

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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FARMING WITH A TRACTOR

Tractor Farming Enlarges Size of Business and Thus Increases Income

TITTLE to being the best farmer in the world has been earned by the American farmer because he is essentially a power and machinery farmer and has multiplied many fold the power and efficiency of his own hands. This is an outstanding characteristic of agricultural development in this country. Arnold P. Yerkes of the International Harvester Company in an address delivered during Farm and Home Week on the rural engineering program, pointed out the tremendous development and rapid adoption of labor-saving machinery in agriculture and in all lines of industry following the passing of human slavery. "The gas tractor," said Mr. Yerkes, "is comparatively a recent addition to the line of farm machinery. It was developed, like other improved machines, to enable one man to accomplish more work within a given time."

Hand Labor Displaced

"One of the greatest problems of the American farmer in the past has been in obtaining sufficient help to carry on the various farm operations during the seasons through which such operations are limited. In the early days nearly every farm was really a small community, sometimes consisting of several families or a considerable amount of hired help. When not engaged in field work the various persons on the farm found work in spinning, weaving, grinding, tanning leather, making boots and shoes and other occupations which could be handled in connection with the farming business. This was not so much because there were no facilities in the cities to carry on such manufacturing operations at that date, but was largely due to the need of having available a sufficient supply of labor for the various field operations, practically all of which were performed by hand labor. At harvest time, for example, where the work of cutting the grain was done with the cradle and the binding done by hand, every person on the farm, both sexes, who was physically capable of helping, worked in the harvest field. Because of the slow progress which could be made, the work of cutting had to be commenced as soon as the early spots in the grain fields were ripe enough, in order to insure completion of the work before the grain was over-ripe and a loss occurred through shattering. The binder changed this condition entirely. By having one of these machines on the farm it was possible for a farmer to finish up his harvest work with from four to eight people less than was required by the old method. The introduction of other improved farm machinery accomplished similar results, though not always so pronounced."

Tractor Improved Farm Machine

"The gas tractor is an improved farm machine. Its effect on agriculture is, and will continue to be, similar to that of other improved implements in the past. With a modern tractor one man can do more work than was practicable where horses were employed. Four-horse teams are the largest commonly found in use on farms throughout the country, although in certain limited sections larger teams are occasionally found. In other words, with horses the two-bottom gang plow, plowing from four to six acres a day, was about as large a

unit as was commonly used. The medium size tractor of today is capable of pulling three plows under ordinary soil conditions. Owing to the fact that it does not have to stop for rest and requires slightly less time per day for its care than horses, this size of tractor will permit one man to accomplish approximately twice as much work in a day as when horses are used."

"As to the practicability of the farm tractor of today, there can be no question. They are being successfully used on thousands of farms throughout the country. However, as already stated, they are still a comparatively new machine and many farmers are not entirely familiar with them or their capacity for work. Such farmers will naturally wonder whether a tractor would be suitable for use under their conditions and whether they could successfully operate it."

Operation of Tractor Not Difficult

"As to whether a farmer can expect

to operate a tractor satisfactorily, it is safe to say that any man of ordinary intelligence can operate a tractor in an entirely satisfactory manner, provided he is willing to spend a little time in studying the principles of operation. There is nothing really very complicated or difficult to understand about the operation of a gas engine when explained by someone who understands it thoroughly and who has the ability to teach others. Like most any other machine, if a person undertakes to learn to operate it without proper instruction, considerable trouble may be experienced and more or less damage is likely to result."

"There is no reason, however, for any farmer undertaking to operate a gas tractor without having received thorough instruction in its operation. Several of the larger tractor manufacturers who believe that their best advertisement is a satisfied user, have gone to the trouble and expense of establishing tractor schools at various places through-

out the country where farmers who are interested in gas tractors may receive free instruction of this nature. Furthermore, many of the state agricultural colleges are now giving short courses in tractor operation where experts explain the principles of operation through the use of suitable illustrations, working models, etc. These courses do not require a great deal of time, and anyone of ordinary intelligence can become fairly proficient in the operation of a tractor after receiving such instruction."

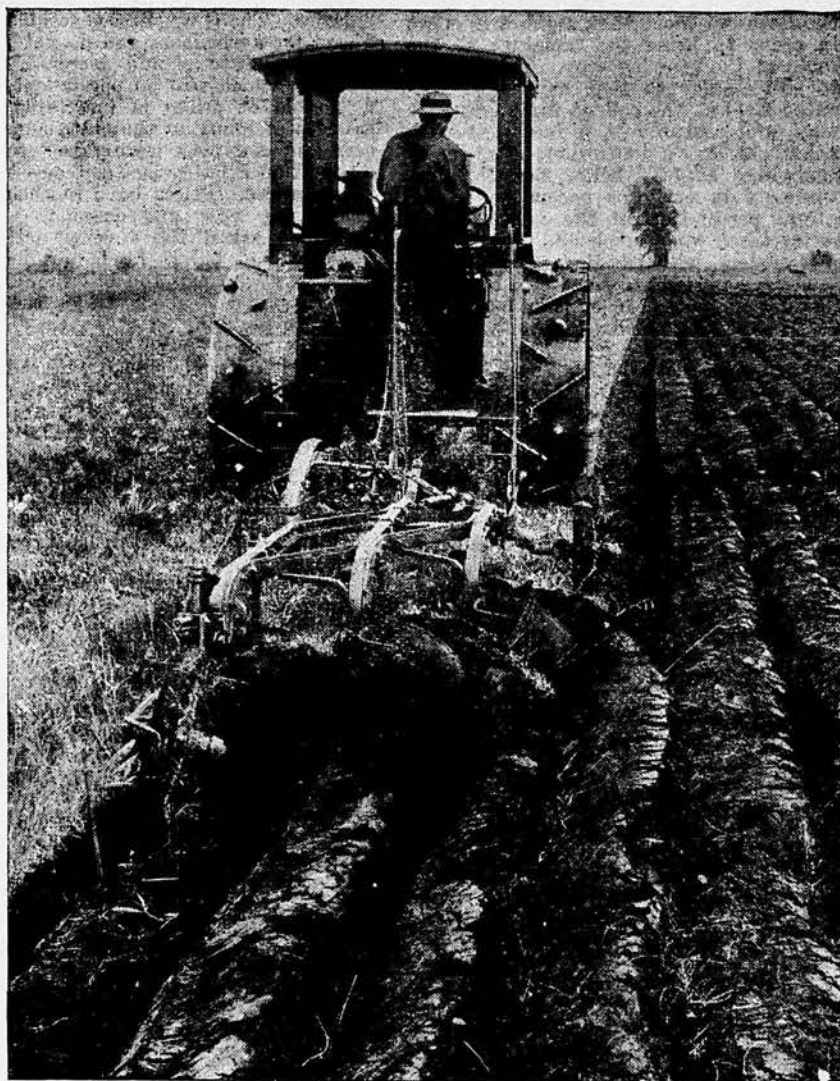
When to Buy Tractor

"In order to decide whether a tractor will be a profitable investment on any farm, there are a great many factors which must be taken into consideration. Farming today is a real business. As everyone knows who is acquainted with American agriculture, the successful farmer of today must not only know how to plant, tend and harvest his crops, he must also exercise considerable business judgment in the buying of supplies and marketing his products. By studying market conditions he must be able to determine what crops will be best for him to raise and the proper percentage of each. He must decide whether it will pay him to sell his crops to convert them entirely or in part into finished products in the form of milk, butter, meat, etc. There is also considerable judgment demanded in the selection of the equipment required to operate his farm, so as to derive the greatest possible benefits. The question, "Can I afford a tractor?" is therefore a real business proposition with the farmer just as much as in the case of a manufacturer who is called upon to decide whether it will pay him to purchase an improved machine for use in turning out his product."

"Manufacturers are called upon to decide questions of this kind every day. In many cases manufacturers purchase machines which only a short time later may be greatly improved upon so as to increase the production or cut down the operating expense. In such a case a man who is using one of the old model machines must decide whether he should junk it and purchase a new one or whether it will be better for him to keep on using the out-of-date machine until it is practically worn out. In deciding this question he must of course take into consideration the fact that some of his competitors will be using the machine with latest improvements and that he will have to meet their prices on his product."

"There are of course a great many points which must be taken into consideration in reaching a decision. There have been instances where large manufacturing concerns have ordered machinery worth thousands of dollars, which by the time it was delivered was practically obsolete because of improvements which had been made in this line of machinery while it was being manufactured and delivered. In at least one case a large quantity of brand new machinery, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, was junked without ever being taken from the packing boxes, as the purchasers decided that they would be better off by throwing it away and installing the very latest improvements."

(Continued on Page Seven)



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Agricultural Bulletins

A complete list of the publications that have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and those now available for distribution has been revised to July 1, 1918, and published in circular form by the department. Farmers' bulletins, department bulletins, circulars, separate reprints from yearbooks, and reports are listed together in alphabetical order. The circular states that no publications are sold by the Department of Agriculture, but copies will be sent free upon application to the Chief, Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts. When the department supply is exhausted, publications can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by purchase only. The list of publications includes those that can be obtained free from the department as well as those which can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents.

Subirrigation of Limited Value

NANY requests for information on subirrigation systems have been received by J. B. Marcellus, drainage and irrigation specialist, extension division, Kansas Agricultural College. To obtain information on what had been accomplished by such irrigation, blanks were sent out to several persons in various counties in Western Kansas asking for reports on the types of installation and results of operation of the present subirrigation systems. Very few replies have as yet been received and only one or two of these contained any definite information. Reports have been gathered, however, from other states and from various other sources of information regarding this subject, especially as to systems that are or have been in actual operation.

Mr. Marcellus states that the following facts are clearly established and may be of benefit in solving some problems in subirrigation:

1. Subirrigation is not practical unless used in a sandy loam soil which is underlaid with an impervious subsoil or hardpan.
2. The cost of installation is too great to warrant its use for other than garden or truck farming.
3. It pays only when the water supply is too limited to be used for surface irrigation.
4. Before installing a subirrigation system, a careful study of the soil, the topography of the land, and the water supply must be made if the most successful system is desired.

The results of a four years' test of a subirrigation system using concrete porous pipe which covers a two and one-half acre tract and is operated by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station are published by E. B. House, irrigation engineer, as follows:

Subirrigation by means of underground pipe is not to be recommended for any of the ordinary farm crops on account of the excessive cost for installation. It can be recommended only for the most intensive farming where water is very scarce and valuable, and only a small stream is available.

The lateral percolation of the water from the tile lines in deep silt loam is not sufficient to warrant these lines being placed from sixteen to twenty-five feet apart. More water percolates downward than upward or to the side, and it would be necessary to place these tile lines not more than eight feet apart in order to bring the moisture to the roots of the growing crop. This applies to soil similar to that on the subirrigated field at the college farm only. It may, and probably is, a fact that with a hardpan or an impervious stratum of some kind slightly below the tile, and especially in early or porous soils, the lateral percolation of the water would be increased very much and the success of a system, with tile lines as far apart as sixteen or twenty-five feet, could be guaranteed, but in deep silt loam soil the lateral percolation of the water is disappointing.

With deep-rooted crops, such as alfalfa, or with orchards, this form of irrigation may be practiced with success as far as lateral percolation is concerned, but the cost of installation is so great that it cannot be recommended.

There has been no clogging of the lines due to the entrance of roots for the four years that the system has been in service.

The water used for this system was drain water which contained some alkali, but it was evidently not sufficient to cause disintegration of the tile lines, as no trouble on this score was encountered.

A very small stream of water can be successfully used with a subirrigation system of this kind. A stream that would not answer at all for surface irrigation might be more than ample to supply a pipe system for subirrigation on a much larger area.

There may be some of our readers who are interested in trying out some system of subirrigation. Mr. Marcellus can supply to those who wish them blue prints of typical subirrigation installations with complete specifications.

Grange Notes on Legislature

The Santa Fe Railroad is making its usual request that the law providing for the tax rebates be let alone. This time it is asking the favor on account of the federal government. Previous requests at each session of the legislature have

been in the interests of the railroad company. The letter said: "Postpone the passage of the repealing act until the next session of the legislature." Last year the company said that repeal of the rebate provision had been asked at every legislature that convened in Kansas, but that they always did beat it and always would. Well, the world is getting better.

The bill to strengthen the anti-discrimination measure was apparently lost, but at the present writing it looks as though it had a fighting show to get a fair hearing at least. This bill was in the hands of the judiciary committee—the undertakers of the legislature—and the committee was about equally divided on the proposition, but reported it unfavorably. State Master Needham dug it up from the debris, polished it, had its teeth fixed, and it is now considered presentable by the members who have gone over it.

The commission merchants law has been saved this year by the committee on agriculture. Representative Campbell of Bourbon County was "wised up" by the trick of two years ago and saw to it that everybody had a hearing. The consequence was that the bill was fully explained to the committee, which promptly extracted the proposed amendment, leaving the law as it is. The committee report was unanimous.

Last Thursday and Friday a big portion of the time was used in introducing amendments which would relieve certain counties from hiring highway engineers. Smith L. Jackson of Anderson introduced an amendment that would allow a county to hire an engineer "when necessary" and provided that he could be discharged when the work was done. Because this bill is only an amendment to the present law, there are many who are trying to pass it, so that the workings of the whole law will not be affected. This strow shows how the wind blows. The people of the state are getting awfully tired of this cumbersome, top-heavy, expensive road law which has cost more and done less improving than any other road law we could have, unless it would be the proposed measure of the so-called Good Roads Association.

The Grange is opposing the raise of salaries. The Grangers see serious times ahead for agriculture and do not believe that the state should increase official salaries, which will be permanent, when a tumble of prices is inevitable. The salaries of many of the state house officers and employees were raised to meet a condition existing last session—that of rising prices. Prices have reached their apex, and now are descending. We have not asked the reverse action in salaries, but think in bargaining the job, those who pay the bill should have a little to say about what they can afford to pay.

Mrs. Minnie Grinstead succeeded in getting a bill through the House in a crippled form designed to prevent an ill-bred dude from puffing tobacco smoke across the table at you in the dining room of a public eating house. The Senate, however, sent this bill to the morgue. The mothers on the farm teach their children that such things are very rude.

ERNEST MCCLURE,
Secretary Grange Legislative Committee.

