

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home



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NEW USE FOR OLD FARMHOUSE

Convert Abandoned House Into Dwelling for Year-Round Farm Hand

By WALTER BURR, Rural Organization Specialist, K. S. A. C.

HERE are many ways in which the agricultural community will do its share toward providing farm homes and employment to discharged soldiers and to the men coming from war industries. Big plans of land settlement, new tax systems to discourage the absentee landlord, and other such projects, are feasible with proper legislation, and will doubtless be partially worked out. Especially commendable are any plans that have the two-fold value of providing farm homes to those who may qualify for them, and of improving the general agricultural situation as it now exists. Most sensible of all the devices in this class is one already being demonstrated in certain sections: the employment of a man on the farm for the entire year, with the provision for him and his family to live in a tenant cottage, with all the advantages of a farm home.

Farm labor "drifts" because the opportunities "drift." That is, in too many cases the farmer employs help only during a rush season, and throws his employe out of a job when the season closes. No man who loves home life and desires to get ahead in the world will care for such irregular employment. Neither is the man who wanders from job to job a desirable person for the farmer to take into his own family during the rush season. Maintaining a house for the farm helper secures the right kind of a man permanently on the farm, keeps him separate from the farmer's family, and furnishes an attractive opportunity for the laboring man discharged from the army or from war industry.

For a number of years we have been hearing of the "rural exodus." Certain alarmists have attempted to startle our people with statistics (always frightful things) proving that each decade sees in many sections a falling off in numbers of our rural population. However, we are coming to know that this is not to be taken necessarily as a sign of decadence. In some instances farms were divided into smaller tracts than was practicable considering conditions of production and marketing. Later the difficulty of making a good living on so small a tract caused the owner to sell out to his neighbor who in this way began to farm a tract of sufficient size.

In other cases farmers began to prosper, and were able to purchase power machinery that would do the work of many hands. A farmer who could afford such machinery could farm larger acreage, and his only outlet was to buy the adjoining farm.

Now where either of these causes reduced the number of farm families, the result can hardly be termed "decadent." In either case the farmer of the community became a bigger business man and more capable of supporting a good home, a good church and a good school.

The bigger business man needs at least one good helper the year round. He will not only benefit himself by employing a man who has a family, but will benefit the community socially, economically and educationally by bringing in a new family group.

Where the plan is an experiment, the farmer may be reluctant to build on his land another house with its necessary

outbuildings, and its expense for upkeep. But there are many sections where abandoned farm houses are not uncommon, due to the proper enlarging of individual holdings. These may with very small expense be repaired and put into condition for occupancy by the farm laborer and his family.

Nothing in the country landscape is so distressing as an abandoned home. One may give little attention to the houses of a city, because they are crowded together in such large numbers. But in driving for the first time over a country road, one looks forward with pleasurable anticipation to the next farm home which is evidenced in the distance by its surrounding trees. He expects the farmer's dog to come out to meet the traveler and to bark him a joyful welcome. He hopes that the little children of the farm home will

wave him a cheerful signal from the farmyard gate. If he is very human he intends to glance further into the scene and see the attractive farm housewife standing in the door of her domicile. Perhaps also he means to shout a cheerful "Hello" to the farmer just coming in from the chores. He arrives upon the scene and—heavens and earth! this is no farm home. This is the most dismal thing that could blot the landscape—a deserted, abandoned, farm house.

For many years I have felt that common decency as well as esthetic taste demands a law that when a church building or a school house is abandoned, it should be immediately thereafter destroyed. But with a sudden desire and need to place farm laborers in farm homes, happily we do not need to advocate the same speedy end for the farm home that has been abandoned.

People in small villages and in the open country may render a real service to the community by starting a movement to repair and renovate and paint abandoned houses, and have them used as the homes of the families of men who work on farms near by. A man who has such an abandoned house on his own holdings may with very little expense make it over into a comfortable dwelling place for his farm employe and re-establish within those walls the type of good old home life that flourished there in the good old homestead days.

With farmers wanting laborers, and with men from the army and from war industries wanting farm homes for themselves and their families, certainly we may expect that every vacant village house or country residence will soon be occupied, and this will usher in a new era of development in the American agricultural community.

Defense of Farm Bureau

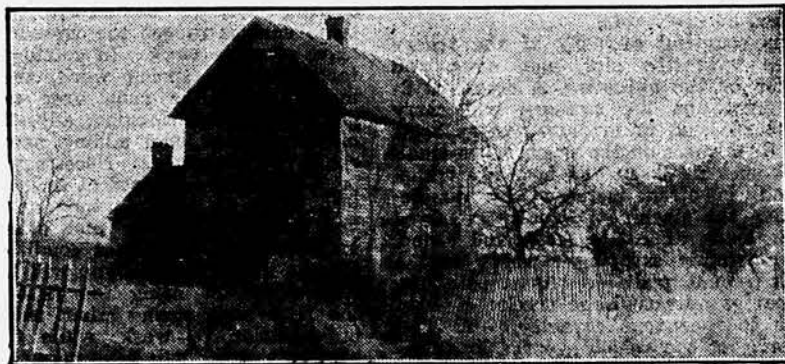
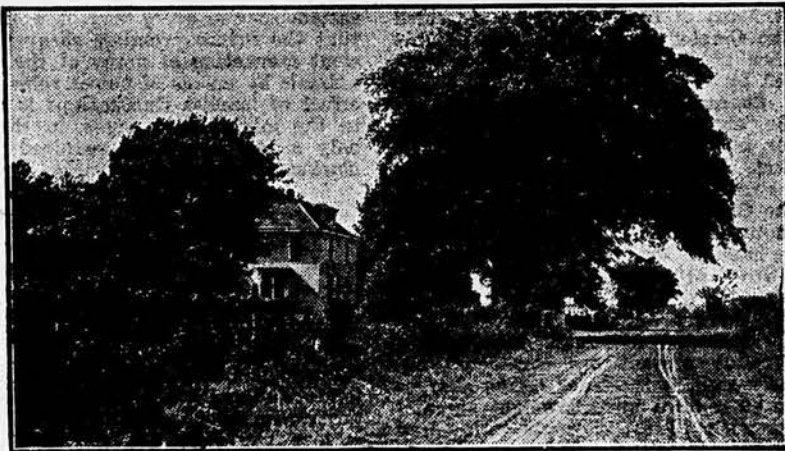
Some people seem to think the farm bureau work is being overdone. Probably this is true where the work is poorly managed, but I think it will be a long time before we farmers acquire too much information about our business. There are farmers who plant corn on the same ground year after year until the soil is corn-sick. They need something. What is it? Others try to do dairy work, but persist in using beef-bred cows. These also need something. What is it?

We farmers are too egotistical and often refuse to accept valuable suggestions, but the time is past when we can depend on individual effort alone. Nowadays co-operation in various forms must be practiced. The farm bureau is a means for co-operation among farmers and with men who have scientific knowledge which can be used to advantage. Some farmers scoff at that, but nevertheless it is necessary. We cannot live each one to himself as the pioneers did. Those days are past, and the days of intensive, strenuous life are here.

The work of the county agent is becoming broader each year. The idea used to be that he should give help to each individual farmer of the bureau membership. But now he has a general relation to the whole county, just as the secretary of the commercial club has to the business men of the city. He directs the relations that the farmers hold to other lines of endeavor, for instance, market conditions and the special lines of farming to be followed.

The farm bureau work has spread all over the United States. We have a good thing started; let us not drop it.—WILL J. STEWART, Shawnee County.

The day of the boss is gone. The day of leadership is here. Leaders are not as scarce as we think. The great majority are leaders. The leader is simply one who leads, one who helps the other fellow, his fellowmen on the job, when he is at home as well as when he is on job duty. To make a success of leadership you must always think of the other one who may be looking up to you and you must have the feeling of brotherly love in your soul.—FRED NOBLE in Oxford Courier.



THIS abandoned farmhouse is in Washington County, Kansas. The place was homesteaded in the early days and a family of eight children was reared here. Before the members of the family scattered they were influential in the school and the church of the community. Now the house is deserted and the land is farmed by a neighbor. The picture tells its own tale of desolation. Farmers are looking for laborers and soldiers and munitions workers are looking for farm jobs and farmhouses in which to live. What is the answer? The cut at the top shows an old homestead in Southern Kansas which has been kept in good condition. It is apparent that this is the home of a family which is a real social asset to the community. The place itself is an adornment to the countryside. The abandoned farmhouse could in a few years be made to resemble this attractive farmstead.



