondale; Kansas Prince, by Mistletoe Archer; Secret Robin, by Linwood Victorious; Prince Violet, by Collynie Goods; Sir Hampton, by Hampton Spray—and other good ones. The consignors are—

H. M. Hill	Terbert Laude	E. S. Myers
J. H. Holcomb	Titus Holloway	Wesley Jewell
C. O. Massa	M. J. Rust	S. M. Knox
J. L. Jewell	J. L. Jackson	J. W. Hyde

and several others. These cattle have all been rigidly inspected, are all in nice breeding condition and not an unworthy animal has been accepted. Come to the Show April 3. Come to the sale April 4. Both held in Coffeyville's Exposition Hall.

Send for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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FRANK BLAKE Live Stock Auctioneer
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W. B. CARPENTER Live Stock
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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 sell for more money. A Kansas farmer produced 94 head from one registered Shorthorn cow in 12 years. Two brothers in Wisconsin produced 119 head from one in 14 years. The value counts up when you're breeding pure-breds.

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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 regular producers. All good colors, weight from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds. Come and see me.

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Route 28

SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Ten bulls, seven to fifteen months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. Two Scotch bulls by Type's Goods, one a Brawith Bud, the other a Duchess of Gloster. All in good condition and priced reasonably.

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Write Me Your Wants

Shorthorn Bulls & Duroc Gilts
Service bulls at \$125 and up to \$200. Come and see them or write me your wants.

KLONDYKE VALLEY FARM
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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.

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JACKS AND JENNETS

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

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

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Registered mares heavy in foal; weanling and yearling fillies. Ten mature stallions, also colts. Grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

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

GEO. S. APP. ARCHIE, MISSOURI

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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. Any one 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

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One carload fresh Holstein Cows—One carload heavy Springers
These cattle are extra good. A few choice registered bulls.

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Is offering six choice Angus bulls ranging in age from 9 to 11 months. All sired by Roland L. No. 187220.
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For Sale—Seven head bulls from 7 months to 3-year-old herd bulls. Priced to sell. Write your wants or come and see my herd. I mean business.
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GUERNSEY BULLS

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

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FOR SALE

A bunch of big heavy-wooled young registered Shropshire ewes, not high in price. Bred to fine rams.
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AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

MARGINALIA'S BULL IS SOLD TO G. M. PICHRELL, LEON, KANSAS.

Write for breeding of Aca 3d's calf by Elizabeth's Good Gift, at \$150.
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RED POLLED CATTLE.

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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.
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RED POLLS, BOTH SEXES, BEST OF BREEDING.

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

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Calves, either sex, from heavy producers, well marked, 4 to 6 weeks old, 15-16ths pure, \$25 each, crated and shipped to your station. Express and all charges paid here.
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Looking for a bull? I can generally offer you choice of half a dozen, by two different sires. That saves time and travel.

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Three choice registered Holstein bulls, ready for light service, and some bred heifers to a 32-pound sire.
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Choice, beautifully marked calves from heavy milking dams, either sex. Also cows and heifers. Write

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We are offering high grade Holstein heifer calves, 15-16ths bred, nicely marked, by pure-bred sires and from dams that are giving from 50 to 70 pounds milk daily. We ship them at three weeks old. We are selling them at \$20.00 each crated. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. We are calf dealers and can handle any sized order. Order from this ad.

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GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Bess Hello No. 166946, the long distance sire. His dam, grand dam and dam's two sisters average better than 1,200 pounds butter in one year. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

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

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12 Heifers and 2 Bulls, highly bred, beautifully marked, and from heavy producing dams. At \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write

FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WIS.

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

YEARLING HOLSTEIN BULL—Fine individual. Dam gives 44 to 52 lbs. per day.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Well bred bull calf born October 31, nearly white, extra good individual. Have other bulls a little older.

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SOUTH SLOPE JERSEYS

For Sale—Young bulls and bull calves sired by our Toronto and Raleigh bred bull; also two sired by a double line-bred Spirinfeld's Owl and Interested Prince bull out of high producing R. of M. dams milking as high as 47 pounds daily, milked twice a day only.

J. A. COMP & SON
Rural Route 4 White City, Kansas
Please mention this paper.

A Case of Deceit

"German statesmanship," said Senator Smoot, "is so transparently crooked that it is laughable. It reminds me of the German waiter who was ordered to bring a bottle of Medoc to the man he was serving. He brought the bottle, but instead of Medoc it was labeled Chamberlain."

"But this is Chamberlain," the guest protested, "and I ordered Medoc."
"Ach, der stoopid donkey. I distinctly told Fritz to put a Medoc label on dot bottle!"—Selected.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association Show and Sale

**Kansas City, Stock Yards Sale Pavilion
April 1, 2, 3, 1919.**

200 Head High Class Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle



AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION
The Show will be held April 1 and the Sale will begin April 2 at 1 p. m.