Tax Incomes Only

C. C. B., of Russell County, writes that he was much interested in the article in KANSAS FARMER by Leonard G. Pearson of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts. This article took up the matter of credit for the insolvent farmer and farm tenant. Our correspondent has a plan which he thinks will help out in giving the tenant relief. In brief it is to tax incomes only, and to place a maximum on the crop rent which a land owner can collect; prohibit cash rent entirely; the limit on the crop rent to be stated in percentage; grass land rents to be governed by the number of mature animals it will support and limited to a maximum of two dollars a head for the season, and not allow more mature cattle or horses to be grazed, and other stock, sheep, goats, young cattle, etc., on the basis of the number which can be kept on the same

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amount of land. His theory is that it is just as logical to place a limitation on the percentage of the crop a land owner can take as it is to place a limit on the interest a money lender can charge. He would also legislate so as to prevent a man holding land out of use.

The highest price paid at a recent sale of surplus army horses in Great Britain was \$408, fifty horses averaged \$230, twenty mules were sold and made up to \$117. At another sale, where ninety-five horses and ten mules were offered, the prices ranged from \$276 down to the average being \$146.

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ADVERTISING KANSAS

Many good citizens have been lured away from Kansas through the advertising campaigns conducted in our papers and magazines by other states. A very large proportion of our people who travel and study without prejudice the advantages of the locations so glowingly described in the advertising circulars and pamphlets, come back to Kansas with the feeling that this state need not take a back seat in the matter of the opportunities it offers its citizens to prosper and enjoy life.

It takes loyal boosting citizens to make a community what it should be and by way of a counter attack against the lure of some far-off place a bill is being considered by the ways and means committees of our legislature providing a division of publicity to be a part of the State Board of Agriculture. The purpose is to let all the world know what we have to offer, not by sending out highly colored circulars and pamphlets full of exaggerations, but by simply using display space in magazines and papers and distributing pamphlets giving facts about Kansas, by preparing and maintaining exhibits at fairs and expositions, and in various ways giving publicity to the many opportunities found in various sections of the state. If the bill passes, it will be up to Secretary Mohler to keep the name of Kansas before the public all over the United States in ways that will draw to the state the kind of people we want as citizens. Our population is not increasing as it should. Every man, woman and child in the state would be benefited by the coming in of more of the right kind of people.

This proposition to advertise the advantages of Kansas will cost some money, but it will be money that will bring big returns on the investment. Judicious advertising is the life and soul of every successful business undertaking and this applies just as truly to the business of making this state greater and a better place in which to live. Perhaps you are living in a sparsely settled community where whole families are leaving because they seek the things which can be enjoyed only in the more thickly settled sections. You may be looking forward to some such move yourself. Would it not be far better to bring the opportunities desired to your own doors by a campaign of advertising and publicity which would increase the population both of the towns and the rural districts?

More permanency in the rural life of our state is a thing greatly to be desired and it is worth going after in every possible way. Mr. Mohler has an abundance of material and there are other institutions in the state which can be called upon, but such a campaign cannot be made a success by simply asking newspapers and magazines to give free space to telling the truth about our state in a way that will make people want to come here to live. Kansas papers might do this. In fact a publication like KANSAS FARMER, for example, is exclusively dedicated to do everything possible that might make for greater prosperity and better living conditions within our borders. But to be able to reach every section of the country we must be able to spend some money in buying space and in preparing circulars and pamphlets for distribution. We have a finely equipped state printing plant and this will be a great advantage in getting out such material. The bill, while providing an appropriation to carry out its provisions, explicitly states that no extra salary shall go to the director of publicity in addition to what he is drawing as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. At this writing the exact amount of the appropriation has not been definitely agreed upon. The important point to consider is that the big end of it should be available at once, for now is the time to act. Soldiers by the thousands are being discharged and are looking for locations. We must move rapidly in pre-

sending the opportunities we have to offer if we are to see this state move forward as it should in the reconstruction period just ahead. We have resources second to none, but without some such agency with funds quickly available for carrying on this advertising campaign, we cannot realize on the opportunities of the hour. This bill, which has been prepared and submitted by Charles B. Gorham, farmer and ranchman of Finney County, has already been approved by the agricultural committee of the House. It should have the endorsement and support of every loyal citizen of our state.

FARM AND GARDEN CONFERENCE

The women of Kansas who are interested in farming and gardening are to hold a meeting in Topeka February 25, 26 and 27. This is the second annual conference of the organization known as the Kansas Woman's Farm and Garden Association. It is affiliated with a similar national organization.

In no other calling or occupation is the wife so uniformly the partner in the man's business as in farming. In addition to her numerous duties as a homemaker, farm women take a more or less active part in the planning and deciding of policies to be carried out on the farm. On the printed program of the meeting to be held next week by this association the greatest woman is defined as "the wife of a farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and has time for intellectual improvement."

Too often the routine duties of the home are so confining that the farm woman cannot attend such meetings as the one planned. Perhaps the men folks who found time to attend the State Board of Agriculture conference or the meetings of other organizations in which they had special interest because their women partners were so competent to handle the farm business during their absence, might reciprocate and run the affairs of the home while the wife and mother comes to the Woman's Farming and Gardening Conference. A most excellent program is announced, and a get-together dinner will be served on the evening of February 25 in the dining room of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce.

HANDLING 1919 WHEAT

We feel that it was a waste of time and effort to discuss the possibility of this government repudiating its contract to guarantee a basic price of \$2.26 a bushel on the 1919 crop of wheat. A government which must repudiate such obligations as that assumed by ours when this promise was made to the wheat grower has sunk to a low level as a nation.

The exact method of making the guarantee good has been a legitimate topic for discussion and a bill is now in congress, introduced by Chairman Lever of the House agricultural committee, appropriating a billion dollars to maintain the government guarantee on the 1918 and 1919 crop of wheat. Some agency, probably the Grain Corporation of the Food Administration, will be designated to stand ready to buy wheat up to October 31, 1920, at the guaranteed price, which will mean that the producer can expect about two dollars a bushel for good wheat on the farm. The bill confers power upon the government to purchase and sell wheat and flour, to control trading in wheat, to license millers, elevators and dealers and to control imports and exports up to December 31, 1920. "This bill," said Mr. Lever in presenting it, "confers on the President every power to enable him to make good the guarantee to the producer, to protect the government against undue enhancement of its liabilities and at the same time protect against excessive price and insure the trade against undue losses resulting from fluctuation in

wheat prices." Through the embargo powers granted in the bill the government may regulate the flow of wheat in and out of the country so as to affect the price level with a view to insuring a minimum loss to the government.

The government faces the possibility of loss in making this guarantee good, but it is by no means a foregone conclusion. A possible total yield of 1,250,000,000 bushels is now predicted, but adverse conditions might reduce the final returns. No one knows how the export business will be handled, but this country will occupy a dominant position financially and will also control a very large portion of the world's wheat supply. Speculative interests have been urging that all restrictions be removed, the grower to be reimbursed by the government for any discrepancy between the price as established by world market conditions and the guaranteed price. This plan involved too many complications, and the very fact that it was so strongly urged by those who speculate in wheat brought it under suspicion. It is not likely that there will be any speculative trading in wheat until Uncle Sam gets out of the business of buying and selling wheat.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Peace Commission in Paris has finally put its stamp of approval upon the League of Nations idea. We have virtually had a league of nations for some time, but the first constitution of this world federation of nations has now been put in words and given to the public. It does not contain provisions for any sort of an international police force, but has numerous measures designed to prevent future wars. Without attempting to force any set program or plan for the League of Nations upon our Allies, President Wilson and the American delegates have steadfastly stood for the general principle of such a league as the first and most important matter for decision. The constitution now published is evidence of the strenuous work that has been done by the delegates of the different countries in bringing about the much-desired result. Reduction of armament has been agreed to and limitation of the production of munitions. The declaration of war is prohibited until every means of settlement has been exhausted—arbitration, discussion and appeal to world opinion. This document furnishes the evidence that we now have practically set up the League of Nations in which the charter members constitute a real force in the world for taking up the task of preventing a recurrence of a catastrophe that threatens the destruction of civilized life.

The League to Enforce Peace is now holding a series of conferences in this country at which men eminently qualified to speak for agriculture, labor, women, commerce and business, the church and statesmanship will voice the interests of each in a league of nations, the formation of which seems now assured. The nearest of these conferences to Kansas is that to be held in St. Louis February 25 and 26. The League to Enforce Peace is the organization which has pioneered in this idea of the league of nations. Its president is William H. Taft. Its purpose in conducting this series of conferences is to marshal public opinion behind America's real purpose in the war. It commends the determination of President Wilson to personally attend the peace conference and throw his great influence on the side of an unselfish and righteous peace with a league of nations to safeguard it perpetually.

NEED OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

The examination of our men for military service showed an astonishingly large percentage to be unfit for military service. Those accepted and placed in training camps developed physically in a remarkable manner. The war has taught us among other lessons the value of physical training for our boys and

young men. Those demanding that we start on a career of militarism seem to attribute all this physical improvement to the fact that the men were for the time being looking forward to using their newly created physical powers in the killing of their fellow men. Senator J. M. Satterthwaite of Butler County in commenting in his newspaper, the Douglas Tribune, on the agitation for military training, said: "I favor the general adoption of physical training, but I do want the sting of militarism to be taken from the training we give. I want to see a strong, efficient American manhood built up for its power of peaceful production and not for the purpose of murder and destruction."

NATIONAL TRACTOR SHOW

We would again remind our readers of the comprehensive exhibition of tractors, tractor accessories, and power farming machinery to be made in Kansas City next week. This is the fourth annual show held, and it has grown in size and completeness by leaps and bounds. The exhibits will be housed in the largest building ever constructed for such a purpose. It is most conveniently located in the Union Station plaza and provides 120,000 square feet of floor space—almost three acres. All the latest power farming developments will be shown. Four hundred different exhibits will be made. No farmer should think of embarking in power farming without thoroughly informing himself on the subject. This exhibition will furnish the opportunity to study the whole field of tractor development.

KANSAS BULLS TO VIRGINIA

A community specializing on one breed of live stock has an advantage over one where many breeds are kept. KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly called attention to this fact. Some weeks ago we printed a story of a tour of inspection and visitation made by the Shorthorn breeders of Atchison County where there are some thirty or more well established herds of this breed. There are also a number of breeders across the line in Jefferson County naturally associated with this community. These breeders have come to recognize the many advantages of co-operative effort in boosting their chosen breed. Instead of looking upon a new breeder in the community as a competitor who must be discouraged, they welcome him and give him every encouragement possible because they have learned from experience that the more good herds there are of the one breed in a given section, the better the market for their surplus.

A news item appeared recently stating that a farm agent from Virginia in company with a purchasing agent for the Carroll County Shorthorn Breeders' Association of that state had visited the Atchison County community and as a result shipped thirty-two Shorthorn bulls to Virginia. Practically all purchases were made from the Kansas breeders. The remainder of the consignment was from the herd of Ben Will Thacher, a well known breeder of Northwest Missouri.

These bulls are to be distributed and used by the seventy-five members of the Virginia association. The title to the animals is to be retained by the association. It is an organization having a capital stock of \$6,000. The bulls will be used largely on grade Shorthorn cows, although a number of the association members have a few pure-bred cows. The next move of this organization will be to bring in pure-bred heifers so the community can more rapidly be able to get into the breeding of pure-bred animals and thus not be compelled to go so far from home for breeding stock. Ohio and states farther east have in the past been supplying the bulls for this section of Virginia. The sales made by the Atchison County breeders furnish a valuable object lesson on the advantages of having more co-operation in live stock improvement.

SELF-FED HOGS MAKE PROFIT

Free Choice Feeding of Shelled Corn and Tankage Wins

WHILE attending the Farm and Home Week program we saw some hogs in the experimental feed yards which had returned a profit of \$7.15 each after a feeding period of a hundred days. We used to think that a hog could not be trusted to balance his own ration. It was the practice of the feeder to pass judgment on what the hog should have of corn, tankage, shorts, and the various other feeds used in properly balancing the ration. Even the time when the hog consumed his feed and the total amount given was a matter of the feeder's judgment. Ideas have been considerably revised on this point, and now the self-feeder from which the hog can eat what he likes and when he is hungry, is coming into more general use, because it is found to be a more profitable method of feeding.

One of the striking object lessons of the live stock end of the Farm and Home Week program was this comparison of the different lots of pigs used in the feeding test referred to, which had been planned by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry work of the experiment station. It was a test of hand-feeding as compared with self-feeding. We saw the figures on the results of this test before seeing the hogs. Six lots were included, but the outstanding feature was the comparison of Lots 1 and 2, the one being fed shelled corn and tankage in self-feeders by the "free choice" method and the hogs in the other lot fed the same feeds twice daily by hand. After all the items of expense had been included it was found that the self-fed hogs had been fed at a loss of 20 cents each.

The test covered a hundred-day period from October 19 to January 27. The hogs were purchased at a cost of \$15 apiece, or at the rate of about 19 cents a pound. The self-fed hogs cost in labor one dollar a head, and the hand-fed two dollars. The actual labor of feeding and caring for the hogs was figured at 30 cents an hour. Interest on the investment at 8 per cent amounted to 33 cents per hog. Vaccination cost 50 cents each, and they were charged 25 cents apiece for the use of equipment.

In the beginning the hogs were divided as uniformly as possible, although it was difficult to separate them so that each lot should weigh exactly the same. It so happened that the hogs in the lot fed by the "free choice" method averaged 74 pounds each on the day the test began and the hand-fed hogs, 79.2 pounds. At the end of the hundred-day period the free choice hogs weighed an average of 256.8 pounds, having made an average daily gain per hog of 1.828 pounds. The hand-fed hogs weighed 204.3 pounds, having made an average daily gain per hog of 1.25 pounds. The figures showed that the hog selecting his feed and eating whenever he was hungry consumed feed during the period valued at \$18.40. The hand-fed hog consumed feed valued at \$15.83. Although the figures were rather striking, it took a visit to the pens to emphasize the wide difference in the condition of the hogs fed by the two different methods.

It was interesting to note that the hogs having free access to both shelled corn and tankage had eaten a smaller proportion of the tankage than the hand-fed hogs. The hogs in this lot had eaten an average daily ration of about six pounds of shelled corn and one-third of a pound of tankage. The hand-fed hogs had consumed an average daily ration of approximately four and three-fourths pounds of shelled corn and a little less than one-half pound of tankage, or ten parts of corn by weight to one part tankage.