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As compared with sixty-four hours a semester last year, each traction engine student in the division of engineering, Kansas Agricultural College, this year works with the engines 132 hours a semester, according to comparative figures given out by the division of engineering.

In the handling of gas engines, the students work forty-four hours a semester as compared with thirty-two hours a semester last year. Approximately 300 students are receiving instruction in the farm engineering department this year.

Farm if Farming Pays

In discussing the problems of the farmers and stock raisers recently, Secretary Houston made a statement with which producers generally will heartily agree. He said:

"The city people, who keep talking about the 'back to the farm' movement and urging us to force increased production so as to lower prices, must get it into their heads that people are going to farm just as long as farming pays. Farming must make a reasonable profit. I do not mean that unreasonable prices must be obtained, but farming must be conducted on a business basis."

Rather Mixed

The Podunk preacher was vainly endeavoring to impress his congregation with the necessity of giving more earnest attention to his pearls of thought when he impatiently exclaimed: "Trying to impart knowledge to some folks is like pouring water on a duck's back. It goes in one ear and out the other."

Marketing Live Stock by Motor Truck

GETTING a bunch of live stock to market quickly while the getting is good—before a drop takes all the joy out of a season's profits—is one of the things motor transport is enabling farmers to do. Uncertain railroad transportation and car shortage have led to a marked increase in the numbers of fat hogs, sheep and cattle hauled to market in motor trucks during the last year. The fat stock travel with greater comfort and are not so long on the road where the truck supplants the train for hauling purposes.

Although the movement of live stock to market by motor usually costs more than that by railroad, this extra expense is more than balanced by the rapid delivery of the stock on the market which is effected before the market price has much opportunity to fluctuate. Furthermore, when the lorry is used, as a rule, hogs from a single farm are loaded in one truck and hence there is less liability of the animals fighting in transit as compared with conditions in the average carload of mixed hogs shipped by rail.

In investigating the extent of motor truck transportation to the Omaha live stock market the United States Department of Agriculture found that during the last forty years the movement of live stock by wagon to South Omaha from farms within a radius of five to twenty-five miles of that market has been fairly large. Development of better highways and more rapid means of transportation, that is, the motor truck, has extended the territory from which the stock is hauled. Fat farm animals now are being hauled by trucks to South Omaha from farms at much greater distances than when wagons were used. A number of commission firms cater particularly to the motor truck, or less-than-carload trade. Their business is increasing, because many farmers are purchasing trucks for the special purpose of delivering live stock to the market.

Motor truck companies with from one to four trucks have been formed in various towns and cities within a radius of 50 miles of Omaha to accommodate the demands of the farmers for such service. These companies are developing not only the live stock trade of the market, but also a "back haul" trade of groceries, merchandise and general freight such as feeds, fertilizers and other farm supplies. On the morning of September 5, 1918, between 5:30 a. m. and 8 a. m., forty truck loads of live stock were delivered at the Omaha stock yards, and of this number nineteen of the vehicles were owned by farmers.

Charges Vary with Distances

The charges for hauling stock by motor truck vary with the distance to market. Some of the companies charge a flat rate of 25 cents a hundred-pounds to the Omaha market, and add one cent or more a hundred pounds for the distance hauled. Other firms charge by the load from \$10 to \$15 for the trip, depending on the distance from the farm to the market and the number of animals carried. Although the hauling charges at present are considered extremely high, as the truck hauler charges 50 to 60 cents a hundredweight as compared with 12 to 15 cents a hundred pounds freight rate, still the general tendency seems to be for a greater number of farmers to use the motor truck method as profitable.

The carrying capacity of the trucks varies with the size, age, class and weight of the animals. A standard 2-ton truck, on the average, will carry about 20 head of medium weight hogs. The floor space on the truck, when small stock such as sheep and hogs are transported, is often increased by double-decking the machine. Usually in mixed truck loads of cattle, hogs and sheep, the maximum carrying capacity of the truck is not utilized. As a rule, the companies operate large trucks of from three to four tons capacity, while the majority of the vehicles owned by farmers are from one to two tons.

Figures indicate how the motor truck delivery of live stock at the South Omaha yards has increased during the last two years. During the first nine months of 1917 only 52,129 hogs constituted the Omaha "drive in", which included the animals conveyed to market either in wagon or motor vehicle. There was an increase of 90 per cent during the same period in 1918, 142,220 hogs being delivered by wagon and motor truck, the increase resulting largely from the use of the motor truck. In the case of cattle, the "drive in" during the period from July to September, inclusive, 1917, aggregated 12,189 head, while in the same period in 1918 it amounted to 17,681 cattle.

Motor Trucks Used Extensively

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville markets receive a large proportion of their hog supplies directly from the farm, motor trucks being used as conveyances. One typical, double-deck truck load of live stock unloaded at the Cincinnati stock yards in the presence of a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, consisted of three head of 850-pound cattle, seven calves weighing 150 pounds each and eleven hogs averaging 185 pounds. Another large load consisted of seven cattle each weighing 750 pounds, while still other truck loads, dependent upon the size of the trucks, were made up of from ten to twenty-five hogs which weighed from 175 to 225 pounds each.

The custom is to charge a flat rate of from \$15 to \$30 a trip for the use of the large truck to convey the live stock from fifteen to forty miles. One shipper reports that he hauls twenty-five hogs a distance of forty-three miles in four hours, and that the actual shrinkage of these hogs, which weighed approximately 200 pounds apiece, was from six to ten pounds. The trucks engaged in the regular business of hauling live stock to Cincinnati increase their income by carrying feeds, fertilizers and other supplies back to the farm.

Other Increases Found

At Kansas City a marked increase notable in the local "drive in" has resulted largely from the increased use of motor trucks. During the first eight months of 1918, a total of 72,887 hogs were handled by motor truck and wagon, which is an increase of 21,505 head over the same period in 1917. Denver, Colorado, makes note of an increase of 225 per cent in sheep, 12 per cent in hogs, and 13 per cent in cattle in the local "drive in" during the first eight months of 1918 as compared with 1917. At St. Joseph, Missouri, the "drive in" during the last year has more than doubled as a consequence of the extensive use of trucks. During a single day at St. Joseph, 1400 hogs, 200 cattle, and a considerable number of sheep were brought to the market, largely in 190 motor trucks.

With good, permanent roads on the boom in all sections of the country, and transportation by motor truck more satisfactory in every way, it would seem that the future promises cheap and efficient marketing of many of the smaller animals by means of power vehicles. The effect of market fluctuations is reduced to the minimum, because, in the main, only a few hours are required for the market trip by motor trucks.

Overhauling Farm Tractor

The winter season is the time to do repair work on farm machinery. A tractor which was used last summer and fall will need a general overhauling in order to have it in good shape for spring work. If the job is left until spring, there will be rusty bolts or corroded joints and gaskets to bother and delay the repair work, and the longer the job is left, the more difficulty will be experienced along this line.

On every farm where a tractor is used there should be a well-equipped shop large enough to get the tractor in and leave room to work. In getting a tractor ready for spring work, the whole motor should be gone over carefully, grinding valves, cleaning, adjusting and oiling bearings, and adding new piston rings if necessary. Necessary repair parts should be ordered at once and put into place as soon as they arrive. If you get your tractor and other farm machinery in first class condition during the winter season, you will have the satisfaction of being the first out in the field next spring when the soil is in condition to work, while the man who puts it off will have many of these little repair jobs to attend to while he should be plowing. The way to keep a tractor up to a high point of efficiency is to put in the proper amount of work on it at the right time.

Incubator Time Approaching

The time is rapidly approaching when the incubator must be started, if chickens are to be hatched early. When getting the incubator ready, make a thorough job of it. Throw away the old wick, test the thermometer, level up the machine, review the instructions and have them handy; it will pay to follow

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THE TEXT BOOK COMMISSION AND THE FARMER

We believe farmers of Kansas are right in their insistence for representation on the State Text Book Commission. As the law now stands, the president of the State Board of Agriculture is ex officio a member of this commission. This plan of representation has not been entirely satisfactory. Bills have been presented in both House and Senate providing that a member shall be selected for this place on the commission by the State Board of Agriculture. This insures farmer representation and makes it possible to select a man especially qualified for the job.