Twenty cows and heifers with calves at foot.
Fifty cows and heifers bred to drop calves early in spring.
Thirty head long yearling heifers.

One hundred bulls, including high class herd bulls and bulls in car lots for the range trade and single bulls for farmers. Consigned by leading breeders of Missouri and Kansas.

The annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Association will be held at the Baltimore Hotel the evening of April 2.

For catalog apply to

John A. Forsythe, Box K. Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Auctioneer, Col. P. M. Gross, Kansas City, Mo.

FOUR SMALL FARMS AT AUCTION

The well known BROOKS RANCH (formerly 800 but only 640 acres), located about four and one-half miles northwest of Blue Mound, Linn County, Kansas, having been consigned to this company to sell at auction immediately, has been subdivided into four tracts, each a good little farm in itself, varying in size from 97 to 223 acres each, and will be sold to the highest bidders, regardless of price,

TUESDAY, MARCH 25 Sale Conducted on the Property Commencing at 10:30 o'clock
Every Acre Will Positively Be Sold

FREE Dinner at Noon
Handsome Silver Souvenirs
Band Concerts All Day
FREE

Come Early, Bring the Family, and Be Our Guests for the Day

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Jacks and Jennets.
March 25, 1919—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

Shorthorns.
April 1, 2 and 3—Central Shorthorn Association Show and Sale, Kansas City, Mo. For catalog apply to J. A. Forsythe, Box K, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
April 3—Southeast Kansas Shorthorn Show and Sale, Coffeyville, Kan. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kansas.
April 4—Southeastern Kansas Show and Sale at Coffeyville, Kansas.

Holsteins.
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.

M. A. Anderson, owner of Hope Holstein Farm, Hope, Kansas, has been very successful with Holsteins and handles a large number each year. He supplies car lots to communities where creameries and condensing plants are in operation. At this time a feature of his herd is the large number of addition two and three-year-old springers. In several farms that he owns, Mr. Anderson is the cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Hope.

While public auction sales as a means of selling property are by no means a modern method, and all classes of property have

been sold at public auction for generations, real estate is the one class of property that has been the exception where the public auction method has been used only to a limited extent, but of recent years public auction sales of farms seem to be growing in favor and the acreage sold in that manner is rapidly increasing. The Sutter Land Auction Company of Salina, one of the big exclusive land companies of the West, reports total sales of farm lands during the past four years amounting to over \$2,000,000 made by that company alone in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri.

H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kansas, have announced March 25 for their annual jack and jennet sale. Thirty head of jacks, thirty head of jennets, and four young Percheron stallions will be included in this sale. Most of the young jacks are the blood of Kansas Chief 9194, the world's grand champion jack at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., 1915, and of Pharaoh, champion at the Tennessee State Fair in 1910 and at the Kansas State Fair, 1913. The mature jacks are tried breeders. 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.

The Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association has announced March 25 for the annual sale of 100 head of registered Holstein cattle. The sale will be held at the fair grounds, Topeka, in the new sale pavilion recently arranged for this purpose. The cattle are being consigned from the best Holstein herds in Kansas and will probably consist of some of the best registered cows and heifers that will be sold in any sale this year. On March 24 the annual meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, closing with a banquet at 6:30 p. m. Several prominent speakers have been engaged for the evening, including Senator J. M. Hackney, of St. Paul, Minn., who will represent the National Holstein Breeders' Association. Following the Association sale of March 25 A. B. Wilcox, of Route 7, Topeka, Kansas, will offer fifty head of high class registered cows and heifers March 26.

Castillo & Son, of Independence, Kansas, owners of one of the choice lots of pure-bred Holsteins, report their herd doing fine. This is one of the record bred herds in Kansas and they are producers. A feature at this time is the heavy producing cows and the choice young stock, including record bred young bulls.

O. S. Andrews, of Greeley, Kansas, reports his Holsteins doing well. Mr. Andrews has a choice lot of record bred Holsteins and a feature of his herd at this time is the choice lot of young stock, including some fine young bulls.

A. L. Harris, of Osage City, Kansas, has consigned sixteen head of high class Short-

POLAND CHINAS

Deming Ranch Poland Chinas.
Big-Type Poland China Hogs

For Sale—Thirty large spring gilts bred for April and May farrow. 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 There No. 95555, 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 O 25th, are immuned, recorded and the very best of breeding. Also choice Banded Rock cockerles, \$3 and \$5 each.

R. W. SONNENMOSER - WESTON, MO.

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

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS

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

horns to the Central Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, Missouri, on April 1, 2 and 3. Mr. Harris is consigning some of his best cattle, including a part of his show herd, three yearling heifers that were well up in the money at the Nebraska and Kansas state

DUROC JERSEYS.