We sometimes hear practical hog feeders criticize experiment station tests because certain elements of expense in growing hogs are not included in calculating the final results. The practical hog feeder could not make the claim that anything was omitted or taken for granted in figuring out this test. The hogs were purchased and a high price paid. The feed they consumed was accurately weighed, and all feeds and all the labor were charged at actual cost. Interest, use of equipment, and vaccination all were included. Including all these cost items, the hog in the free choice lot had cost \$35.48 on

the day the final weight was taken. In the hand-fed lot the cost was \$33.91. The hogs were priced locally by a shipper who made a bid on them for immediate delivery. He asked to have a chance at them later when it was decided to hold them for a short time. The bid was \$16.60 a hundred on the free choice hogs, making the average selling price per hog \$42.63. On the hand-fed hogs the offer was \$16.50, making the price per hog \$33.71, or 20 cents less than the itemized cost.

In the remaining lots of the test a comparison was made of the value of several protein supplements when fed with corn alone. The hogs in these lots were all fed the same amount of corn as the hogs fed corn and tankage by hand. The plan had been to feed the hogs in Lot 3, as a protein supplement, an amount of semi-solid buttermilk equal in cost to the cost of the tankage fed in Lot 2. In Lot 4 linseed meal was added on the same basis; in Lot 5, peanut feed, and in Lot 6, alfalfa hay. In the alfalfa hay lot it was found impossible toward the end of the feeding period to maintain this ratio. These hogs showed a tendency to grow rather than to fatten or finish. In fact at the end

be fattened even with present feed prices more economically than by hand feeding.

"The terms 'cafeteria style' and 'free choice' feeding have been coined to describe the plan of self-feeding hogs. The latter expression, 'free choice' method, defines one of the essential principles of the plan. Hogs are allowed to eat the amounts of various kinds of feeds that they desire. One of the pioneers in advocating the desirability of self-feeders for swine was Prof. John M. Evvard of the Iowa Experiment Station. A great deal of valuable data on the use of self-feeders has been published by this station.

"A common objection to the self-feeding methods is the assumption that it is not an economical way of feeding. It appears to many that the hog will use the more palatable and higher priced feeds in larger amounts than are necessary. This has not proved to be the case. Of course if feeds which are distasteful are given, little of these are eaten, but as a rule the hog knows more about the demands of his appetite than his owner.

"Let us take for example two of the most used feeds for growing and fat-

and in small amounts, consuming more feed daily and without overloading the digestive organs. Rapid gains without too great a cost put the hog on the market in a shorter time, reduce loss from disease, and save feed.

"Growing pigs can be profitably self-fed if it is desired to push them as fast as possible and market them early. From 225 to 250 pounds is the most acceptable market weight. This can be reached when the pig is eight to nine months old if the self-feeding plan is followed. Handled in this way, less use is made of pasture and forage crops than where the grain feed is limited and the pig forced to rustle for some of his living. When valuable green crops such as alfalfa can be easily grown, more of the gain is made from pasture by hand-feeding a part ration of grain.

"Can all types of pigs be grown to marketable weight profitably on self-feeders? This question has as yet been unanswered. Will not the fine-boned early-maturing pig, of which we still have a large proportion among our hog population in spite of the big-type demand, fatten at too light a weight? There is a general opinion that this is the case. If there is a type of hog that can without loss be put upon self-feeders at weaning and carried to 225 pounds it is the long-bodied, long-legged, up-to-the-minute big type.

"High prices of feeds make it logical to grow pigs during the summer on pasture with a part feed of grain, fattening them in the fall on the new crop of grain which is much cheaper in price than feed carried over from the previous crop. In localities where little grain for fattening is grown, it may be more profitable to market the pigs as feeders than to fatten them. A considerable demand for feeder pigs has developed the past two or three years. Western Kansas may be able to produce feeder hogs, finding an outlet for them in the Iowa and Missouri corn fields just as western steers go to corn belt feed lots.

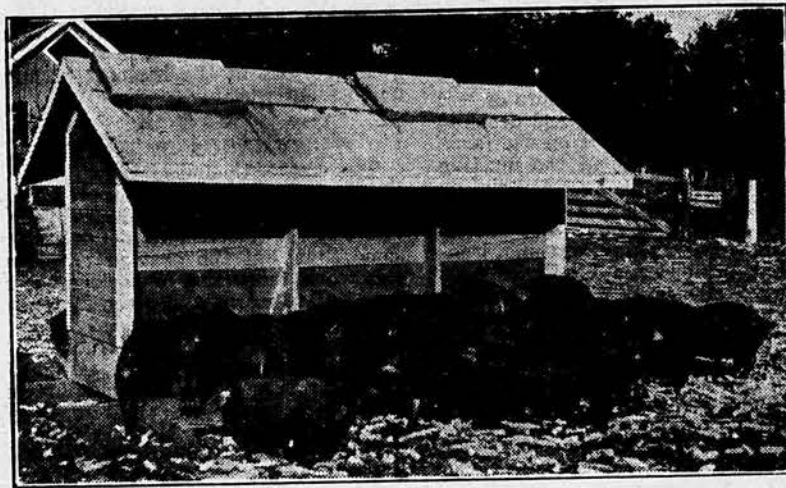
"It is possible to self-feed pregnant sows if grains or mill feeds are mixed with ground or chopped alfalfa. Brood sows become too fat and the cost of feeding is too high to use the same feeds as fattening hogs receive. But by diluting the concentrates with bulky material, small enough amounts are consumed to keep the sows in ordinary flesh. As a rule it will probably be more satisfactory to hand-feed than to self-feed sows in pig.

"For fattening brood sows that have raised pigs and are being put in marketable shape, there is no better way than to self-feed. Gains are made both quicker and cheaper than by hand feeding.

"The results of the 100-day test just concluded at the experiment station indicate a marked advantage in the self-feeding plan. The pigs started at an average weight of five pounds less and by the close of the 100-day period were fifty-two and one-half pounds heavier. The daily gain was nearly six-tenths of a pound more than in the hand-fed lot. Fifteen and four-tenths pounds less of tankage was used which at 5 cents per pound was a saving of 75 cents a pig. The self-fed pigs made a profit of \$7.15 per head, while the hand-fed lot just about broke even. Experiments at practically all the corn belt stations have shown a marked advantage in self-feeding fattening hogs.

"Just a word about self-feeders. One of the most common defects in feeders is the narrow diameter above the feed troughs. This permits the feeds to form pockets shutting off the supply to the hogs. Tankage, shorts and similar feeds give a great deal of trouble of this kind. It is necessary to visit the feeder each day to keep the feeds from clogging. By making the front of the feeder straight, putting the feed troughs on the outside instead of setting them inside the body of the feeder, make the bottom in the form of an inverted V, this fault is largely eliminated. Shelled corn will feed the easiest of any commonly used feed.

"Here are some self-feeding Don'ts: Don't self-feed tankage and similar high priced feeds if limiting the grain. Don't self-feed pregnant sows on rich concentrates. They become too fat and logy."



CHASE COUNTY SELF-FEEDER FOR HOGS.—A DESIGN GIVING BEST OF SATISFACTION ON FARMS OF BUREAU MEMBERS

of the test they were a splendid type of heavy feeding hogs, but so lacking in finish that the buyer offered a price 30 cents a hundred below that offered for the hogs in Lot 2, fed corn and tankage. It was also rather difficult to maintain this ratio with the hogs receiving linseed oil meal as a protein supplement. The hogs fed buttermilk as a supplement made an average daily gain per hog for the period of 1.108 pounds, and figured out a loss of \$2.46 a hog. The linseed meal lot gained at the rate of 1.155 pounds daily per hog, and the loss was \$1.93. The peanut-fed hogs made an average daily gain per hog of 1.174 pounds and lost \$1.41 each. The alfalfa hay hogs made an average daily gain per hog of 1.169 pounds and lost \$1.28 each. The feed prices were as follows: Corn, \$1.58 a bushel; tankage, \$100 a ton; oil meal, \$60 a ton; semi-solid buttermilk, \$80 a ton; peanut feed meal, \$60 a ton; and alfalfa hay, \$25 a ton.

The use of the self-feeder in growing and fattening hogs was discussed in some detail at the meeting of the Kansas Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association by Prof. E. F. Ferrin, who handles the hog feeding experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station. His remarks will be of special interest in connection with the report on the experiment just given. He said:

"Self-feeders are a means of feeding by which feeds are supplied to the limit of appetite. Their use in this country dates back many years. In the days of cheap corn they were much used in fattening cattle, but with high prices of grain self-feeders were discarded in favor of the plan of limiting the grain ration. The states of Kansas, Oregon and Maryland made use of the self-feeding plan among the earliest of any in the Union. Although cattle cannot now be fed as profitably by this system as in earlier days, we find that hogs can

tening swine, namely, corn and tankage. Tankage is approximately twice as costly as corn. When both are given in a self-feeder, does the hog eat more than he needs of the high priced protein feed? Experiments show us that he does not. The proportions of the two feeds which he selects seem to be those which will the most rapidly grow and fatten him for the market. In case other materials which are not so palatable as the ones above mentioned—gluten feed, for example—are to be used, they can be mixed with the better liked feeds and larger amounts will thus be consumed.

"It is apparent that dry feeds can be used with success in a self-feeder and that those with a high moisture content will be unsatisfactory. Any of the more common feeding stuffs—tankage, linseed meal, shorts or mill feeds and the ordinary commercial feeds with low moisture content—give little trouble in self-feeders. Shelled corn is far more suitable than ear corn. Nearly all feeds will form pockets in a feeder having a narrow diameter. Sometimes they work, but often they are useless.

"Some feeds are unsuitable for use in self feeders. Skim milk and buttermilk must be fed by hand. The molasses feeds are too sticky to be fed in this way. There are, however, only a few of the ordinary hog feeding stuffs which cannot be hand-fed with entire success in a self-feeder.

"When shall hogs be self-fed and when is it more satisfactory to hand-feed them? The greatest value of the 'free choice' plan is found in fattening hogs for market. They are on full feed and the more rapidly gains are made, provided they do not come at too high cost, the greater the profit. Self-fed hogs will consume more feed and put on weight faster than hand-fed hogs. The digestive tract of a hog is of small capacity; with the feed constantly before them they eat many times a day

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

And now the "clown prince" declares that he knew long ago that Germany was going to get licked. That is exactly the way the rest of the world had it doped out.

Bright Future for Dairying

THE rather sudden drop in the price of butter which came a few weeks ago may tend to depress the man milking cows and selling cream. Dairymen should not be too easily discouraged, however, by this decline in the price of butter. It will only increase the consumption. Butter was so very high in price that many people who ordinarily use it could not afford it. We were expecting a decline, but few thought it would come so rapidly and be so radical. Grass will soon be here, however, and with it we can expect an increase in the cream produced at less cost and will get a fair price, for the world must have butter. No other food can be substituted for it with perfect success.

A. L. Haecker, the well known dairy authority of Nebraska, thinks the new amendment to our federal constitution will bring about a big change in the dairy business, for the consumption of dairy products will be increased. It has been found that wherever a city or town goes dry, the consumption of dairy products at once increases. This will mean that the whole country will soon be using from twenty-five to thirty per cent more dairy products, and with this demand a good price can be expected. To get on the water wagon means to get on the milk wagon. Buttermilk will take the place of beer and good butter and ice cream will be used in place of the cocktail.

The cow keepers of the country are now facing a most important period. It is commonly known as the period between grass and hay. To keep up the milk flow is a very important matter, especially at this time of the year, for if an animal can go to grass in good condition, she will be a profitable producer during the entire summer. A little extra feed in the spring will mean from twenty-five to a hundred pounds of butter fat more for the year.

It is a bad time to turn cows on the corn stalks. Most of the good feed has already been withered and blown away, only indigestible stalks and forage remain. Cows giving milk should not be provided with such feed. Milk is rich in food value and it requires a feed of rich character to make it. Good alfalfa and corn should be fed, if they can be obtained. Plenty of silage if you have it, and a little grain, high in price though it may be, will prove valuable in the ration. The weather has so far been open and less feed has been required to supply the animal with warmth but the cold wet season in spring often is the most detrimental in the way of shrinking the herd. Guard against this and you will be rewarded by a profitable volume during the summer months.

Remember, the most economic animal on the farm is the dairy cow. If any animal will return a profit for her feed the cow will do it. It does not pay to underfeed; to simply keep an animal alive means a loss. There is only one kind of profitable feeding, and that is good feeding. We are approaching a period when the world will look to us for dairy products. Let us be prepared to meet this. Certainly conditions are encouraging. We will soon have plenty of feed and we will see good prices, for we are producing the best of all known human foods. Stick to the dairy business and you will prosper.

Care of Milking Machines

So far as the mechanical operation is concerned, the milking machine has been demonstrated to be a success and wherever there are fifteen or more cows the machines may be installed and operated profitably. The greatest difficulties encountered in machine milking have been in the care of the machines. It is a fact that machine-drawn milk usually contains more bacteria than hand-drawn milk. The machines soon become heavily seeded with germs so that every drop of milk drawn through them is contaminated. This heavy seeding with germs is due to ignorance on the part of the farmer of the proper methods of rendering the rubber parts of the machines bacteriologically clean.

The care of the machines should include washing, scalding and thorough drying of the metal parts and heads of the machines, the immersion of the teat cups and rubber tubes in antiseptic solution to come into contact with the bacteria.

The dairy department of Ohio University has used milking machines in

the college dairy herd for a number of years. The following procedure is recommended for cleaning:

Immediately after milking, fill a pail with clean cold water, another with hot sal soda water, and pail No. 3 with clean hot water. With the machine still running, immerse the teat cups successively in pails No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, allowing the three solutions to be sucked through the rubber parts of the machine. It is well to bear in mind at this point that no antiseptic solution can take the place of cleanliness. After this cleaning, immediately detach and immerse the teat cups and rubber parts in the antiseptic solution, and allow them to remain until needed for the next milking, when they should be rinsed out before being used. Care should be taken that there is enough antiseptic solution in the jar to completely immerse the rubber tubes. Inclosure of air in the tubes should be avoided. Once a week the rubber tubes should be taken apart and thoroughly scrubbed in an alkaline solution (such as sal soda or Wyandotte washing powder) with long-handled brushes. The metal parts of the machine may be cleaned in the same way that any milk pail is cleaned. Steam or scald it with boiling water and leave it thoroughly dry.

A saturated brine makes a very satisfactory antiseptic solution and is easy to prepare. This solution can be used indefinitely. All that is necessary is that occasionally more salt or water be added to replace that lost by evaporation or dilution. It should also be stirred occasionally to bring the salt in the bottom of the jar into contact with the solution, thus maintaining the solution at the saturation point, which is about 36 per cent.