An effort is also being made to amend the text book law so the commission will consist wholly of professional teachers. The farmer, however, without any disrespect to the teachers, feels that he has a right to be represented on the commission which selects and publishes many of the text books used in the schools. A member of the present commission points out that every enemy of state publication of text books is enthusiastically in favor of this plan of making up the commission of teachers only. This ought to arouse some suspicion on the part of farmers who would be deprived of representation by this plan.

We believe the proposition to have a member selected by the State Board of Agriculture has sufficient merit to warrant its being pushed by the farmers of the state. This measure has the endorsement of the Agricultural Council, which represents all the organized farming interests of the state.

FEDERATE THE FARMERS

If all the power possessed by farmers and farm organizations could be mobilized and used as a united force, agriculture would not be obliged to take a back seat as it has so often been compelled to do in handling the big affairs of this country. Many efforts are being made to bring about this unity of action, among them being the convention of the National Farmers' Association, which will hold its fourth annual session at the Coates House in Kansas City, February 20 to 22. Delegates are expected from most of the farm organizations of the country. Many men prominently identified with organized movements will speak at this convention. Among the Kansas men on the program is H. Umberger, acting dean of the extension division of the Agricultural College, who will represent the farm bureau organization at the meeting.

READJUSTING FARM PLANS

Under the pressure of war needs many well established farming practices have been modified. A striking instance of this is the greatly increased acreage of wheat on farms all through Eastern Kansas where wheat has been but little grown. Rotation practices have been interfered with and farm management plans put out of joint as a result of putting a much larger proportion of the farm to wheat than had been the former practice. It will require some clear thinking and careful planning to get back to safe and sane methods in sections where wide deviations have been made from the practices which had been giving good results in the past.

In some sections perhaps farmers will continue to grow more wheat than they have in the past. New plans will be worked out in order to make this possible. In Southeast Kansas, for example, wheat in some instances is a better crop than those which have been formerly grown. In other sections safety demands a considerable reduction of the wheat acreage. A wet harvest season, such as we had in 1915, would be a most serious matter in sections where the acreage of wheat has been increased eight or ten fold because of war demand for this cereal and the certainty of a paying price. Large yields and a favorable sea-

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

NEXT week we celebrate the birthday of that great American, Abraham Lincoln. In these days true Americanism is being sensed as never before, and a study of his character will reveal to many of us an appreciation of his greatness such as we have not before felt. The following analysis of the qualities which make Lincoln great is from Robert G. Ingersoll:

"Lincoln was an immense personality—firm but not obstinate. Obstinate is egotism—firmness, heroism. He influenced others without effort, unconsciously, and they submitted to him as men submit to nature, unconsciously. He was severe with himself and for that reason lenient with others. He appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as steadfastly as others committed crimes. Almost ashamed of his tenderness, he said and did the noblest words and deeds with that charming confusion, that awkwardness that is the perfect grace of modesty.

"As a noble man wishing to pay a small debt to a poor neighbor reluctantly offers a \$100 bill and asks for change, fearing that he may be suspected either of making a display of wealth or a pretense of payment, so Lincoln hesitated to show his wealth of goodness even to the best he knew. A great man stooping, not wishing to make his fellows feel that they were small or mean. He knew others because perfectly acquainted with himself. He cared nothing for peace, but everything for principle; nothing for money, but everything for independence. Where no principle was involved, easily swayed—willing to go slowly if in the right direction. Sometimes willing to stop, but he would not go back and he would not go wrong. He was willing to wait. He knew that slavery had defenders, but no defense, and that they who attacked the right must wound themselves. He was neither tyrant nor slave. He neither knelt nor scorned. With him men were neither great nor small. They were right or wrong. Through manners, clothes, titles, rags and race he saw the real—that which is. Beyond accident, policy, compromise and war he saw the end. He was patient as destiny whose undeciphered hieroglyphs were so deeply impressed on his sad and tragic fate."

son for harvesting the crop resulted in making wheat profitable on many an Eastern Kansas farm last season. If yields had been less or if there had been large losses at harvesting time, this might not have been the case even with the government guaranteed price.

A diversified type of farming centered around some type of live stock production tends to greater safety. The risks are so distributed as to greatly lessen the danger of serious loss. The working out of such systems will be one of the problems for consideration in the near future. We cannot expect to continue shipping such enormous quantities of certain kinds of foodstuffs to Europe as we are now sending. We must study the probable demands of the future and also give consideration to Europe's ability to buy.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM

Among the legislative demands which have been agreed to by all the organizations represented in the Agricultural Council of Kansas, recently formed, is the Torrens Land Title System or some modification or adaptation of that system. No one who has had any experience in transferring real estate or settling up an estate will defend the present cumbersome, expensive and antiquated system of handling titles for land. For fifteen or more years efforts have been made to enact legislation which would simplify the handling of land titles in our state, but every time a bill has come up proposing to establish the Torrens system or an adaptation of it, abstracters have been able to defeat the proposed legislation.

Farmers should be urgent in their demands for this legislation at the present session. It is not an untried plan, but has been working satisfactorily in a number of states of the Union. The system eliminates practically all of the expense of handling land titles as we are now doing it. Intricate abstracts are entirely dispensed with and after a title has once been established it is guaranteed by the state and a certificate issued. A transfer can be made by the mere issuance of another certificate, the title being guaranteed by the state without further investigation.

A certificate of title such as is issued in states having the Torrens system is

accepted by the Federal Farm Loan Board without further examination. Under the system followed in Kansas and many other states a loan secured by real estate cannot be made by the Federal Land Board without an examination of the title by its attorneys at the expense of the owner, and every time a loan is desired this same procedure must be followed.

We hope the influence exerted by this united endorsement of the Torrens plan by the agricultural organizations of the state will overcome the opposition which has heretofore been able to defeat this legislation in Kansas.

UMBERGER FOR EXTENSION DEAN

Harry Umberger, state county agent leader, was designated as acting dean of extension at our agricultural college when Edward C. Johnson left for Washington Agricultural College, where he became dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station. Mr. Umberger has been acting in that capacity for the past six weeks. We are hearing the suggestion made from a number of sources that he should be elected to the position of dean of the extension division without further delay. A most significant endorsement which came to our attention was that of the farmers of his own home county. Mr. Umberger grew up in Chase County on the farm which he now manages. This endorsement came in the form of a resolution passed by the farm bureau of Chase County at its annual meeting held in Cottonwood Falls February 1. The editor attended this meeting and while helping to dispose of the bountiful dinner which was served before the business and speech-making period, we asked a member of the bureau if anyone down there wanted Mr. Umberger selected to fill the place he now holds temporarily. We were informed that the first business to be transacted would be the passing of a resolution endorsing him for this place. We could not help but call to mind the saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Mr. Umberger seems to have been able to overcome that handicap and the farmers gathered at this meeting unanimously voiced their sentiments, without his knowledge or consent, as favoring his immediate appointment to the position

of dean of extension in the agricultural college. The principal reason given was that he is by training and experience most heartily in sympathy with the real problems of the farm, and it was pointed out that the dean of this division comes more directly in contact with farmers of the state than any other dean at the college.

Mr. Umberger graduated from the agricultural college of Kansas in 1905. For several years he was connected with the United States Department of Agriculture. He left this work to engage in farming in Chase County. Five years ago he was induced to drop the active management of the farm and accept the position of state county agent leader. The farm bureau work has developed very rapidly and during this period Mr. Umberger has had direct contact with the work and thus become familiar with the farm problems of the whole state. We do not believe any mistake would be made in granting him this well-deserved promotion to the deanship of the division.

LIVE STOCK MEN TO EUROPE

The Department of Agriculture has just announced the appointment of three live stock men who will be sent to Europe for an indefinite period. They will be expected to supply the live stock industry of this country with official information on the present and probable future demand from Europe for American animals and live stock products. These men will in no sense act as selling or purchasing agents for live stock or live stock products, but the information they obtain will be promptly made public and thus be available for guiding live stock producers in this country. The men named are C. W. Larson, chief of the dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is now in Europe doing some special work; G. Arthur Bell of the animal husbandry division, and T. R. H. Wright of the live stock section, Bureau of Markets.