FOR SALE

20 Duroc Jersey Bred Gilts

Bred for last of March and April farrow. Priced, \$60. First check gets choice. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

WOODDELL & DANNER

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—Bred 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

R. H. DIX & SON'S DUROCS

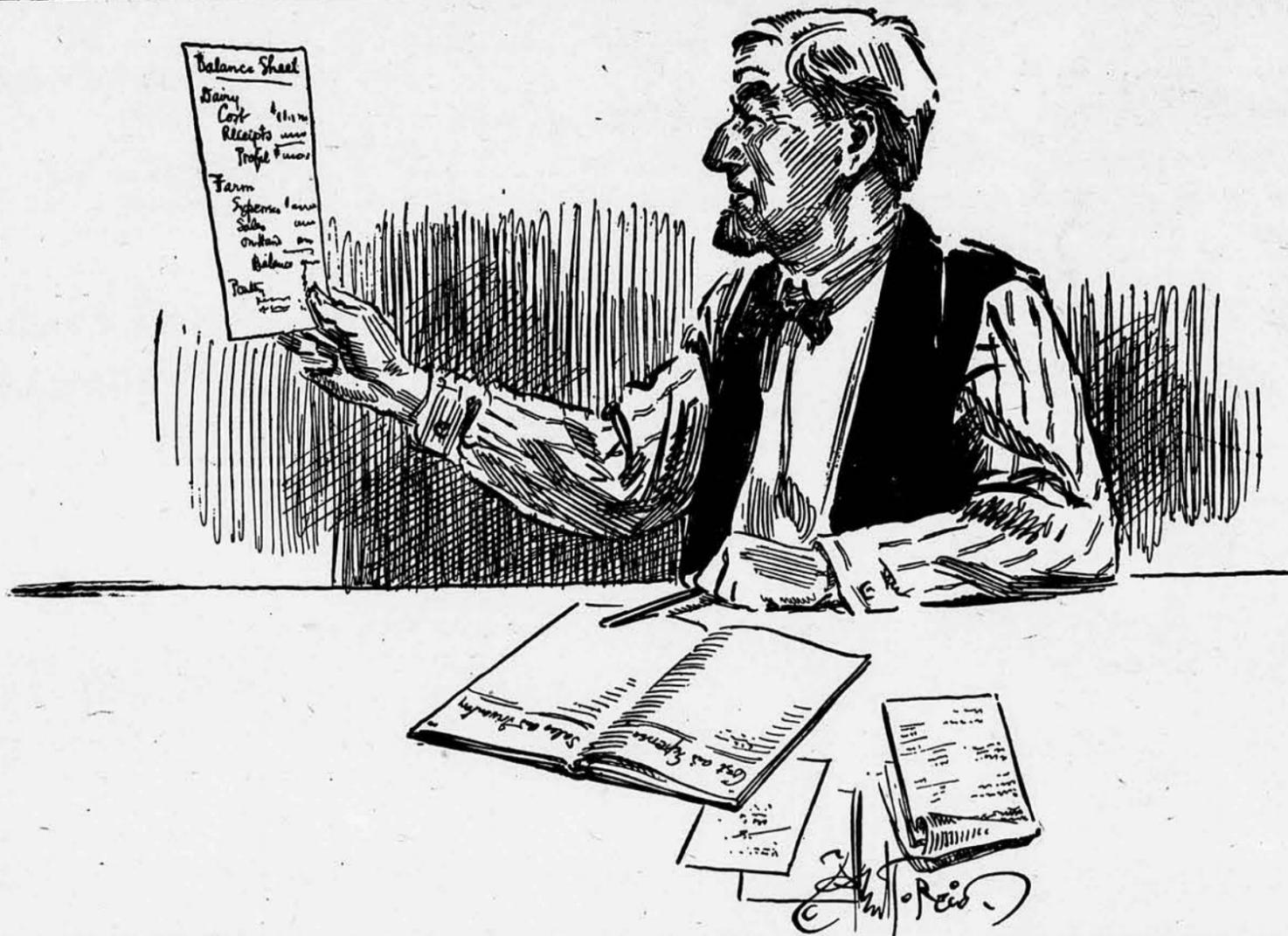
For Sale—One choice spring boar, a real herd header. Twelve spring gilts bred to Giant Crimson by G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, a prize winning boar. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Write today.

R. H. DIX & SON, HERINGTON, KANSAS

fairs. One of the show cows, Rosewood Cartha, is a splendid type of Shorthorn; also Lady Spartan and Lady Spartan 2d by Village Carnott, a bull that was grand champion at a number of large shows including the International at Chicago; four other good females, one cow with large calf at foot, two heifers bred to drop calves early in the spring, and one open yearling heifer. Mr. Harris is also consigning four bulls, one by Diamond Dale and three by Prince Valentine 4th.

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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. McCall, both of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College, who have done their work on the book in co-operation with the United States Government.

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

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

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

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KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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