A better solution, but one which requires more care, is the same as the above, with frequent additions of a chloride of lime stock solution. The stock solution may be prepared by mix-

ing a twelve-ounce can of dry chloride of lime to one gallon of water in a tall glass pitcher. After allowing this to stand in a cool place with a cover on for twenty-four hours, the clear green solution may be poured off from the white sediment underneath as it is needed. This solution should be added to the brine twice a week, as it rapidly deteriorates in strength. In summer add at the rate of one quart and in winter at the rate of one pint to twenty-five gallons of brine. This solution when used as recommended above is fully as good as the commercial antiseptics on the market and much cheaper. It is entirely harmless, being extensively used in the purification of city water supplies. An earthenware jar is recommended for the antiseptic solution. It should be fitted with a cover to prevent the entrance of dust, insects or small animals.

Another antiseptic solution which may be found useful is lime water. Unslaked lime should be slaked in the stone jar and then the water added. Frequent stirring is necessary in order to maintain a saturated solution.

The overflow from a cold spring, also, has been successfully used to keep the rubber parts of the machine in a bacteriologically clean condition. The water must be at or below 60 degrees F. and must be running in order to obtain good results. The use of cold running water is to be commended because of its simplicity and because it avoids the use of antiseptics entirely.

Using any of the above methods of caring for the milking machines, it is possible for any intelligent dairymen to secure results as satisfactory as are those obtained where cleanly hand milking is practiced.

Dairy Association Officers

The Kansas State Dairy Association, which held its annual meeting in Manhattan during Farm and Home Week, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George Lenhart, Abilene; vice president, L. E. Johnson,

Waldron; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Peterson, Manhattan. A committee consisting of A. S. Neale and James Linn of Manhattan and Samuel Carpenter, Jr., of Columbus, was appointed to co-operate with the National Dairy Council in its nation-wide campaign of education for greater consumption of dairy products. The year just closed has been one of unusual activity for the Kansas Dairy Association. The policy of holding supplemental dairy meetings in various parts of the state during the year has served to greatly increase the interest in dairying and particularly the work of the state association.

Dairying Is Profitable

Dairying is profitable for the following simple reasons:

1. It provides a steady cash income throughout the year.
2. Grass and rough feeds can be turned into a food product which commands a high price.
3. It keeps labor on the farm profitably employed during the entire year.
4. Dairying increases the productivity of the land by furnishing manure to fertilize the soil.
5. Dairying can be begun with little capital, and can in a few years bring prosperity to any farmer or tenant of limited means.

Running Water in Farmhouse

"The Water Supply of the Farmhouse," Bulletin No. 4, and "Inexpensive Plumbing for Farm Kitchens," Bulletin No. 6, of the Engineering Experiment Station of the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, will be of interest to those who wish to modernize the farmhouse with little expense. Another valuable bulletin on this subject is "Water Systems for Farm Homes," Farmers' Bulletin 941, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Not in more food produced but in less food consumed lies the saving of the world until the next harvest.

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 Yellow Transparent A very early and an 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 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 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 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.

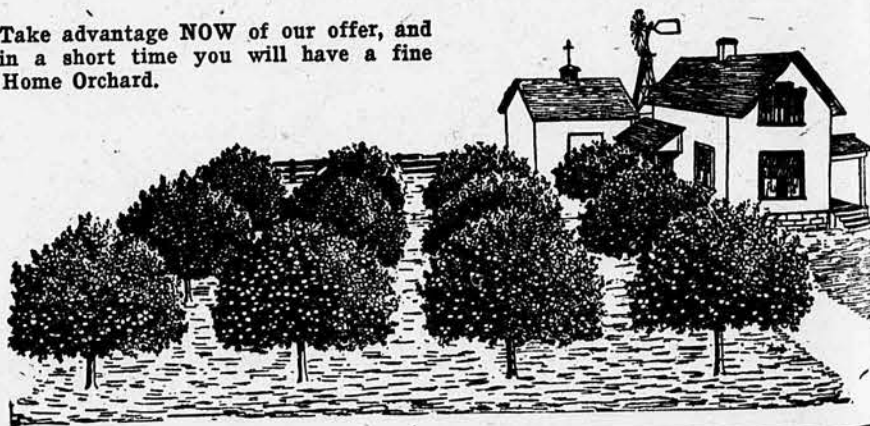
Two Winter Banana A fine, vigorous grower, with large healthy foliage. A very early bearer of large, beautiful apples, golden yellow, with a red blush. The flesh is rich, aromatic, and of the highest quality. A good keeper.

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

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.



Farming With a Tractor

(Continued from Page One)

as these improvements would quickly save enough to make up for the loss.

Reducing Production Costs

"The farmer will frequently have a problem very similar to these and in determining whether a tractor will be a profitable investment for him he will have to consider a great many of the same points which confront the manufacturer. Farming is a competitive business. The price of farm products is largely determined in normal times by the cost of production on those farms where the bulk of the crop is grown. The farmer who can produce his crops at the least expense receives the greatest profit. One who uses out-of-date equipment, especially in small and inefficient sizes, cannot hope to be as prosperous as his neighbors who are using large modern machines which will permit them to do considerably more work in a given time than with the old equipment.

"In the case of a manufacturer who is producing a small article for which he has a practically fixed market of say 100,000 items, he would naturally not consider it advisable for him to purchase an improved machine with a capacity several times his requirements, unless he was sure that he could increase his sales sufficiently to dispose of practically the entire output of the new machine. If he did not believe it possible for him to so increase his sales, he would undoubtedly decide that it was best for him to retain the old equipment, which while not so efficient as the new and perhaps meant a slightly greater cost per item manufactured, nevertheless was sufficient to meet his requirements and the difference in the overhead cost more than offset the difference in the cost of manufacture. With the farmer, however, the situation is somewhat different because he is always practically assured of a market for all the crops which he can produce. In considering the purchase of a tractor, if his farm is not large enough to utilize it efficiently, his first problem will be that of ascertaining whether he can obtain in his neighborhood additional land on which to use it. If such land is not available for purchase or rental, it may be available in the form of custom work for neighbors. While it is not generally as desirable to do custom work as to farm land for one's self, in case no land is available custom work will frequently offer an opportunity for a satisfactory income for the time during which the machine and labor would otherwise be idle. In the case of the manufacturer as above mentioned, if he was assured that he could keep the new machine busy turning out work for other concerns when he did not need it for his own, he would undoubtedly decide that it was to his interest to obtain a new machine, since he would be able to take advantage of its increased efficiency and cheaper production in this manner.

Must Have Work for Tractor

"It is impossible to make any general statement with regard to the advisability of purchasing a tractor for farm work which would be applicable in all cases. This question is one which must be determined for each individual farm, just as much so as the question whether every farmer should own a binder. There is no doubt whatever about the efficiency of the binder, but where no small grain or other crops for which the binder can be used is grown, of course the binder should not be part of the farm equipment. Furthermore, it is a question of how great the acreage of small grain grown on a given farm may be before it will be better business to own the binder than to hire one when needed. If a farm owner has eight or ten acres of small grain to be cut each year, the overhead charge of interest and depreciation on a grain binder would be more than enough to pay for hiring a binder to do this work.

"The same situation in general is true in regard to the tractor. In the case of a very small farm where there is only a small amount of field or belt work for which the tractor could be used, it probably would not pay to own a tractor unless a considerable amount of custom work is available. In the case of an efficient sized farm of the general type, where topographic conditions are favorable to the use of the tractor, it can be laid down as a general rule that the purchase of a tractor is advisable because of the greater certainty of having all farm operations for which the tractor can be used, completed in proper

season, the reduction in the amount of man labor required, and in some cases an actual reduction in the operating expenses over horses.

Does Work More Rapidly

"The reduction in operating expenses is not emphasized, as such a reduction does not always result through the use of a tractor. Like many other improved machines, the tractor's greatest advantage lies not in any actual reduction in the cost of performing a unit of work, but through the fact that it permits of greater efficiency of labor and a more rapid accomplishment of work. When the tractor is used under conditions which permit its efficient use, an actual reduction in operating expenses will be accomplished, but under conditions where the efficiency is not so great there will probably be no reduction in operating expenses, and, as with all other machines, it is possible that some operations may actually cost a fraction more per unit with the old methods.

Increase Acres Farmed

"One of the most important facts brought out by every study of the farm tractor which has been conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is that about one farmer out of every three who purchases a tractor either buys or rents additional land within a short time. This fact is most conclusive proof that the farm tractor increases the efficiency of farm labor and that through its use one man is able to farm a greater acreage than is possible where horses are used. In farming, as in any other business, the most logical way to increase the net income is by enlarging the size of the business. In a great many cases the equipment maintained on an individual farm is sufficient to do the work on an acreage considerably greater than that of the home farm. In such cases it is a common practice for the owner of such equipment, whether it be a tractor, threshing rig, or other large machinery, to either use these machines for doing custom work for his neighbors or rent them out. Custom work will frequently offer an opportunity of receiving a profit from farm machinery when it is not required on the home farm during the entire working season. It is obvious that it is to the owner's interest to keep such machinery at work so far as possible on land from which he will receive the entire returns from the crops. Therefore, whenever a farmer purchases new equipment either in the form of a tractor or larger machines of any kind, and he finds that he can accomplish all his own farm operations well within the season usually available for such operations, he should at once ascertain whether there is not some additional land near by which he can either buy or rent and thus increase his income without increasing his investment in equipment. This practice obviously cuts down his overhead charges on each acre farmed and frequently means the difference between success and a failure.

"The most valuable advice which can be given to a farmer who is about to change from animal to mechanical power for his farm operations, is that he should endeavor to obtain sufficient land to use his tractor and other equipment to greatest advantage and with greatest efficiency possible."

Care of Cane and Kafir Seed

Corn growers, or at least a fair percentage of them, select their own seed and in many cases preserve it through the winter in the ear. Unfortunately the practice of selecting heads of kafir or other sorghum crops for planting is not nearly so general as it should be among sorghum growers. The benefits to be derived from seed selection and the proper curing of the seed by hanging the selected heads up on wires in the barn loft or seed house, where they will be protected from the weather and can dry out thoroughly, are not appreciated.

If selected seed heads have been preserved in this way, now is the time to thresh these heads, sack the seed, and label it carefully, so that it will be ready for planting in May. Seed kept in this way will give a more even stand and the farmer will have a personal knowledge of its purity and adaptability to his conditions. Germination tests should be procured in every case to assure the farmer as to the amount of seed he must use to obtain the desired stand.

Important-Starting Motor in Cold Weather

Use small gasoline torch to heat inlet manifold and carburetor; remove spark plugs and warm them; prime cylinders and no trouble should be had in starting motor.

Who Wants a Job Like This?

ABOVE is an exact copy of the directions for starting as issued by one of the largest manufacturers of tractors. This manufacturer is candid—he tells you plainly that tractor starting, especially in cold weather, is a man-sized job.

It is far harder than cranking an automobile engine. The cylinders are larger, there is more bearing surface, a heavier fly-wheel, the whole engine is bigger and stiffer—it has to be.

Blow torches are dangerous. Hand cranking is tiring. Avoid both—Have the manufacturer equip the tractor you buy with the

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Anybody Would

"Elmer 'pears to like it pretty well," said the fond mother in the midst of her perusal of a letter from her son at a cantonment. "He says he gets good food and plenty of it, but still he'd like to sit down at the table here at home with a thick, juicy steak before him, with cream gravy, well-browned potatoes and a lot of other things, and wind up with lemon pie with inch-thick frosting on it."

"Good Lord!" ejaculated her husband in a strangely hushed voice. "So would I!"

HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Buying and Selling Pure-Bred Poultry

By THOMAS OWEN

THERE has been much complaint in the past about dishonest practices of certain poultrymen when selling stock, so much so that the poultry industry has suffered on account of the dishonesty of a few individuals. While there has been complaint of the seller, the buyer has not always been free from censure. Buyers often expect the unattainable from the seller, and are disappointed when their desires are not fulfilled. We do not believe there are many more dishonest practices among poultrymen than among breeders of cattle or horses or hogs, but there are certain peculiarities in the poultry business that do not exist in other business transactions and these create misapprehension and misunderstanding.

The buying of pure-bred poultry is a little different from buying other stock. When you buy a horse or a cow you usually see the animal before you buy it and know what you are getting as far as sight is concerned. In buying poultry you generally get the stock from a distance and do not see it until it is delivered. This gives a chance for trouble. It is so much harder to make a satisfactory sale by correspondence than by sight. Possibly the purchaser expects more than he ought to, or perhaps the description of the birds by the seller was not sufficiently clear to the buyer. The buyer often has a certain ideal of the bird in his mind and when his purchase does not conform to that ideal there is dissatisfaction. It is not fair to the poultry fraternity to assert that there is not an honest man among them. The buyer is to blame quite as often as the seller, because he expects too much. He expects perfection in a bird when such a thing is almost impossible.

Perfect specimens of our main breeds of fowls are very rare, if not actually unattainable. By perfect specimens we mean birds that conform to the Standard of Perfection in every minute qualification, and were there any such their value would be up in the thousands of dollars. Such prices as \$250, \$500, and even \$1,000 have been paid for specimens of certain breeds, and they were not perfect by any means, though they were the very best or nearest ideal that could be found. But perfect specimens are often described as wanted by a buyer and he expects to buy them for five or ten dollars. There is a great difference between exhibition birds and breeding stock, and a still greater difference between their prices. Fine specimens are rare, and among a flock of two or three hundred pure-bred birds sometimes one can pick only half a dozen good exhibition birds. Their rarity, therefore, must govern the price.

The honest breeder would prefer you to come to his yards, pick out what you desire, and agree on a price there and then, but owing to long distances between the homes of seller and buyer, this at times is impossible and you are forced to abide by the honesty and trustworthiness of the seller. This as a rule can be depended upon, though occasionally an unscrupulous dealer is found. Inquiries after stock might be clearer in the manner of stating the kind of birds wanted, and of the value of such birds, as those of average or more than average quality.

The reliable poultryman will willingly send birds on approval to customers that desire certain birds that have been described to them. The buyer pays the expressage on the bird to his home, and if the bird is not what he wanted and is sent back, the seller pays the expressage on its return. This, though, is a matter of agreement between the two parties. The price of such a bird sent on approval is necessarily higher than it would be if purchased outright, for the seller takes a certain risk in being able to please his customer and the latter gets the accommodation of seeing the bird before he buys it, and must pay for this privilege.