Agriculture in America is another way of saying Opportunity. The United States has still 46 per cent of its farm land waiting to be improved and thousands of acres of dry or cut-over land are still to be converted into farms. There are nine and one-half acres of cultivated land for every American tiller of soil, but three acres for the farmer in Europe. In this country there is more land under cultivation than in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, and Italy combined, and only one-third as many persons dependent on agriculture. Our product per person is more than four times Italy's, three times Austria's, more than double that of Great Britain, France, and Hungary, and 50 per cent better than Germany's.

A wide-awake Wyandotte County farmer says that he is going to build an ice house and buy ice when the price is low in the winter and store it for summer usage. This seems to be a good idea and those who are permanently located might do well to store ice for summer usage. A number of farmers are located so they can obtain their ice from ponds and lakes. If you intend to construct an ice house, ask the county agent for Farmers' Bulletin No. 623, or write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the 1917 wheat crop American farmers received an average price of \$2.05 a bushel; for 1916, \$1.44; for 1915, 98 cents; for 1914, 99 cents; for 1913, 79 cents, according to the figures of the bureau of crop estimates.

The farm library goes with the farm office. The bulletins from your experiment station ought to be a part of the equipment of the desk where you keep your papers and accounts.

GENERAL FARM AND STOCK ITEMS

Something of Interest for All—Overflow from Other Departments

ONE of the Big Five packing companies recently announced that it was arranging to ship a large number of pure-bred boars and gilts to Brazil and Argentine for improving the hogs of those countries. Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas predominate in the first consignment, but orders for other breeds are expected in other shipments. This is commendable enterprise on the part of this packing company and will furnish an outlet for more good breeding stock in this country, and also provide more good hogs for the South American branch of the packing company.

Agricultural Lime

A. S., Franklin County, asks the following question relative to the use of lime on the soil:

"Will it be possible for a farmer having limestone and his own wood to burn lime, slake it, and apply it to the land? Limestone screenings are quoted to us at \$13 a ton bulk, carload lots, on the track. To hire a rock crusher would cost \$15 a day with a man to run it, and common labor is \$4 a day. The corn root louse is in my ground and that, combined with dry weather, has made it almost impossible to continue growing corn. I thought if I limed this land perhaps it would grow clover again."

The following suggestions on the use of lime are offered by R. I. Throckmorton, professor of soils at the agricultural college:

"Lime is used, for agricultural purposes, in several forms. The more common forms are crushed limestone and burned lime. Crushed limestone is usually cheaper and is the safest form to use. Burned lime, unless carefully slaked, will destroy considerable quantities of organic matter when applied to the soil. The organic matter is destroyed by the heat which is generated in the soil during the slaking process. Burned lime will set quicker than crushed limestone, but after a period of approximately one year the crushed rock will be just as effective in correcting acid conditions. The very finely crushed rock is more effective than the coarser material.

"Kansas farmers should be able to purchase crushed limestone at a comparatively low figure because of the abundance of the rock, and also because most of the rock is comparatively soft and therefore easily crushed. A quotation of \$13 per ton for limestone f.o.b. quarry is entirely out of reason. The agronomy department of the agricultural college will gladly furnish the names of several men who sell crushed limestone at a reasonable price."

"Most of the burned lime is produced by large kilns; however, many of our eastern farmers burn their own lime. Coal is the most satisfactory fuel for burning limestone, but hard wood may be used. It requires about one ton of coal to burn three perches of limestone. At the present price of crushed limestone, Kansas farmers cannot afford to burn lime."

Winter Feeding of Bees

Last fall State Apiarist J. H. Merrill warned beekeepers to be sure their bees had sufficient stores to carry them through the winter. We printed two articles by Doctor Merrill telling how to winter bees. The proper time to feed for the winter is in the fall, but it may be necessary to resort to winter feeding in order to keep the bees from starving to death before spring.

"It is never desirable to open a colony of bees during the winter," says Doctor Merrill, "as the cluster may be broken and before it can be formed again, if cold weather sets in, the bees will be chilled so that they will be unable to reach food, and, consequently, starve to death."

"There are several ways of feeding in winter, and probably the most satisfactory way would either be to put in combs of sealed honey or else feed them cakes of candy. Carefully take out some empty frames and put in their place combs of sealed honey close up to the bees. Care should be taken not to leave a space between the frame of honey and the bees, because if this is done the bees may not be able to move over to

the comb of honey. Honey should not be purchased on the open market for this purpose. Use only honey that was raised in your own apiary. If you have no combs of sealed honey, then candy may be used.

"Stir into a dish of hot water as much granulated sugar as will dissolve. Be sure this is thoroughly dissolved before the mixture begins to boil, and stir constantly, for burnt sugar would be fatal to bees. Test this repeatedly in cold water, and when you find that a little of it becomes brittle when dropped into water, it may then be removed from the stove and poured onto greased paper. Sticks should be laid around the side of the paper so as to form a dish, then the candy should be poured in until it forms a layer about a quarter of an inch thick.

"This, then, should be set in a cool place to harden. Just before it is hard it may be creased into cakes of the size desired. A cake that will pretty well cover the frames is about the right size. Place this in the hive over the frames, and cover with some sort of a cloth covering, and shut the hives up snugly. This candy should last until spring, but if more is needed, the process may be repeated."

A Farmer on Roads

I have been reading your articles on good roads in KANSAS FARMER and your invitation to the farmers and others to write to you and give their opinion on

the good roads question. I think now is the time for us farmers and all others interested in good roads to give our views and get out our pencils and do some figuring as well. We all want good roads and are willing to pay a good price for them, but if they are going to cost \$53,000 a mile—unless the conditions are very unusual, such as a big cut through a rock hill or filling in a big cut—then I say it is too much, even for a brick road. And a brick road is not as good for our teams to haul big loads over as a gravel road. We have our big loads to haul to town now just the same as before the automobile arrived. When it is wet or icy or after a light snow our horses slip more on the paved street than on the gravel road. I know from experience, for I have been hauling heavy loads to market and our road to town is part dirt, part gravel and part asphalt and brick. Just now our dirt road is mud from six inches to a foot deep and would stick an empty wagon. But the half mile of gravel road is as good as any road need be. It is a 365-day road, and any ordinary team can haul two tons over it now, but oh! the mud each side or rather each end of the gravel road and they tell me this is a county road, too. But it is in Riley County. What? Yes, we have county commissioners, but they have put but very little work on this road the past two years except what the farmers did with drags.

Now my idea of a start in good roads

is just the same as I set forth in an article on good roads which I wrote for KANSAS FARMER about nine years ago. You printed it and it was reprinted in several Kansas papers. My plan is as follows: First, have Uncle Sam make two good roads east and west across the United States and two or more north and south, having surveys made by good engineers and as straight and level as possible. If there was a big hill on the straight line—like Stag Hill, for instance, on the Golden Belt west of Manhattan—and it was a little farther by the level bottom road, I would by all means go a little farther around, for when you get a hill paved and icy and try to pull up a big load, it is hell.

Second, I would have the states all make a state road to connect with the main highway.

Third, the counties all make one or more good roads to connect with one of the others.

Fourth, the townships to all make good gravel or well graded dirt roads to connect with one of the others.

Riley County has plenty of gravel and rock to make good roads. A mile of good gravel road can be made with a center driveway ten feet wide and eight inches deep with each side sloping out five feet, making a twenty-foot driveway in all with 1,760 wagon loads of gravel, counting as a load what a wagon box three feet wide, ten feet long and one foot deep will hold. This gravel can be put on the road and spread for \$2 to \$3 a load, depending on distance it has to be hauled. The total cost of gravel will be from \$3,500 to \$6,000 a mile. I am just figuring on the conditions as they are in this locality. I believe we could build three miles of gravel road for the same that one mile of brick would cost, or less. While Riley and Wabaunsee counties are well supplied with gravel and rock, there are other counties that would have to ship the gravel or rock on the cars. In that case they might find some other material that would answer as well. In the cost of gravel road I did not figure any grading, as the grading varies so much that each mile would have to be figured separately, but the same grade to put on gravel would do for brick and to make a brick road would take about 760,320 bricks and if the bricks cost around \$9,000 and a complete brick road cost \$53,000, there would be \$44,000 left for hauling bricks and laying them and the grading. Crushed rock makes good roads for a year or two, then big holes appear which can hardly be filled with anything that will stay. But whether we use gravel, rock, brick or some other material, let us all try not to get too much graft mixed up with it.—A FARMER.

Farm Management Office Head

Beginning January 1 R. L. Adams became chief of the Office of Farm Management in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Adams has been associate in charge of farm management at the University of California. This is an important office and one that should be of great service. In the revising of plans and working out program for future work, Mr. Adams will have the help and co-operation of Dr. J. I. Falconer, head of the department of rural economics, Ohio State University; Dr. H. C. Taylor, head of the department of rural economics, University of Wisconsin; Dr. G. F. Warren, head of the department of farm management, Cornell University, and other leaders in rural economics and farm management.

Alsike Clover for Wet Lands

On wet and poorly drained lands alsike or Swedish clover may often be grown to good advantage. This clover will thrive on wet, heavy land, even though the soil becomes water-logged at times. It is not particular as to the type of soil so long as there is plenty of moisture, for it does well upon heavy clays, silt loams, sandy loams, or even muck soils. It withstands drought fairly well for a time, but is relatively shallow rooted and continued dry weather greatly reduces the yield, and may even kill the plants. Alsike clover is very hardy and withstands either heat or cold better than red clover. It seldom winter-kills and is not heaved out

Hot Bed For Early Vegetables

HOTBEDS and cold frames are most valuable aids in growing early vegetables. They do not cost much in time or money and the expenditure will be well repaid. Hotbeds are used for starting plants early in the season, the heat being developed by fermenting stable manure. The cold frame is used to hasten the plants so they can be transplanted to the open ground.

For early vegetables the hotbed should be constructed about the second week in February, says M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening at the agricultural college; for the later vegetables, about the first week in March.

Hotbed frames are sometimes set on top of a pile of fermenting manure, in which case the pile should extend for approximately a foot around the edges of the frame to hold the heat. It is considered best, however, to have a pit approximately two feet deep.

Professor Ahearn gives the following instructions for the construction of a permanent hotbed: The pit may be walled with stone or brick, and upon the bottom a layer of straw, leaves, or any coarse material two or three inches deep should be placed. Then place a layer of manure eighteen to twenty inches deep, followed by a thin layer of four to eight inches of loam, in which the plants are to be grown.

Three feet by six feet is a convenient size for the sash. As many sashes may be used as desired. The frame should be higher at the back, a good proportion being twelve to fifteen inches, and eight

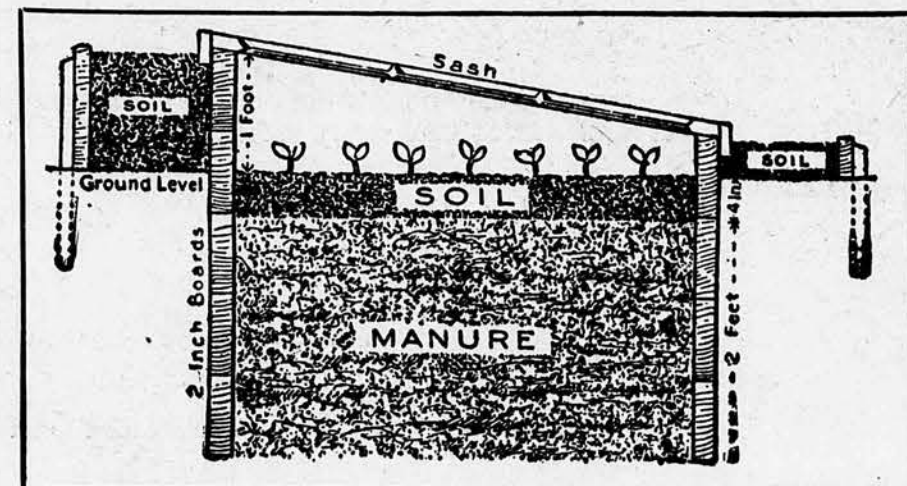
to ten inches at the front. The sash may be of glass or muslin. Muslin is much superior if the hotbed is to be used for sweet potato plants.

The hotbed should be placed on the south side of a building or other good windbreak, and care should be taken to have good drainage. The bed should not be watered too much, as this will cool the manure and stop fermentation. There should be frequent ventilation during the warmest part of the day.

The heat for hotbeds is commonly supplied by the fermentation of horse manure. Material of practically the same age and from highly-fed horses is considered best. It should be mixed with about an equal bulk of litter or straw, as the manure will not heat well if too dense. It should be piled in a long, narrow, square-topped pile, slightly concave at the top in order to hold moisture, and should be allowed to ferment.

If the weather is too cold and fermentation slow, the mixing of a little hen manure in one part of the pile, or wetting with hot water, will start the heating. In order to secure uniform fermentation, the pile should be turned occasionally and all lumps broken up. When the pile is steaming throughout, it is ready for the hotbed. This process usually requires from two to three weeks.

A cold frame has no heat other than that derived from the sun. It consists of a frame of the desired size, with glass or muslin cover, so arranged that the bed may be ventilated. It may be placed near the buildings in a sheltered spot or in the open field if desired.



on wet land by freezing and thawing, as is red clover.

Since it is necessary to grow some legume in the rotation in order to keep up the nitrogen content of any soil, alsike has a special value for this purpose on wet land. Probably no other satisfactory legume can be produced so successfully under these conditions. It gathers nitrogen from the air in the same manner as red clover, and a ton of the hay contains about forty pounds of this element of fertility. If the crop is pastured, or fed as hay, and the manure carefully returned, there should be a decided increase in the nitrogen content of the soil. In some cases it may be thought advisable to plow the fall crop under. If this is done there will be a direct addition of the nitrogen and organic matter to the land. Under most conditions, however, it would be far more profitable to pasture the crop down before plowing. This gives the use of the crop for feed and at the same time about 80 per cent of the fertility will be returned in the manure.

County Labor Committee

A committee on agricultural reconstruction in every county in Kansas—this is the plan of H. Umberger, county agent leader. The committee will have charge of placing returned soldiers and sailors on farms in the home communities.

In farm bureau counties the committee is being appointed by the executive committee of the farm bureau. In other counties which are looking toward farm bureau work—and this includes practically all the counties in the state—the appointment of the committee and the agricultural reconstruction work are being taken up as part of the farm bureau plans.

Cost of Road Building

We are having much agitation of the road-building question at the present time. This is due in part to the fact that all road work has been held up for the past year and there is now assurance of more labor in the near future. Materials will also be available which could not be obtained during the duration of the war.

In an article on Good Roads for Wisconsin, published by the Good Roads Association of that state, it is maintained that we will pay relatively less for roads than in normal times. It is pointed out that there is a tendency to the belief that road building should not be pushed for a couple of years awaiting a period of lower prices. There are no present indications of any sharp decline in prices. As far as the labor market is concerned, if there is a sharp dropping off in the wage scale it will be felt this winter and next year, in the period of readjustment, and its effects will be felt in next year's road-building program much more acutely than at a later date. As the shock of the period of readjustment passes away, wages will again have a tendency upward. The moral of this condition is, Get busy on your road-building as quickly as possible.

As far as agricultural products are concerned, there are no indications of a falling off in prices. Europe is devastated. We must feed a large part of the continent next year. The restoration of agriculture is a slow process and all the experts believe that for several years farm produce will command high prices. Authorities state that taking the Civil War as a guide, the present price level will be fairly maintained for at least two years, and probably longer.

In view of these facts it is maintained that we can buy more roads with our products than we could a few years ago under normal price conditions. While the cost of road building has gone up, the price received for farm products has also advanced, so that one hundred pounds of milk, for example, or a bushel of grain, will buy more road than it would in 1914.

Back in pre-war times, 1914, the average cost of a 16-foot concrete road in Wisconsin was \$13,000 a mile. The grading, culverting, clearing, grubbing, etc., cost \$1,320 a mile. The concrete surfacing cost \$1.25 a square yard, or \$11,620 a mile, making a grand total of within a few dollars of \$13,000 a mile.

In Racine County it cost this year \$19,303 for a mile of concrete road. The grading, culverting, clearing, ditching, etc., cost \$2,548 a mile. The surfacing cost \$1.79 a square yard, \$16,800 a mile, making a grand total of \$19,303.

This means that the cost of concrete roads has increased in 1918 over 1914, \$6,000 a mile, or 50 per cent.