It is quite possible to get inquiries asking for stock without one word as

to the number, sex, or the purpose they are designed for, whether to grade up mongrels for breeding or for exhibition purposes. It is impossible to answer satisfactorily an inquiry of this kind, for the reason that birds differ in quality and therefore in price, and to quote prices on every bird in a breeder's yard is a waste of time and labor. A scale of prices does not seem to meet the needs of the purchaser, either, and frequently the submission of such prices fails to bring results to either buyer or seller.

It is not an easy matter to give ideal instruction in the few things bearing upon the manner of stating one's needs when buying, but it would be wise to bear in mind the person to whom the order is to be given. If you wish the bird to be particularly strong in certain points it should be so stated. To illustrate: "Extra low, fine-shaped comb," or "Eyes especially good," or "Low carriage," or "Wide spread of tail." In weight or in shape, if there are any of these or other features necessary to counteract defects in the opposite sex to compose a breeding pen, these points should be made plain to the breeder of whom the inquiry is made. Be definite in your statements when telling your wants. It will save lots of correspondence, lots of time, and lots of trouble. If you wish a certain definite type of bird, the seller can tell you at once either that he has such a bird, or that he has not, and you are free to try another breeder.

It might be well to say right here that all birds have defects, and that fault might be found with the most nearly perfect bird ever raised, by persons who look only for defects, and not for the good qualities that are present. If you do not want to pay over five dollars for a bird, do not expect to get one worth twenty dollars. Remember that mongrels are selling for half as much as that in the market and be assured that your flock will be benefited many times the five dollars. Remember also that you are buying not merely chickens as chickens, but are buying pure-bred stock which has the prepotency of reproducing its own kind.

Don't expect to buy male birds this spring at prices of market stock. Remember the breeder paid fancy prices for his original stock and has kept these male birds all through the winter to be sold or used for breeding purposes. He could have sold them at a good market price last fall. And whatever you do, don't describe a perfect ideal bird to a breeder and then expect to buy him for five or ten dollars. As we have said before, perfect specimens of fowls are very rare and when found are worth

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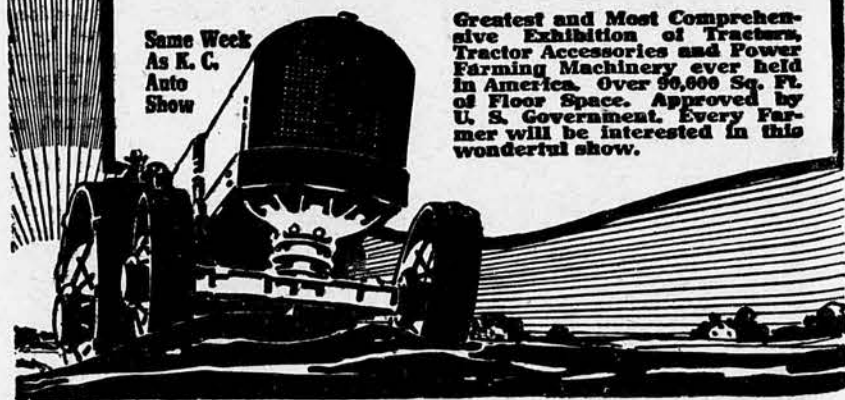
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hundreds of dollars each. The writer still has in his file a letter from a buyer describing a perfect White Rock male in shape, comb, color of eye, plumage, and all, and at the close of the letter saying he did not wish to pay a fancy price and could not pay over one dollar for such a bird. This was some years ago. Let us hope there are no such persons today.

Where one wishes to buy birds and is compelled to limit the price, it is better to tell the breeder to whom one writes the sum that can be invested and the purpose for which the fowl is needed and ask that the birds that can be sold for the money be described. If one has no knowledge as to the value of a certain quality in pure-bred birds, it would be well to send the money to a breeder who is known to deal honorably, who is in the business to stay, year after year, and ask that birds worth the money be sent. Our word for it, he would get a better bargain when trusting to the man's honor than if he were in the breeder's yard and picking them out himself. Then I would follow carefully that breeder's advice as to the mating of them, and not complain until the progeny had proved that I had not been fairly treated.

If the buyer would but place himself in the seller's position and the seller put himself in the buyer's position, there would be far less call for misunderstandings and recriminations than there is now in the poultry business.

Poultry House Ventilation

By leaving the south side relatively open and making the other sides tight, a poultry house can be well ventilated. This provides plenty of fresh air without drafts. Where possible, light should be admitted from all sides. This prevents dark corners and eliminates the nuisance of having the litter all scratched to one side, which occurs when light is admitted from only one direction. Exercise is insured by keeping the floor covered with several inches of straw, and feeding all grain in this litter. The roosting quarters should be compact and comfortable. They can be made easy to clean by placing all roosts on a level at the north side of the house and by arranging a platform underneath the roosts to catch the night droppings.

Hatch Early

It is frequently difficult to hatch early because not enough hens go broody and wish to set early in the season. This difficulty is overcome by using the incubator. Early hatching one season will make it easier to hatch early the following season. Early hatched pullets begin to lay in the fall and winter, and by the time early spring comes will usually have produced a considerable number of eggs and many of them will show a desire to set. If the pullets are hatched late, on the other hand, they do not begin to lay until late winter or early spring and consequently are not likely to be broody when it is time to start hatching. With pullets hatched early it is easy to hatch early the following year, while with late hatched pullets this is more difficult. The process forms a perfect cycle. Early hatching leads to early laying and early laying leads to early broodiness. Therefore, hatch early this year and you will find it easier to hatch early next year.

A long growing season is especially important with the heavier breeds which are commonly kept on the general farms, such as the Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte, the Rhode Island Red and the Orpington. Pullets of these breeds will require at least six or seven months in which to mature and begin laying, and some individuals will require longer. If the pullets are to make their growth and commence to lay in the fall, they must be hatched early.

Spring Trapping Foolish

Late spring trapping is a waste! Dealers don't want trashy skins. Manufacturers would not buy them if they were not on the market. And they would be forced to pay more for the prime hides.

But since the trapper stands the loss, neither the dealer nor the manufacturer cares. Why should they? If a pelt hunter would sooner take a 40-cent mink in April than the same one with three or four young next November, worth 20 or more, what's to prevent him?

Of course the buyers realize game is disappearing; that in a few years there will be little left if late spring trapping is kept up. But then he can do

little to prevent it and possibly can make enough off the "trashy lots" to retire on by that time. Therefore, let the fur shippers who can least afford it stand the loss. No one should care, if they don't.

And that is how the matter stands.

We must co-operate for our own interests to conserve fur. Skunk are first to deteriorate in the spring. At the approach of warm weather keep a sharp eye on the dens. Examine the interiors frequently with a Franco. If there are long black, white, or black and white hairs in abundance, pull up the sets. With the exception of the muskrat, which may be taken a little later, the rest of the hides are of little value. And every one taken means five less, on an average, for next year.

Think it over. Tell other trappers.

Work for the interests of your own pocketbook.—Geo. J. THIESSEN.

High Priced Feeders

A load of Shorthorn yearling steers sold at Denver on January 25 for the record price of \$20.75. This was 50 cents

higher than the champion load of feeders brought, and they weighed seventy pounds more than the champions. They were raised and shown by Weiss Bros., Elizabeth, Colo., and were purchased by Swift & Henry, Kansas City, for A. E. McGregor, Washington, Kansas, who will feed them out with a view to showing them at the next International. Weiss Bros. also showed a load of two-year-old Shorthorns that sold earlier in the sale for \$19.25 per hundredweight, which was the previous record.

The various records which Shorthorn steers have made at the leading markets during the past year both as finished beeves and as feeders draw attention to the combined weight and quality which this resourceful breed provides. As a farmer's breed, the Shorthorn has certain distinct advantages which cannot be overlooked. Not the least of those is the milk production when the cows are employed in the farmer's dairy. This combination of beef and milk fits into the average man's plant and operations and the ability to excel in both attracts favor.

Encouragement

Dey so many folks 'magin' dey's all in w'en all dey needs is a li'l 'courage-ment. Mah folks turnt a ole mule loose in de woodlot t' die en she got in a haw-net's nest an' toah down fo' panels o' fence!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wool Consumption

Seven hundred and forty million pounds of wool, grease equivalent, were used by manufacturers in the United States during 1918. Much of this wool went into clothes for soldiers, while the old clothes man called in vain for the shiny and patched garments worn by civilians at home.

Military needs kept the monthly consumption of wool to an average of 65,500,000 pounds, grease equivalent, for the first ten months of 1918, but in November it fell to 47,000,000, and in December to 38,300,000 pounds, as announced by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

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AGENTS WANTED

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

WORLD WAR HISTORY PICTORIAL—Roosevelt Memorial Book, illustrated. Enormous sale. Best terms. Get with livestock house. Outfits free. R. L. Phillips Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.

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SEED CORN, VERY SELECT, THE 90-bushel kind. While it lasts, bushel, \$3.00. Rates to dealers. Wiltse, Rulo, Nebraska.

CHOICE RECLEANED EARLY WHITE oats, \$1 per bushel. Ernest Lamaster, Hal-lowell, Kansas.

RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED FOR sale at \$9 per bushel. Write for free sample. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kansas.

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—ON THE — DAY OF JULY, 1918, by H. N. Hunter, of Zenda, Rochester Township, Kingman County, Kansas, one yearling mare mule. Geo. A. Howe, County Clerk.

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

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

TAKEN UP—BY HERMAN WERNING, of Flush, Pottawatomie Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, on the 30th day of January, 1919, one cow, color roan, three or four years old. Brand on right hip. J. B. Claywell, County Clerk.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 23d of November, 1918, nine head of cattle were taken up as astray on my prem-ises in Bonaville Township, McPherson County, Kansas; age, long yearlings; color red, marked as follows: Five of said cattle have horns and are ear-marked with "V", shaped section cut from center of rim of each ear; three of said cattle have no horns and are ear-marked same as the five de-scribed above; one has horns and is ear-marked in right ear with "V"-shaped sec-tion cut from under side of ear. George Paulson. A. J. Cederholm, County Clerk.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER

DOGS.

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

HONEY.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED black Percheron stallion, twelve years old, weight 2,000 pounds. One black jack, reg-istered, weight 850 pounds. Two four-year-old jacks. Can use Percheron fillies or Jersey cows. J. E. Itchner, Sayre, Okla.

REAL ESTATE.

LISTEN—IMPROVED 160 ACRES, \$2,800, terms; improved 200, \$3,500, terms. Mc-Grath, Mountain View, Missouri.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TRADE FOR farm—Eleven-room modern house in heart of Topeka. Large stone warehouse in rear. Income, hundred dollars per month. Will sell at less than tax valuation. Luis Ros-ner, Topeka, Kansas.

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

WANTED

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

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

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—1,300 LARGE SEASONED eight-foot hedge posts. Price, 30c. Ad-dress M. L. Lee, 415 East St., Emporia, Kansas.

TRACTORS.

FOR SALE—HAPPY FARMER TRAC-tor, 12-24. L. A. Engle, Wlota, Iowa.

Baking-Powder Biscuits

Do you always have good biscuits, or does your success vary with each at-tempt? Unless you have had a great deal of experience it is safer to make sure of always having the same propor-tions by following a definite rule. To each cupful of flour use two level tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, two level tablespoonfuls of lard or other shorten-ing, a pinch of salt and enough milk to make a soft dough. Sift the baking powder with the flour, add salt, rub in the lard, and stir in the milk. Flour your board and roll or pat out the dough, handling as little as possible. Cut the biscuits small and bake quickly in a hot oven, allowing them to brown nicely.

For a family of six or eight, four cupfuls of flour will make about the right number of biscuits. For this amount of flour, one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk will be required. The measuring is simplified if you remem-ber that eight tablespoonfuls of lard is half a cupful, and eight teaspoonfuls of baking powder make two and two-thirds tablespoonfuls. Milk that is slightly sour may be used by adding just a little soda to counteract the acid in the milk and then using baking pow-der as with sweet milk. Many house-wives think this makes lighter biscuits than are made by using sweet milk.

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.

Women and Reconstruction

THE program for women and girls during Farm and Home Week was a well balanced one. Foods and food requirements of the body were discussed. Dyeing and renovating worn materials and making over gar-ments, the alteration of commercial pat-terns, selection and care of household linens and good taste in millinery also received their share of attention. Ex-perts from the engineering department of the college gave lectures on the prob-lems of light, heat, water and drainage as applied to the farmhouse. The sub-ject of house planning was presented by the professor of architecture, and the efficient kitchen by the director of home economics. A very practical demonstra-tion of the best methods in home nurs-ing was given by the extension special-ist in that subject. Federal provisions for helping the housewife were explained.

The esthetic side of home life was not forgotten. An interesting and instruc-tive lecture on the history of American painting was illustrated with lantern slides, and a lecture recital by members of the department of music on "What Music May Mean in Our Homes" con-trasted the expression of certain funda-mental emotions in the so-called "pop-ular" music and in the rich harmonies of classical music.

One of the best things given during the week was the address by Miss Helen Fraser, lecturer in America for the British government, on the subject, "Re-construction in Regard to Women's Work." Miss Fraser spoke of the work of the women of England both at the front and at home during the war, and of the part they and the women of our own country have still to play in re-construction. The work of the many English nurses and nurses' aides and woman surgeons in caring for the sick and wounded in English hospitals and all over the world was one of the big things accomplished. Owing to the fact that no boys have been in the colleges for the years of the war and no men will be graduated from medical courses for years to come, the medical associa-tion appealed to women to go into the universities and take these courses. Last year 2,500 women were preparing themselves for the practice of medicine or surgery.

In England, as in this country, con-scription showed that the health of the men of the nation was not as good as it should be, and the women set them-selves to bring about better health con-conditions. Special attention was given to child welfare, with the result that in spite of the fact that the birth rate fell 10 per cent during the war and in spite of the great numbers of men killed, the population is 964,000 more than it was before England went into the war. The work described by Miss Fraser is sim-ilar to that undertaken by our own gov-ernment in the "Children's Year" move-ment, though we have not gone as far in providing health insurance and free medical attendance as the mother coun-try. A plan is now being worked out in Kansas to care for the sick in rural communities where it is difficult to ob-tain nurses by instructing local women in the essentials of practical nursing. Trained nurses will give demonstrations in the care of the sick to the county home demonstration agents, and they in turn to the women of the different com-munities of each county. An effort will be made to locate two or three women in each community who are handy in the sick room and are willing to give some little time to preparation for the work and to instructing others. In cases where there are women living in the community who before marriage were trained nurses, they will be asked to assist.