Figures of the State Highway Department for the year 1914 show that the average cost of a crushed gravel road in Wisconsin was \$4,630 per mile, the width being fifteen feet. Reports available thus far indicate that the average cost of a crushed gravel road in this state this year will approximate \$6,000 a mile.

This indicates an increase of \$1,400 a mile, or 30 per cent.

It must be understood in considering these figures that the cost of roads in different parts of the state varies, due to the difference in the cost of material in different counties, the wage conditions, the character of the work done, especially in the matter of surfacing, grading, ditching, etc. The figures given above, however, fairly approximate the conditions in general.

Expressed in terms of farm products, one hundred pounds of milk in 1914, which sold at \$1.27 a hundred, would buy one square yard of concrete road surface, which was quoted at \$1.25 a yard in that year. The average price this year is stated in this article

as \$2.65 a hundred pounds—October quotations \$3.50. At the average of \$2.65 a hundred pounds, with concrete road surfacing at \$1.79 a square yard, it will appear that a hundred pounds of milk will this year purchase almost one and one-half yards of concrete surfacing, a difference of half a square yard. Today a bushel of wheat at \$2.06 will buy 1.15 square yards of concrete road surfacing at \$1.79 a square yard. In 1914, with wheat at 90 cents a bushel and concrete road surfacing at \$1.25 a square yard, one bushel of wheat would buy only three-fourths of a square yard, a difference of almost half a yard in purchasing power. Similar comparisons might be carried out for gravel and dirt roads with even more striking results.

Polled Hereford Center

There are at present fifty-eight breeders of Polled Herefords in Kansas. Pawnee County claims more of these than any other county in the state, and interest in the breed is on the increase.

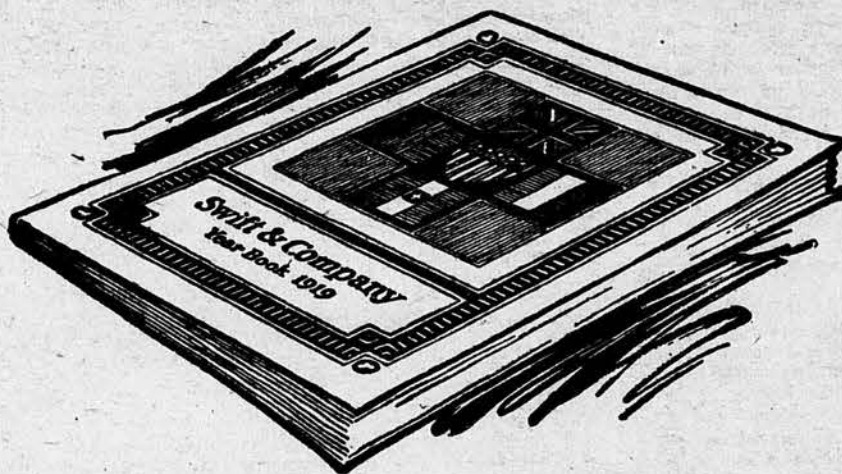
Four breeders from this county will have cattle in the Des Moines Polled Hereford sale to be held next week under the management of the Polled Hereford Association. This will be one of the largest sales of this breed to be held. Last year the one breeder from Pawnee County who consigned stock to the Association sale received \$600 for a heifer and a thousand dollars for a cow and calf.

The Polled Hereford breeders of Pawnee County are planning to organize a county association in the hope that the community may through such an organization become widely recognized as a Polled Hereford center. A good live breeders' association can do much to make this desire a reality. It is a good way to boost a breed.

Another Question

"He worships the ground she walks on," said the neighborhood gossip.

"Does he love it well enough to plant a vegetable garden in it for her benefit?" was the answer.



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If for any reason at all, you decide not to keep the separator, return it. We will pay freight both ways.

The Majestic has the latest improved combined disc and wing bowl that not only gets the most cream but also skims it in better condition. Does not break the cream globules, as so many separators do. This means better quality butter—more profits for you. Remarkable inside automatic oiling device which insures perfect lubrication under all conditions. Absolutely impossible for the slightest particle of oil to come in contact with cream. Famous French helical gears produce tremendous speed of bowl—8,000 revolutions per minute—with just moderate turning of crank. No matter how much you pay, you can't possibly get a more durable, more practical, more efficient or easier to run cream separator. It is a mechanical marvel throughout.

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United War Veterans

The United War Veterans, a national organization, has been formed to include in its active membership all veterans of the Civil War and Spanish-American War and all soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States into the World War.

The objects are: To unite in fraternal bonds, through national state, local and foreign organizations, all soldiers and sailors of the United States; to perpetuate Memorial Day, as established by the Grand Army of the Republic; and to preserve from neglect the graves of our nation's dead; to secure employment for and to assist our comrades, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives; to promote loyalty, mutual aid and co-operation among them in all lines of endeavor; to secure from Congress and other legislative bodies the enactment of laws beneficial to the welfare of our comrades, and to secure employment for those who have returned to civil pursuits in consonance with laws which prefer honorably discharged soldiers and sailors for government service.

The national headquarters are at Kalispell, Montana, and they recommend that Civil War veterans be preferred for officers, both national and local, as far as possible. The commander in chief is commandant of the Montana State Soldiers' Home.

God never made a grouch. He could not if He tried. That is the other fellow's job, and he is a master hand at it. But Old Nick has to take a back seat when God says to you or me, "Now, I am going to give you this little chap. He is the finest ever now. You just keep him so. It is all I will ask you to do. Maybe you won't have time to run for the legislature or do some of the other things folks call big. Never mind that. See to the boy. Bring him up right. Keep his heart good and true and pure. Take him by the hand and lead him up to Me. I have a reserved seat for you close by Me! I'll keep it safe for you and the boy."—Farm Life.

A New World's Milk Record

TILLY ALCARTRA, owned by the A. W. Morris Corporation, California, has more than justified the expectations of her owners and other Holstein experts by breaking the world's record for yearly milk production and the world's six-year record for milk and butter production.

Present reports from Superintendent M. H. Gardner (who was notified by wire from the Morris Farms) credit "Tilly" with the extraordinary figures of 33,424.8 pounds milk, produced during the past 365 days. Her fat production is 1058 pounds, equal to a fraction over 1322 pounds of 80 per cent butter. When one stops to think of a single cow producing an average of over 42 quarts of milk a day for a whole year, and then to figure out this milk at nine cents per quart, which would mean a return of just about \$1400, it comes home very forcibly to one's mind that such a cow is undoubtedly worth her weight in gold.

"Tilly's" work as a producer, ever since she freshened as a two-year-old, is as follows:

	Milk	Butter
At 2 years	14,837.2	556.20
At 3 years	21,421.3	841.22
At 5 years	30,451.4	1189.03
At 6 years	29,826.6	1190.46
At 7 years	26,841.8	1042.20
At 9 years	33,424.8	1322.25

Total 156,776.1 6141.36

"Tilly" was ten years old last October and is the mother of six calves—three males and three females; one son, Prince Alcartra Korndyke, being the sire of a number of fine-producing 2-year-olds, with butter records from 574 pounds to 755 pounds, and milk records from 13,941 pounds to 17,388 pounds in a year. She has 13 sisters which have done extremely well as long-time producers; two having exceeded 20,000 pounds milk and over 900 pounds butter each; six that have produced from 732 pounds up to 796 pounds, and the other five have records from 524 pounds up to 694 pounds butter in one year.

For the short-time test "Tilly" has a record of 40.56 pounds butter from 729.1 pounds milk in a 7-day test. During the past year she maintained an average daily milk production of very close to 92 pounds.

Selling "Star Boarder" Cows

While talking over the "boarder cow" problem with Mr. Hurst, of Oswego, recently, he told me that he had found some cows in his herd which did not pay their feed bills. He fed all the cows well so that they had a chance to do their best in giving milk. Then, the ones that did not give a paying quantity of milk put on fat so that they were soon fit to go to the market for beef.

Mr. Hurst remarked that if the cow would not pay as a milk cow in his herd she would be likely to cause loss to any neighbor who bought her. So the only fair way to dispose of the cow found to be unprofitable in a dairy herd is to sell her for slaughter, or sell her to some man who wants to grow beef cattle.—J. E. PAYNE, Parsons.

Why Butter Is High

Persons connected with the butter interest, as well as those in other food lines, are frequently asked to explain present prices. The public does not understand, or rather the public as reflected by statements in daily and weekly papers whose main idea is politics. There is only one answer to give to the questions and that is: supply and demand.

We have no increase of supply. In fact, we have a great decrease, because of the butter taken out of regular trade channels by the government. We have an increased demand. Because of good wages paid to labor, the laboring man has been and is bidding against those whom we designate as well to do or rich, for butter and other food products. That is the explanation and that is why prices will stay high for some time.

A local food official was quoted in one of the morning papers as expressing surprise and indignation when, immediately following his announcement of an investigation into prices, butter advanced. He gave the impression that he believed his announcement induced dealers to raise prices, which was an entirely mistaken idea. If left to the dealers, prices would not be so high as they are. He looks

upon high prices as dangerous; but the dealer can only follow the market.

The only way to reduce prices, under present conditions, is to increase production or decrease demand and we can see little hope of either development in the near future.

Before the armistice was signed we were told by the food administration of the increased amount of foods we were to furnish to the allies; but following the armistice came the further announcement that 200,000,000 additional of the earth's population were looking to us for food. Our food situation is more pressing for the next few months than it was while battles were being fought. We must save for others and even our best efforts will leave us short of needed supplies. In spite of the best we can do there will be starving people in Europe.—Chicago Dairy Produce.

Picking a Winner

Although it is well understood that certain characteristics in the appearance of a dairy cow indicate her probable milking value, yet it is not always an easy matter to pick a winner just by appearances.

The following incident is worth consideration. At a recent farmers' picnic a prize of ten dollars was offered to the man placing in their correct order of production the first six cows whose records were from 6,000 up to 14,000 pounds of milk.

Fifty men entered the competition, but no one was entitled to the prize. As a matter of fact, only one farmer succeeded in placing the first three cows; thirty-seven did not place the best, and thirty did not place the poorest.

In other words, the external indications of milk-producing ability may be lacking in cows or may be misunderstood by even the experienced farmer. Appearances are often deceiving. There is one way, however, and only one certain way to judge accurately, namely, by keeping simple milk records. There can then be no mistake whatever at the end of the lactation period as to what each cow has done.—Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Relief Drive Continues

Only one state has gone over the top in the Armenian Relief campaign; that was Utah, and its quota was only \$100,000. Ohio has collected nearly all its quota of \$1,640,000, and Michigan obtained \$575,000 in the first week to apply on a quota of \$900,000. Most of the states are to begin their campaign the first week in February. This delay was unavoidable and was caused by influenza and bad roads. In Kansas only twenty counties out of 105 were able to do any work in the campaign period, January 12 to 19. But all the large towns and cities in Kansas exceeded their quotas.

Campaigns among the farmers are to continue throughout February everywhere in the United States. Wherever they have been reached, farmers have been ready to contribute for the relief of the starving millions of Europe. The average contribution in some Middle West counties was more than \$3, and hundreds of contributions of \$10 have been received from rural districts. In many cases where farmers did not have cash in hand to contribute they have sent Liberty bonds of \$50 and \$100 denominations, and have directed that they be credited to the contributions of the members of their families.

Food is being sent now nearly every day to the Armenians, Jews and other starving peoples in the Near East. All the money is being handled by Herbert Hoover as director for the Interallied Food Conference, which assures efficient and prompt movement of supplies. Every dollar contributed to the campaign goes for relief work. All the expenses are paid from private funds in New York City. A bushel of wheat, or its value, will support a human being for two weeks or more. Seventeen cents a day will save a child's life. If your committee hasn't seen you, you should send your contribution to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer Armenian Relief, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"Make one person happy each day and in forty years you have made 14,600 human beings happy for a little time at least."

Tillage and Soil Fertility

THE expression, "Tillage is manure," originated in England more than a hundred years ago when Jethro Tull established his system of intensive tillage. It has become a familiar saying, but modern agriculture, which depends upon adding plant foods to the soil, finds it impossible to accept Mr. Tull's theory in the full sense in which it was intended. From the viewpoint of its effect upon available plant food already in the soil, tillage certainly is "manure," and for that reason proper tillage is an essential feature of agricultural practice.

Anything that causes the organic matter of the soil to decay, such as plowing, harrowing, cultivating or working the soil in any way, sets free a certain amount of plant food. Perhaps this can be best illustrated by considering organic nitrogen—that is, nitrogen derived directly from animal or vegetable sources—as an example. The nitrogen in green clover, for instance, is not available as a plant food. It may be soaked in water for an indefinite length of time, but it will not dissolve until such time as decay of one kind or another has commenced. It is the same way in the soil—let the clover be turned under and it will still be unavailable until such time as it starts to rot.

The first reduction product when organic nitrogen starts to decay is ammonia and ammonia compounds. Anyone who has ever spread barnyard manure knows this. The loose heap of manure heats very quickly, sometimes even "fire-fangs" and sets free large quantities of ammonia, quite noticeable by the odor. If, however, the manure be packed tight, as by hogs running over it, the odor is not nearly so noticeable. Exclusion of air decreases rapidity of decay. Similarly in the soil, anything which opens it up and admits air increases availability of nitrogen—while anything which packs the soil tends to make organic nitrogen comparatively unavailable.

Tillage of the soil also has an effect on the other plant food elements—potash and phosphoric acid. For one thing, the complete decay of organic matters leaves these elements present in the form of ash, a part of which is water-soluble and available. In the second place, organic matter on rotting usually produces certain organic acids. An illustration of this is lactic acid, produced by the souring of milk; or acetic and other acids produced by the fermentation of corn in the silo. It is supposed that similar acids produced in the soil by the rotting of organic matter have much the same effect on soil minerals, on potash and phosphoric acid bearing compounds, as does acid as used in the fertilizer factory.

The important thing to remember is that to be of value to the crop, organic matter must decay; and that good tillage hastens this decay, and unlocks the unavailable plant food. It must be further remembered, however, that absolutely no plant food is added by tillage, and that were we to depend on this as a sole means of getting available plant food for the crop, it would soon lead, and at no very distant date, to soil depletion and soil sterility—and to increasing poverty in the agricultural regions of the country. Furthermore, there is no system of tillage yet devised that can make the plant food of the soil available as and when needed. Action is either too slow to admit of most profitable crop growth, as is often the case with spring-sown crops; or action is so rapid as to cause great loss of plant food, as was the case after the virgin soils of the West were first put under the plow.

Selecting Hens for Breeding

The greatest of care should be used in selecting breeders. Lack of egg-laying ability, a disqualification or other fault overlooked now may result in their becoming so firmly fixed that it will take years to get them out of your flock. Breeding pens for the early hatches should be mated now and it will pay to have early hatches, particularly with the larger breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, or Reds. "More depends upon selection and breeding than any other one thing," says T. E. Quisenberry of the American Poultry School at Leavenworth. "When you go into your yards to select your matings, you should go with fear and

trembling." You should try to eliminate disqualifications and serious defects and follow the Standard as closely as possible. You should also give at least equal consideration to the general health, vigor and egg-laying qualities of your birds. In selection for egg production you will not go far wrong if you use the Hogan system if you haven't trap nest records to depend upon.

"The rules that govern selection are as simple as A, B, C, to any observing person. For instance, a hen that is slow to feather is lacking in vitality. Anyone ought to know that. You can't stuff her and make her lay eggs. She is by nature a weakling. Hens do not lay eggs because they want to; they lay eggs because they are strong and vigorous and egg laying is a natural result which they cannot avoid. That tendency must be bred in them.

"If the average farmer would give half the attention to his poultry that he does to his live stock, he'd find the poultry the best investment in many cases. Success comes from being willing to discard.

"Before mating your birds for another season, take one more look at them, and keep the following rules in mind when making your selection:

"Market those which have been slow to feather or seem to lack vitality.

"Keep the pullets which matured quickly and started laying first. Those which start laying when less than 200 days old will be the best layers if they have the right care.

"Keep the late moulters.

"Keep the birds with rather large, plump combs and wattles.

"Hens with pale vents, pale beaks and pale legs have been good layers.

"The skin of the best layers should be rather loose and flabby on the abdomen between the vent and breast bone.

"The pelvic bones must be thin, straight, flexible, and wide apart.

"Market the hens which are baggy behind and which have a heavy, fat, thick abdomen which hangs down below the point of the breast bone.

"Keep the hustlers and heavy eaters that go to bed late and with full crops.