Miss Fraser spoke also of the women's auxiliary corps which accompanies each English army to do the cooking, cler-ical work, ambulance and motor driving, thus releasing men for the front. These women are housed in camps alongside the men's camps, but always out of

bounds for the men. Similar women workers go with the navy and with the air men. A million English women were engaged in making munitions and one and a half million women were replac-ing men in the ordinary occupations when the armistice was signed. When the men return, however, Miss Fraser anticipates no difficulty about finding places for them. No woman will ask for a job that belongs to a returned sol-dier, but many of the men will not re-turn and new lines of industry will need workers, so there will still be a place for women in industry.

"We have finished the war from the fighting point of view," said Miss Fra-ser in conclusion, "but we have not done all that we set out to do. We must make Germany pay as far as Germany can pay for what Germany has done. There is really not much use of talking about making Germany pay, because the sums of money we have spent in this war have been largely just thrown out and wasted, and Germany cannot pay. When we think of the lives that have been lost and of the suffering of women and children in this war, of France with 350,000 buildings destroyed, with parts of that country so terrible that they look like a dream of Dante's of some inferno, and when we think of the tears and the sufferings of those years, we feel that it is impossible to talk of Germany paying. Germany can-not pay.

"The children of Germany are rosy-cheeked and well fed, while the children of France are tubercular, nervous and mutilated. When you think of the women of France, whose sufferings were so terrible that you cannot think of them calmly, and then remember that not a single German woman suffered, you will feel that Germany cannot pay. Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." They are not even sorry for what they did. They are only sorry that they lost the war.

"There is no meaning in life unless we can establish some kind of justice. And we must build such a world that these catastrophes cannot happen again. I know that the men who have been through the war feel that we women can do much to help bring about such a world. We want to keep the home fires burning as we did during the war. We want that same devotion to help build up a country fit for heroes to live in. We want to see that every worker has a chance to live a decent life, to make a decent living, and some oppor-tunity as well for the larger things that in the old days belonged only to the few, and in that I think women can help largely.

"I want to finish by reading a little poem which was written about the women of our country, but which could have been written about any one of the allied countries. It fits us all. It is based on those words in Hebrews: 'These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off':

They trusted God—unslumbering and un-sleeping
He sees and sorrows for a world at war,
His ancient covenant securely keeping;
And these had seen His promise from afar,
That through the pain, the sorrow and the sinning,
That righteous Judge the issue should de-cide
Who ruleth over all from the beginning—
And in that faith they died.

They trusted England—scarce the prayer was spoken
Ere they beheld what they had hungered for,
A mighty country with its ranks unbroken,
A city built in unity once more.
Freedom's great champion, girl for yet an-other
And mightier enterprise for Right defied,
A land whose children live to serve their Mother—
And in that faith they died.

And as they trusted; we the task inherit,
The unfinished task for which their lives were spent;
But leaving us a portion of their spirit
They gave their witness and they died content.
Full well they knew they could not build without us
That better country, faint and far des-

cried, "And in that faith I am convinced we men with our men are going on to build a better, fairer, and a more righteous world than we have had in the past."

A Thrift Program

The following program for the woman who has pledged herself to thrift is given by Miss Irene Taylor, home demonstration agent for Shawnee County, the Shawnee County Farm Bureau monthly News:

Simpler methods of living.
No waste in the use of food.
Preservation of surplus food.
More careful selection of food.
More careful buying of food.
More simple preparation of food.
Eat only three meals a day. Do not eat or serve food between meals.
Serve very simple meals. Three courses at most. One dish meals are practical.

Eat only what you need to keep you well and efficient.
Learn to know the needs of each member of your family. Plan your meals to meet these needs. Let your needs and not your whims govern your food habits. Food selection is a science. Study it.

Learn first what food is needed, then buy in such quantities as may safely be stored or used without loss. Plan ahead to save delivery. Study the market and buy the seasonably abundant foods. Conserve those which are scarce here or abroad. Make a budget and keep accounts.

Learn to prepare simple foods well. This means palatable foods with reasonable variations in methods of preparation.

Watch your garbage pail. Serve only such quantities as may be eaten. Practice the gospel of the clean plate. Use all left-overs. Waste no food through poor or careless cooking or reckless handling.

Even a small daily surplus of perishable food should be preserved in some simple way. Preserve, dry, can or store in large supplies of surplus foods.

Roses for Our Yards

There are a good many roses that are hardy enough for use in our door-yards that will bloom almost as freely as the tea roses, and there is a very fine class of roses that bloom heavily in the spring at the regular rose season, and many of their varieties will give blooms at intervals during the summer and fall, some more freely than others.

In the first class we have the American Beauty, Madame Herriott, Clothilde Souther, all the baby rambles and other polyanthas, and a few that are very hardy that are usually classed with the teas, and which do not stand quite as much exposure as the perfectly hardy sorts mentioned—among which are Burbank, Franciska Krueger, and Hermosa.

The second class are the hybrid perpetuals, and these are very rich in color, large in size, very fragrant, and most of them are exceedingly double. Madame Wood, Paul Neyron, Caprice, and a few of the newer sorts are free bloomers, and will have blooms on them most of the time if the summer is favorable for them.

Other fine colors are General Jacqueminot, J. B. Clark, Clio, Camille de Rohan, Hugh Dickson, Anna Diesbach, and Margaret Dickson. To these we add two very free bloomers that differ much from the others in their habit of growth, but are fine—Frau Karl Druschki, the White American Beauty, and the Conrad F. Meyer, which is a pink cross of the old fashioned sweet briar, with large double pink roses.

Roses like a clay soil and do not want loose about their roots. Manure is best stirred into the surface soil after the plants are growing well. In setting the soil very firmly and do not leave cavities for the roots to enter and rot dry. They do not send out large numbers of fibrous rootlets, and the roots are long and wiry.

In buying plants you can save money by investing in the small potted plants sold by all florists or mail order seed houses. These will grow into plants that will bloom the second season, and many of the first class named will bloom the first year. None of the hybrid perpetuals will bloom until the second season, but they will make fine growth, and will be ready to give a good account of themselves the next year.

Roses need to be cut back to get nice

blossoms; the free bloomers as each bloom is cut or fades, and the hybrid perpetuals when they are dormant. The first should have but a few buds left next to where the blooming branch left the main branch, while the hybrids should have eight or ten inches of the cane left.—A. Z. HILLER.

Our Memory Verse

What is your favorite 'memory gem'? We have been suggesting for memorizing, sentiments which appeal to us personally. You of course have your own favorite authors and quotations. We would very much appreciate it if you will send us thoughts which have meant something to you. Just short quotations that may be easily memorized by those who have little time to spare. Give the name of the author if you can.

For this week here is a prose sentiment from Robert Smith:

"Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of all the earth. If there is coolness or unkindness between us, let us come, face to face and have it out. Quick, before love grows cold."

Would that men could see that we are living not only in the crisis of the greatest war that has ever afflicted mankind, but also in the Advent of Revolution, at once material, moral and spiritual; wider, I believe, and deeper than any which in some thousand years has transformed civilization on earth. We are on the eve of what must prove to be a revaluation of our habits and thoughts. Now, in a state of revolution things move, change, appear and disappear with lightning velocity. Things which we imagine to be trifles suddenly swell up into incalculable forces. Changes which in normal times could hardly be worked through in generations spring up completed in months or weeks. New things which were Utopian dreams of yesterday are truisms and facts today. A state of revolution is a social earthquake, in which neither things nor persons remain what they were. All are inverted.—FREDERIC HARRISON.

"The man who can drink or let it alone will soon have a fine opportunity to let it alone," observes Paul Rankin.

FASHION DEPARTMENT

All patterns, 10 cents.



No. 9011—Girls' Dress: Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The underwaist fastens at the center front and the one-piece skirt with straight lower edge is gathered all around. The roll collar which finishes the neck is square at the back and the front edges are rounded. No. 9022—Ladies' Two-Gored Gathered Skirt: Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. The skirt is cut in the most popular two-gored style, but the interesting feature is the cut-outs over the hips. Each side of the front and back gore is curved and pieces of the same or contrasting material are set in. No. 9008—Ladies' One-Piece Apron: Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. This pattern, No. 9008, is ideal to slip over a house dress because it protects the waist as well as the skirt. It is cut all in one piece and the straps at the back close the apron by crossing and buttoning on each shoulder.

CALUMET BAKING POWDER SAVES THREE WAYS



—A moderate priced baking Powder of greatest merit. Honestly made. Honestly sold. A full money's worth.

—You save time when you use it. Begins to raise bakings the instant they are put into the oven. You don't have to keep "peeping" to see if bakings are all right. Calumet is sure—never fails. That's true economy—in cost—in use—in time.

—The unfailing strength of Calumet guarantees perfect results. Not only saves flour—sugar—eggs, etc.—but saves Baking Powder. You use only a teaspoonful—you use two teaspoonfuls, or more of most other brands.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities. The Army and Navy use it.

Highest Quality
Highest Awards



SELECT SEED CORN

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG EARLY WHITE—Drought-proof, heaviest yielding and surest cropper—a superior variety in every respect. Planted, tried and tested by hundreds and thousands of farmers all over Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas for the past twelve years. We also have large stock choice strains of IOWA SILVER MINE; ST. CHARLES WHITE, red cob; IOWA GOLD MINE; REID'S YELLOW DENT and RATEKIN'S PRIDE OF NISHNA yellow. All pure varieties and high germination. PRICE, \$3.25 per bushel, sacks free f.o.b. Omaha. All freight prepaid to destination on lots of ten bushels and over. Descriptive catalog free. Order direct from this advertisement. Prompt shipment made on receipt of orders. Always address THE RATEKIN SEED COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA (Oldest and largest seed corn growers in Central West)

America, Hope of the World

During the recent annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange at Newton, a banquet was given by the Harvey County Pomona Grange to the visiting members of the order. One of the most stirring numbers of the evening's program was the following toast to America, proposed by Mrs. Dora C. Proctor of Havensville:

They said you were young and crude and extravagant;
That your women were too free and open;
That your children had no respect for age;
That you gave no thought to the past,
And that you had no artistic sense.
And they accused you of raising an altar
To the Almighty Dollar, O America,
And they smiled when your name was mentioned.

But yesterday—an army marched down the street,
An army of brave-eyed men with boyish mouths,
Straight-backed, proud of their new-found mission—

The saving of a world.
And yesterday upon the ocean a white face floated
With empty eyes upturned to an unseen sky;
And yesterday, upon some barren island,
A mere boy fell from his perilous flight on high.
While great ships with substance laden
Flowed steadily through the deep—
O America! you are the hope of the world today.

Training for Leadership

Is your school giving the children and young people the training they should have in public speaking and writing on subjects of general interest? Encourage them to take advantage of every opportunity for self expression offered by the school, church, or Grange. This

may not seem of so much importance now, but when they have become men and women much of their ability to think on their feet, to express themselves in public with the freedom from self consciousness which is necessary to forceful and effective speaking, or to write letters and articles which will command attention, will depend on this early training. Fit them for leadership, for strong leaders will be needed in the days that are before us, and agriculture will take its rightful place among the industries in the next generation only as the young people of today are trained for efficient leadership.

Cooking Squashes

Did you ever try to pare a hard-shelled squash and cut it up into pieces to boil preparatory to making pies of it? I have tried it, but I do not work it that way any more. I have found a much easier way—and better.

I cut the squash into halves, remove the seeds and inside pulp, and then put it into the oven and bake until it is soft. When this is done the flesh of the squash can be dipped out with a spoon right down to the hard shell. The pulp is not so watery as when it is boiled, and I have found it much nicer for pies.—FLORA DEAN.

This is the end and the beginning of an age. This is something far greater than the French Revolution or the Reformation . . . and we live in it.—H. G. WELLS in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through."

RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—THIRTY years' experience. Write for prices. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PARKS' 200-egg strain, \$5 each. Mrs. Lillian Marshall, Raymond, Kansas.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3, \$5, \$7.50. Utility eggs, \$8 hundred. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kansas.

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

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AT FARMERS' prices. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL BLUE BARRED RINGLET Rocks, cockerels at \$3 each. Mrs. W. L. Houts, Box 77, Route 1, Hebron, Nebraska.

TEN WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—NICE ones, cheap. Order from this ad. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kansas.

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

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—EGGS in season, one dollar for thirteen; seven dollars per hundred. Peter H. Friesen, Lehigh, Kansas.

SUNNY SIDE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, pen matings. Bradley and Thompson strains, \$5 to \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Almeda Siler, Wells, Kansas.

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FIVE PENS mated. Mating list ready. Special: Six-pound cockerels, \$3; six, \$15. Hiram Patten, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

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

BRAHMAS.

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

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

ORPINGTONS.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2. Mrs. Adams, Waldron, Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5. Chas. Hoferer, Wamego, Kansas.

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

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

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

THE GOLDEN ARROW STRAIN BUFF Orpingtons—One of the comparatively few strains of truly high standard and utility quality combined. Now is the time to hatch your next winter's layers. Hatching eggs will be scarce. Order now. Three dollars per setting; fifteen dollars per hundred. Ball & Beebe, Viola, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

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

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

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

DUCKS AND GEESE.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS—Mrs. Fred Sleglinger, Stillwater, Okla.

FOR SALE—FIFTY MUSCOVY DUCKS, 100 Rouen ducks. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Nebraska.

TURKEYS.

BRONZE TOMS—LARGE VIGOROUS show birds; \$10 and up. Bargains. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kansas.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE breeding stock. Large bone. Fine birds. Hens, \$6; toms, \$10. E. E. Waltmire, Fort Scott, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

GET WINTER EGGS! BUY LONG'S bred-to-lay velvety red S. C. cockerels. Mrs. Geo. M. Long, St. John, Kansas.

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

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

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

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50-\$3.00 each. Tom Cranshaw, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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

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

HIGH CLASS SINGLE COMB RED cockerels. Dark red, long back, and low tail. Large husky fellows, \$3 and up. Nels W. Peterson, Mason City, Neb.

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

ROSE COMB REDS—HIGH SCORING cockerels, direct from Meyer's famous trap-nested strain, \$3, \$4, \$5. M. L. Van Ornam, Superior, Nebraska.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Dark Red cockerels for sale. Prices right. Eggs for hatching. Maggie Gingerich, Michigan Valley, Kansas.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, dark red birds, \$2, \$3 and \$5. Eggs in season. Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs from the flock that has never missed the blue ribbons in any show; two-fifty for fifteen; seven-fifty per hundred. Mrs. S. M. Williams, Fairfield, Nebraska.

SUSSEX.

PRIZE WINNING RED SUSSEX COCKERELS. Sunnyslope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

POULTRY WANTED.

RUNNER DUCKS AND PEA FOWLS wanted. Geese for sale. Emma Ahlstedt, Lindsborg, Kansas.

WE BUY POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT from producers. Have satisfied more than 2,000 Kansas farmers. "Try us." Coops and cages loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. Established 1883.

BABY CHICKS.

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

BABY CHICKS—ORDER EARLY, GET chicks from the winter layers. Write for circular. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Hastings, Nebraska.

WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES FROM prize winning birds. Lidle Rodgers, Jefferson, Oklahoma.

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

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

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Route 4, Manhattan, Kansas.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Exhibition quality. Eggs in season. O. C. Sharitz, Newton, Kansas.

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

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Special rates on three or more. Mrs. Geo. Rankin, Gardner, Kansas.

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

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

MINORCAS.

PRIZE WINNER SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca eggs, fifteen, \$3; thirty, \$5. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. W. T. Graham, Haven, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2 each. Stella May, Speed, Kansas.

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, also eggs for hatching. E. S. Groves, Taytown, Missouri.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Heavy egg laying strain. Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Vivien Hind, Madison, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

HILLVIEW STRAIN, AMERICA'S GREAT Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$6 hundred. J. N. McDaniel, Elm Grove Farm, Arbela, Missouri.

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

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

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.

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

A FEW OF KULP'S STRAIN OF R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2.50 each. Prices reasonable on eggs from both range and selected pen. Mrs. Griswold, Tecumseh, Kansas.

EXHIBITION S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Kansas City and Nebraska State Show winners. Cockerels, \$3.50 up; hens, \$2.50 each; pullets, \$3 each. All birds shipped on approval. Robey Leghorn Yards, Maryville, Missouri.

PURE-BRED ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns from stock with an egg record from 242 to 288 eggs per year. Eggs by parcels post prepaid, \$10 per hundred; \$2 per fifteen. Mrs. H. W. Bledsoe, Choteau, Oklahoma.

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 LEGHORNS, 265-egg strain, blue ribbon winners, have never failed to win in leading shows. If you want to improve your egg record and get birds that will win, cockerels \$3 up. Eggs, \$5, \$3, \$1.50 per fifteen. Utility eggs, \$7 hundred. All pens headed by blue ribbon winners. Holden Egg Farm, Holden, Missouri.

SEVERAL BREEDS

STRICTLY PURE-BRED COCKERELS, S. C. White Orpingtons and R. C. Silver Wyandottes, \$2 each. Eggs, \$1 for fifteen, \$5 a hundred. Mrs. Wm. Imhoff, Hanover, Kansas.

Clarence Lacey, of Maple Hill Stock Farm, Meriden, Kansas, owner of one of the good herds of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas, reports his herd doing well. Mr. Lacey has the best blood lines of the breed and a choice lot of individuals in his herd, and a feature at this time is the fine lot of young stock, including some choice young bulls. Maple Hill Stock Farm is also the home of one of the prize winning flocks of Shropshire sheep and a good herd of Duroc hogs.

RAYMOND, KANSAS, January 25, 1919.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Please insert my advertisement for four issues, and send me the bill. Last spring I advertised eggs and baby chicks in KANSAS FARMER and received about twice as many orders as I could fill. Yours truly,

(Signed) LILLIAN MARSHALL.

WAR ITEMS

Service Chevrons Explained

Do you understand the meaning of the chevrons the soldiers wear? The silver chevrons worn on the left sleeve indicate six months service in America; each chevron. The gold chevrons indicate six months service overseas. A gold chevron on the right sleeve indicates that the soldier has been wounded in as many different actions as he wears chevrons. Being gassed counts as a wound. Two scarlet chevrons indicate that the soldier has been honorably discharged.

Glad It Is Over

This is the way one boy feels about his experience in Uncle Sam's army overseas:

"I am glad I enlisted and got to see what I have. We have seen some hard experience. I wouldn't take a million dollars for my trip, but I don't know whether I would do it over for a million or not."

A Song of the Doughboys

Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning,
Oh, how I love to remain in bed,
For the hardest blow of all
Is to hear the bugle call:
"You've got to get up, you've got to get up,
You've got to get up this morning."

Some day I'm going to murder the bugle,
Some day you're going to find him dead,
I'll amputate his reveille
And stamp upon it heavily,
And spend the rest of my life in bed.

Some Battle

A western soldier had been in the army more than a year. His greatest desire had been to go over, but the government evidently needed his services more on this side. Following is an extract from his letter of October:

"After the war folks will say, 'What were you doing during the war?' I'll have to tell 'em I fought in the battle of the Spanish Flu with the Ninth Division somewhere in Alabama."

Hardly Worth Mentioning

A Red Cross man, according to The Stars and Stripes, tells a story of a doughboy he found sitting pensively in a field while shells from our guns were roaring overhead like invisible mid-air express trains, and while less noisy, more disturbing, the shells from German guns wailed all about.

"What are you thinking about, Doughboy?" asked the Red Cross man. "Minding your will? Are you wondering what you were ever nut enough to enlist?"
"No," said the doughboy gloomily, "was wondering how I was ever nut enough to let a man hold me up in Chicago last spring. He had only a 32."

FIELD NOTES

The Shorthorn sale of W. G. Webster, Ogden, Kansas, Saturday, February 15, resulted in the disposal of thirty head of Scotch-topped Shorthorn cows and heifers at an average of \$150. Several yearlings were sold at an average of about \$100. The cattle were presented in only fair condition. They were not fat or pampered but were a useful lot of cattle.

The offering of Shorthorns to be sold in connection with the live stock show at Wichita on Wednesday, February 28, has been increased from fifty head as originally planned to approximately seventy head, and the offering strengthened also as to quality. The cattle with very few exceptions were personally selected by W. A. Cochran of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association with a view to making up an offering of decided usefulness and especially in the needs of farmers and breeders in the Southwest. The bulls are of strong age and weights, practically all ready for immediate service. And let it not be forgotten that the Shorthorn bull will add 200 pounds to the weight of every steer they sire. Females that are old enough are all bred or have calves at foot. Many of them are close to calving. In all respects it is a useful offering and will be sold in a form without undue fitting. There are a number of lots bred along fashionable lines that will prove particularly attractive to discriminating breeders.

E. S. Engle & Son, of Abilene, Kansas, announce March 12 as the date of the seventh annual sale of Holstein cattle, at that date they will offer 110 head of pure-bred Holsteins. Thirty head of pure-bred cows and heifers will go in this sale, and a head of choice high grades. This will be one of the great Holstein offerings of the season.

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

RAIN OR SHINE

One and One-Half Miles West of Town

One Hundred and Ten Choice Holsteins SELECTED FROM OUR TWO HERDS

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

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

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



Ask for catalog and mention this paper.

W. H. Mott, Pedigree Man

Auctioneers—J. T. McCullough and Others.

Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale

E. P. Maggard, with the firm of Saunders & Maggard, Flemingsburg, Ky., has shipped 21 head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they will be for sale privately at Johnson's Barn. This is a well bred load of jacks, including imported 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

COTT'S JERSEY SALE, MARCH 6

AT FARM FIVE MILES SOUTH OF TOPEKA

I am a one-cow man, starting with Birdie Mercury by Diploma's Mercury, dam Shaw-Daisy; Birdie Mercury dam of Pride of Topeka, that won state butterfat test over all Jerseys in a 72-hour test at Kansas State Fair as a four-year-old. After being fresh four days gave milk 71.6 pounds, fat 3.261. She won a prize every time she was showed. Her daughter, Warder's Fair Lady, is the mother, grandmother, great grandmother of my offering of eleven head of pure-bred Jerseys at my public sale March 6.

JAMES H. SCOTT, RURAL ROUTE 1, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PHONE 2718-N. S.

FARM AND HERD.

There has been a great many larger sales of Poland Chinas than the one that will be held at the Kansas National Live Stock show, but we doubt if there has been a sale held in Kansas that included so many champions of champion big-type Polands. A. Erhart & Son have consigned fifteen sows and gilts sired by such boars as King by the grand champion, A Wonderful King; A Big Wonder, the 1,200-pound son of King of Wonders; Big Hadley, a Kansas State Fair grand champion; Big Robidoux, also a State Fair grand champion. These sows are bred to Long B. Buster Prince by Giant Buster, and a Sensation, the largest boar in the world. The show herd owned by the Deming ranch of Oswego won about two-thirds of the first and second prizes at the recent Western National Stock Show at Denver. They have consigned fifteen head of gilts that are bred identically in the same lines to their show herd, several of them being mated to their prize winners at Denver. Most of them are sired by Bob's Jumbo Orange, and they are bred to Big Bob's Jumbo, Big Jones Again, Fred E. Lobb of Protection has selected seven of the very best sows sired by such boars as A Wonder by the grand champion, A Wonderful King; Big Bone Wonder, Orphan Grandmaster, Jumbo Tecumseh, and Big Hadley. They are bred to Bob Pershing, a wonderful young boar by Caldwell's Big Bob, the world's champion and out of Mc-Mann. His sire and the sire of his dam weighed over 1,100 pounds and he gives promise of being fully as large. Sullivan is also consigning Colonel Bob, an outstanding herd boar attraction. He was sired by Big Bob, son of Chief Price 2d. W. Halford recently sold twelve sows to Big Bob for an average of \$862.50. He also sold six head bred to him for an average of \$675. If you are in the market for a herd boar you will have a chance to determine Colonel Bob's ability as a sire, for five spring gilts sired by him

will be sold; also four spring gilts by Jumbo Tim, son of Big Tim. All of these gilts are bred to Joe Buster, a coming champion sired by the \$5,000 Wonder Buster and out of Lady by the \$3,500 King Joe.

F. S. Kirk, superintendent of the sales at Wichita, makes the claim that he, as sales manager, has sold more registered live stock at auction than any man in America. He also claims that the consignment of Percheron horses to the sale at Wichita is the best bred and best individual offering that he has ever sold. It is an acknowledged fact that Carnot is not only the highest priced Percheron stallion living, but he is also the greatest sire of the breed. He has sired more International prize winners than any stallion living or dead. For the past seven years his colts have been undefeated first prize winners in the get of sire class at Chicago, a showing that no other horse can compare with. His owner, W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., has not held a sale for some two or three years, but has continually sold his surplus in the sales at Wichita. His consignments this year include one sired by Carnot, one out of a daughter of Carnot, and several mares bred to him. W. H. McIlroy has consigned an International and Illinois State Fair prize winning son of Carnot, also a two-year-old that was a first prize winner in two classes at the Missouri State Fair last year. J. C. Robison has consigned a stallion colt sired by a son of Carnot that he says is the best colt he ever owned. Ira Rusk and C. F. Molzen each consigned grandsons and granddaughters of Carnot. In the twenty head that J. C. Robison is selling is four stallions sired by the St. Louis World's Fair champion, Casino, that Mr. Robison thinks are the best four stallions that he ever owned at one time. Homan & Son have consigned a pair of mares that weigh 4,300 pounds. They are heavy in foal to an imported stallion. W. E. Neal & Sons have consigned nine mares and four stallions, including the junior, senior and grand champion mares at the Oklahoma State Fair and the Ft. Worth Stock Show last year. William Branson &

TOWNVIEW Big Type Polands

Sell March 7, 1919
At Peabody, Kans.

SALE HELD IN TOWN

Forty head of great big Spring Gilts, Fall Yearlings, and Sows, all bred to the three great breeding boars owned at Townview Farm—

King Wonder's Giant 77326

Walter's Expansive Sid 78784

Big Timm Jr. 87545

FIVE CHOICE SPRING BOARS, READY FOR SERVICE

Everything immune and registered. Send for descriptive catalog.

Remember the
date and be there

Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Son have consigned young stallions sired by and mares bred to the Kansas State Fair champion, Kabin. W. E. Dustin is selling some splendid young stallions sired by imported Hector, also a number of mares bred to him. This horse was imported when three years old. Out of nine living foals in France, seven of them were awarded premiums in the National Horse Show of France.

The Poland China sale of Herman Gronniger & Son, Bendena, Kansas, held on February 13, resulted in the disposal of forty-eight head of bred sows and gilts at an average of \$98. The top price was \$310 paid for No. 8 in the catalog, which went to Pius Haig & Sons, Secena, Kansas. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition and was pronounced by breeders and farmers present as one of the good lots to be sold at any sale this year. No sensational prices were recorded. While the offering was worth a little more money, yet the total returns were very satisfactory to Gronniger & Son, who are known as the

oldest firm of Poland China breeders in Kansas, having bred and raised Poland China hogs on this farm for more than forty years.

The Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association sale held at Manhattan, Kansas, February 7, was a decided success. J. R. Pfander, secretary of the Duroc Record Association, made the opening talk in the interest of the Duroc Jersey hog, followed by R. J. Evans with a few very complimentary remarks. Mr. Severence, Jr., judged the competing herds, and Gilt No. 10 from the herd of Gwin Bros. was awarded first premium. This gilt was the top of the sale, going to Severence & Son at \$665. The next highest price was \$245 paid for No. 33, consigned by Peterson & Son, Troy, Kansas. While no sensational prices were recorded, the averages were very fair and yet low enough to permit of liberal investment in high class breeding stock. The average for the entire offering was \$112, this being very satisfactory to all who consigned to the sale.

Angora Goats for Profit

Raise Angora Goats for mohair, mutton (Angora Venison) and natural increase.



We will supply you with from three to a car load of these hardy, profitable animals. Nearly every farm can profitably handle Angora Goats. Write for full particulars, photographs of our herds, prices, etc.

Riker Live Stock Colony
835 Flatiron Bldg., San Francisco

DUROC JERSEYS.

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

HIGHVIEW DUROCS
Home of Repeater by Joe Orion King and Golden Repeater 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

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

POLAND CHINAS

Deming Ranch Poland Chinas.
Big-Type Poland China Hogs

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

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

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

Send for catalog of the great
Poland China Bred Sow Sale
Held at Peabody, Kansas, March 7.

CHAS. E. GREENE
Townview Farm Peabody, 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

HOGS! HOGS! FOR SALE!
Big Registered Poland Chinas and English Berkshires that weigh and win. S. C. Brown Leghorn Chickens that lay. See or write
S. Y. BURKS, BOLIVAR, MO.

Oak Grove Stock Farm Polands

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

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

ERTHART'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. ERTHART & SONS
NESS CITY, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

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

Longview Farm

LEE'S SUMMIT - MISSOURI

BROOKSIDE JERSEYS

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

THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KAN.

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

A small but select herd of producing cattle, rich in blood of Gamboe, Oxford Lad, Golden Fern's Lad, Leda's Fern Lad, etc. Write for prices on young stock.

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM
Registered Jerseys from choice Jersey cows. Sire's dam is the highest producing cow in Kansas. Prices reasonable.

TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP



FOR SALE

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

AUCTIONEERS.

FRANK BLAKE Live Stock Auctioneer
Write for date. **VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS**

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.



JACKS AND JENNETS

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

PHIL WALKER
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

PERCHERON STALLIONS

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

D. A. HARRIS - GREAT BEND, KANSAS

PERCHERON-BELGIAN SHIRES
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. Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Charlton, Iowa

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

DORSET HORN SHEEP
H. C. LaTourrette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE
F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Mahlon Greenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAMS
C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY BULLS

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

ADAMS FARM, GASHLAND, MISSOURI

Twelve miles from Kansas City.

ANGUS CATTLE

Dietrich's Aberdeen-Angus

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

Cherryvale Angus Farm

Is offering six choice Angus bulls ranging in age from 9 to 11 months. All sired by Roland L. No. 187220.

Route 8 J. W. TAYLOR

Clay Center, Kansas

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

USE A SHORTHORN BULL



And add 200 pounds to every steer you raise. A load of Shorthorn yearlings sold for \$20.75 at Denver in January, the record price for feeders. Four loads of Shorthorn steers brought \$324, \$361, \$358, and \$349 per head at Chicago in December. Why not start a Shorthorn herd by putting in two or three registered females and keeping the female increase? You would soon have a valuable herd at small cost. Pure-breds pay the best.

PRAIRIE VIEW Shorthorns

Seven Head of Scotch-Top Bulls
Reds and roans, one year old in February and March. Good growthy fellows, priced to sell.

J. R. Ely - Marion, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS

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

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Write Me Your Wants

Ellen Dale Breeding Farms

Ellen Dale Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs. Bred sows, bred heifers, also choice bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kansas

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

Three registered Shorthorn bulls: One coming two-year-old, \$150; two ten months old, \$100 each. Scotch Collie pups, \$3 and \$5 each. Pedigrees furnished.

CLARENCE LACEY, MERIDEN, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls & Duroc Gilts

Service bulls at \$125 and up to \$200. Come and see them or write me your wants.

KLONDYKE VALLEY FARM

F. C. Houghton **Dunlap, Kansas**

Mulefoot Hogs-Shorthorn Bulls

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

Knox Knoll Stock Farm, Humboldt, Kansas

MARK'S LODGE RED SHORTHORNS

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

M. F. MARKS, VALLEY FALLS, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

A bull calf born December 12, 1918, nine-tenths white. Sired by a 24-pound bull, dam is a 17-pound three-year-old. The first check for \$125 takes him.

Pinedale Stock Farm

H. A. DRESSLER **LEBO, KANSAS**

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN

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

Highland View Place, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soo. Also a few choice calves ready for shipment. Write us for prices, etc.

W. C. Kenyon & Sons

Holstein Stock Farms, Box 33, Elgin, Illinois

BUTTER-BRED HOLSTEINS

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

J. P. MAST, - SCRANTON, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

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

SEGRIST & STEPHENSON, WOLTON, KANSAS

Breeders exclusively of pure-bred prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited.

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Bess Hello No. 165949, the long distance sire. His dam, grand dam and dam's two sisters average better than 1,200 pounds butter in one year. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES

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.

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering some exceptionally good registered females from yearlings to matured cows; also a fine lot of high-grade spring cows and heifers. All reasonably priced.

and see them or write

T. R. MAURER & CO. - EMPORIA, KANSAS

FARM AND HERD NEWS NOTES

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

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CLAIM SALE DATES.

Jacks and Jennets.

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

Holsteins.

Feb. 25, 26 and 27—C. S. Mulks and G. E. Moore, sale at Waterloo, Iowa.
March 12—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
March 25, 1919—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association sale, Topeka. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
March 26—A. B. Wilcox & Son, Topeka, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sale manager.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.

Shorthorns.

March 6—J. C. Robison and O. E. Torrey, Sale at Forum, Wichita, Kansas.

Jersey Cattle.

March 6—James H. Scott, Route 1, Topeka, Kansas.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 25—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.
March 4, 1919—Jones Bros., Hiawatha, Kan.
March 5, 1919—Schmitz Bros., Seneca, Kan.
March 7—Chas. E. Green, Peabody, Kan.
March 8—V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Feb. 26—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 26, 1919—John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1919—W. W. Otey & Son, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 28, 1919—Woodell & Daner, Winfield, Kan.
March 6—F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Chester Whites.

Feb. 27, 1919—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Sale Dates, Kansas Live Stock Exposition, Wichita, Kansas.

Feb. 25—Hampshire and Shropshire Sheep; Feb. 26, 10 a.m., Poland China Swine; Feb. 26, 2 p.m., Shorthorn Cattle; Feb. 27, 10 a.m., Duroc Jersey Swine; Feb. 27, 2 p.m., Aberdeen-Angus Cattle; Feb. 27, 3 p.m., Galloway Cattle; Feb. 28, 10 a.m., Hereford Cattle; Feb. 28, 10 p.m., Holstein Cattle; Feb. 28, 1 p.m., Guernsey and Jersey Cattle; March 1, 10 a.m., Jacks, Jennets and Trotting-bred Horses; March 1, 12:30 p.m., Percheron and Belgian Horses.

The Poland China sale of J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kansas, resulted in the disposal of forty-eight head at an average of \$70.78. The offering was presented in splendid breeding condition. The top price of \$104 was paid for No. 20 in the catalog. No sensational prices were recorded, yet the averages were very fair for breeding stock and at prices that will insure a liberal profit on the investment.

Charles E. Green, of Peabody, Kansas, has announced March 7 for his first annual Poland China bred sow sale. Mr. Green has built up one of the useful breeding plants of the country. He is developing a practice of practical hog raising for the farmer. Mr. Green grows his hogs in a way that insures their future usefulness to farmers and breeders that will give them a little care. The sale will be held right in town.

Volume 96 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is now ready for distribution. This volume contains the pedigrees of animals calved before January 10, 1918, and numbered from 607001 to 637000.

The sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts advertised for February 11 by Schneider & Corkhill, Nortonville, Kansas, resulted in the disposal of thirty-six head, mostly spring and fall gilts, at an average of \$61.80. No record prices were recorded, but the averages were very fair. The top price, \$100, was paid for No. 1 in the catalog. Every animal sold was bought at a price to insure a liberal profit on the investment to the purchaser, and the total returns of the sale were very satisfactory to Messrs. Schneider & Corkhill.

James H. Scott, Route 1, Topeka, has claimed March 6 as the date of his dispersion sale of Jersey cattle. His offering will consist of eleven head of pure-bred Jerseys that are backed by high production records, also prize winning records. Three of the pure-bred Jerseys are in milk and three are springers. The balance of his offering will consist of choice high grade Jerseys.

The Wichita Daily Sale Program

Tuesday, February 25, 2 p.m.—100 registered Shropshire and Hampshire sheep.
Wednesday, February 26, 9:30 a.m.—Poland China swine; 50 bred sows, 5 boars; 2:00 p.m., 50 Shorthorn cattle; 30 females; 20 bulls.

Thursday, February 27, 9:30 a.m.—Duroc Jersey swine; 50 bred sows, 5 boars; 1 p.m., 25 Galloway bulls, 30 Jacks, 20 Jennets.

Friday, February 28, 9:30 a.m.—15 Hereford bulls, 30 females; 40 Holstein cows; 10 bulls; 9:30 a.m., 3 Jersey cows, 1 bull; 6 Guernsey cows, 1 bull; 9:30 a.m., Aberdeen-Angus; 40 females, 10 bulls.

Saturday, March 1, 9:30 a.m.—30 trotting-bred stallions, mares and geldings; 15 saddle horses; 5 Belgian stallions.

p.m., 30 Percheron stallions, 50 Percheron mares, 10 colts.

Is offering some exceptionally good registered females from yearlings to matured cows; also a fine lot of high-grade spring cows and heifers. All reasonably priced.

and see them or write

T. R. MAURER & CO. - EMPORIA, KANSAS

SCHMITZ BROTHERS' POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

At Seneca, Kansas, March 4th

35 Bred Sows and Bred Gilts

Bred to Jumbo Bob by Big Bob Wonder; Schmitz Bros.' Timm by Big Timm; Gerstdale Buster by Gerstdale Jones.

Two extra fine March gilts by Wonder Joe out of our futurity litter. Will sell one September boar pig by Bob's Quality. A few fall pigs by Jumbo Bob.

This is a choice lot of sows and gilts bred to our three herd boars. Two March gilts by Rest's Long Model, the first prize summer yearling boar at the Nebraska State Fair. The two gilts are bred to Schmitz' Timm and Gerstdale Buster.

Sale held right in town. We are selling a lot of useful sows and gilts that will make good to any farmer or breeder. Please send for catalog and come to our sale.

SCHMITZ BROS.

SENECA, - - - KANSAS

JONES BROS. Poland China Bred Sow Sale HIAWATHA, KANS., MARCH 5, 1919

TWENTY EXTRA GOOD SPRING GILTS, TEN TRIED
SOWS, FIVE FALL YEARLINGS, FIVE SPRING
YEARLINGS

The offering is bred to three great boars—
JONES' COL. JACK

The sensational son of the \$10,200 Col. Jack, dam Long Maid by Big Bob, for whom we paid \$900 last fall.

JONES' JONES

The great breeding yearling son of Gerstdale Jones, dam Silver Tip by Big Orange.

NORMAN BOB

By Black Bob by Big Bob, the best of all line-bred Big Bob boars.

Immured Bred Sows



Forty Head

One of the attractions—Miss Maid 639686

By Smooth Big Bone, dam Model Maid by Big Bob. This massive two-year-old sow is without doubt a feature of the winter sale season. An outstanding individual, bred in the purple and proven a splendid mother, and bred to Jones' Col. Jack for early March farrow. She is such a sow as seldom passes through a sale ring.

Other attractions are offered; in fact, the entire offering has been selected as the tops of richest breeding, and will please discriminating buyers.

When writing for catalog please mention Kansas Farmer.

JONES BROTHERS, HIAWATHA, KANS.

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer

Shorthorn Sale The Forum Wichita, Kansas Thursday, March 6, 1919

EAST VIEW STOCK FARM

O. E. Torrey

Towanda, Kansas

Disperses his herd of fifty head of
Scotch and Scotch-topped
Shorthorns.

Golden Goods 611905

Herd Bull included in sale.
Several cows sell bred to this bull.

WHITEWATER FALLS
STOCK FARM

J. C. Robison

Towanda, Kansas

Consigns thirty head of the tops from
his herd of more than 150 head of
Scotch and Scotch-topped
Shorthorns.

Dale's Renown 387320

By Avondale.

Cows bred to above bull included in
the sale.

SIX GOOD BULLS INCLUDED IN THE SALE

A rare opportunity to secure a foundation herd. We will
offer a grand lot of good useful cows.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT WICHITA LIVE STOCK SHOW

Send for Catalog to

O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Henry Burgess

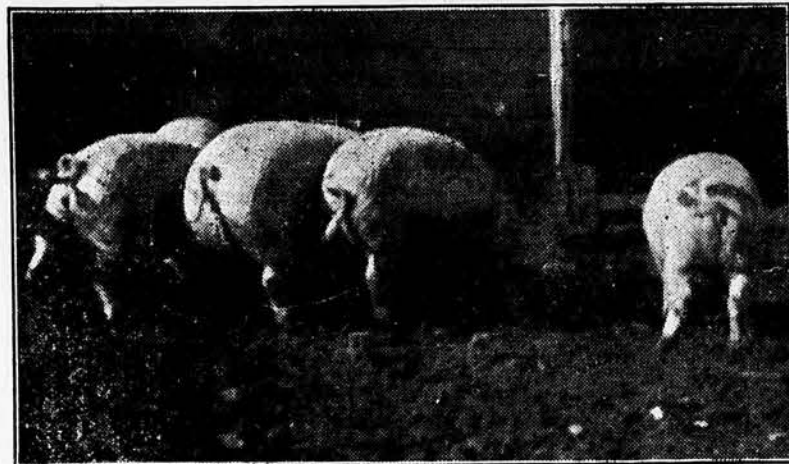
Chester White Bred Sow Sale

At Tonganoxie, Kansas, February 27, 1919

THIRTY-FIVE HEAD BRED SOWS AND BRED GILTS
FIVE FALL AND SPRING BOARS

I am including some of my best herd sows and some of the best gilts I ever raised. They will be bred to Prince Tip Top, the first prize junior yearling boar at the Kansas State Fair and one of the best Chester White boars in the West.

Several Will Be Bred to Big Prince by Prince Big Bone.



Prince Tip Top is out of the great show sow, Tip Top, that was first and champion at nine state fairs and has been considered for several years by competent judges the best Chester White sow in the West.

Big Prince is One of the Real Big-type Boars

His sire, Prince Big Bone, was the champion at the 1917 National Swine Show and a half brother to Wildwood Prince Jr., the 1918 champion.

I am selling Big Prince in this sale, also two of his litter sisters bred to Prince Tip Top.

PLEASE SEND FOR CATALOG AND COME TO SALE

(Sale right in town)

Henry Murr,

Tonganoxie, Kan.

Auctioneers—J. Zach Wells, J. C. McCulloch, Col. O'Brien.



A RESTFUL tub bath or shower after a hard day's work! That's a pleasure for every member of the family after "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures are installed. Easier, faster, more efficient work in the kitchen because of one of those splendid "Standard" one-piece sinks! That's what the housewife needs and deserves.

Wash-day tasks made lighter because of "Standard" enameled laundry tubs. There's another domestic convenience that every woman wants. Clean, sanitary wash-stands with running hot and cold water all the time; water closets indoors to prevent going outside in all kinds of weather. More of life's necessities, to say nothing of the luxury of it all, after plumbing is installed.

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There's a "Standard" Plumbing Fixture for every use, representing a wide range of prices and styles for a modest or fine home; elaborate, or plain; within the limits of any

pocket-book and all representing the same fundamental quality and service that have made "Standard" Green and Gold labels familiar to users of plumbing everywhere.

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A well-illustrated catalogue, "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home", will be sent to you free on request. It shows many styles of all fixtures and will be of much help to you when you make your selection. Write for it today.

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