"Birds that have long toenails that show no signs of being workers are usually unprofitable.

"If a bird meets the above requirements, it should have a broad back, long body, be stoutly built and in good flesh.

"If a bird is not moulting and still has a small dried-up comb covered with a sort of whitish substance, or if a bird has thick or crooked pelvic bones, which will be found on each side of the vent and above the point of the breast bone, these are always money losers.

"No man or woman can afford to keep and feed a flock of drones at the present prices of feed, but the good layers will make more profit than in any previous year."

Packers Have Too Much Power

"There can no longer be any doubt that there have been abuses of a very grave nature in the meat packing industry," said United States Senator J. B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, in an address before the American Live Stock Association.

"Whether or not there is an actual combination in that the big five packers meet daily to agree on prices and policies, statistics available from authoritative sources show that the packers have such a control over both the production and distribution markets that they have the power to commit all the abuses with which they are charged, and more."

Senator Kendrick, who was elected president of the association for the coming year, declared himself in favor of federal legislation to divorce the packers from such power.

Increased Interest in Sheep

Sheep husbandry in the United States has very evidently been given a decided stimulus through the war. The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture has estimated the increase in the number of sheep in the country this past year at something like 15 per cent. This estimate is considered fully high, but there is no question that the growers throughout the country have been induced to hold their ewe lambs very generally, and there is unquestionably an increase in the sheep flocks generally throughout the country.



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"He told me I'd regret it if I didn't put in a National Fresh Water System. And sure enough, here I am lugging water from the

well the same as I have every winter since I've been here, with the path drifting up faster than I can dig it out.

"The worst of it is the cattle won't drink the ice cold water after I do carry it, and they're falling down on milk production. My hogs and horses are not so healthy either. Believe me, I'm going to put in a National Fresh Water System and have water

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HELPFUL POULTRY HINTS

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

Prepare Now For Next Winter

By Ross M. Sherwood, Extension Poultryman, K. S. A. C.

IT IS the desire of most farmers to have fresh eggs to eat and sell during the winter months. There is no better time to prepare for next winter than now.

Since it is the habit of hens to stop laying in the fall while they grow new feathers, one must look to the pullets for late fall and early winter layers. This requires that the pullets must be hatched early and that they may be matured and ready to lay during the late fall months. February and March is a satisfactory time for hatching the medium weight breeds such as the Plymouth Rock, the Rhode Island Red and the Wyandotte; while April and early May is a better time for the light breeds such as the Leghorn and Ancona. Those who secure most rapid gain with growing chicks need not hatch as early as those who do not get such rapid gain. In other words, hatch early enough so the pullets may be mature and ready to lay by November 1.

If hens are not broody early enough in the spring, the use of an incubator may be necessary. An incubator is not recommended to do better work than a hen, but it works when needed and is cheaper to operate than it is to feed and care for a number of hens.

If a new incubator is to be purchased, one should select one that has walls insulated well enough so that the eggs at the outside of the trays will be warm, also one should select a machine in which the ventilation can be regulated. The eggs contain about one-fifth more moisture than the chicks should. This is carried off by ventilation of the machine. Too much or too little ventilation are both unsatisfactory.

A very large number of early hen and incubator-hatched chicks are lost every year as a result of improper feeding and unsanitary quarters, of chilling and being killed by rats and other animals. The feed for the young chicks should contain some cracked grain, bran and shorts with milk and meat scraps and dry ground bone. Steel-cut oats and rolled oats are useful for rapid gain.

It is too common a practice to throw out more feed to the young chicks than they should eat. The overfeeding of the chicks under one week of age is injurious, because the digestive organs are not completely developed before the end of a week. The practice of throwing out too much feed also has the result that the chicks soil it and eat filth with it. This causes disease. On the other hand, the feed may sour and mold and injure the chicks still worse. Another thing which should not be overlooked is that filth attracts flies and that flies often carry tapeworms. Certain tapeworms spend part of their lives in flies and the other part in the chicks, therefore, if the chicks eat flies containing these tapeworms they will be infected by them. In the case of tapeworms the loss will not come for several weeks, as it takes some time for the worms to develop.

In order to prevent the chicks from being chilled or killed by rats, it is advisable to have houses or coops for them to be confined in at night. Some have trouble with the chicks being killed by rats during the daytime. Possibly the careful use of rat poison would help this.

The writer had very good results in ridding a small place of rats by the use of poison. No doubt this method could be carried out on most farms. When one considers the loss from rats he can see that he can afford to go to some trouble and expense in getting rid of them.

The Incubator Thermometer

"It is my idea that there is nothing that contributes more largely to incubator failures than the failure of the operator to properly place the thermometer in its correct relationship to the eggs," writes a man who has had many years experience with incubators. "The great majority of incubator users

do not understand that unless the incubator thermometer is maintained in a certain position with relation to the eggs, the temperature of the eggs will be correspondingly wrong."

The writer has always held to the theory that during the period of incubation the bulb of the incubator thermometer should rest on a fertile egg, in order that the correct hatching temperature might be maintained. An infertile egg, or an egg in which the germ has died, will not be quite as warm as a fertile one, and our idea has been that when the bulb of the thermometer rests on an egg in which there is no life, the incubator bulb will register a lower temperature than when the bulb is in contact with an egg containing life and is, therefore, warmer. But there are different opinions regarding this, the same as there are regarding other things in connection with the operation of incubators. The careful user of incubators will, after a hatch or two, know how best to place the thermometer in the egg chamber to get the best results. And the incubator user will learn not only how best to handle the thermometer, but everything else necessary to be known about the operation of the particular machine in use by carefully observing and following the instructions given by the manufacturer of the incubator being used.

Each incubator manufacturer is sincere in his desire for each one of his customers to be successful. Each manufacturer knows how his incubator should be operated to get the best results. If the instructions accompanying the incubator you are using say to place the thermometer on the eggs, put it there, because that particular incubator is made for the thermometer to be placed in the position mentioned. But if you have an incubator equipped with a thermometer hanger and the instructions say to always have the thermometer attached to this hanger, then follow these instructions, because this particular machine is so constructed that the correct hatching temperature can only be maintained by placing the thermometer in the incubator according to the instructions. If all incubator users will bear in mind that the instructions accompanying each incubator should be carefully followed, and will then follow them, it is not likely that there will be any serious difficulty in maintaining the correct hatching temperature. In short, follow instructions and you will not have thermometer troubles.

—G. D. McCLASKEY.

Success with Ducks

We have just received a letter from Mrs. Fred Sieglinger, of Oklahoma, who writes very enthusiastically of her experiences in raising ducks. They have been raising them the past six years, and like them better all the time. She says that the ducklings grow about three times as fast as baby chicks and are not troubled with such diseases as white diarrhea, gapes, roup, and chicken-pox. Neither are they bothered with lice, mites, or fleas. Every one hatched is as good as raised, barring accidents.

When full grown, the variety Mrs. Sieglinger is raising are light feeders, good foragers, and destroy thousands of insects and noxious weeds. Ducks convert a great deal of waste into profit. They are easily confined, do not scratch gardens, and require no fine houses. In fact they prefer to roost out of doors except during deep snows or zero weather, at which times any dry shed will do.

"If you want ducks for eggs," says Mrs. Sieglinger, "select the long, broad-bodied kind, which are the laying type. Our young ducks start to lay in January, our location being in Oklahoma about seventy-five miles south of the Kansas boundary. Farther south they will lay earlier, while in the north they will not commence until February. We can depend on our ducks laying at least nine months of the year, even during

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the coldest weather when eggs are scarce. When mature our ducks, which are the Buff Orpington variety, weigh seven to nine pounds, and make delicious roasts."

Dipping the legs of the fowl in a mixture of equal parts kerosene and linseed oil is the simplest and most effective method of curing scaly leg. The application should be repeated two or three times in very severe cases. Early treatment of the disease will keep it from spreading through the flock.

Brewery to Packing House

It has been announced that Augustus A. Busch has completed the organization of the Bevo Packing Company, which within two weeks will enter the pork packing business in St. Louis on a large scale. The Bevo Packing Co. has been incorporated for \$1,000,000 and has leased a considerable portion of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Co., which closed last month under war prohibition regulations. Probably twice as many men will be given employment as when it was a brewery.

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.

A Heritage of Song

HOW do you spend the long winter evenings? In mending, knitting, sewing, reading, or writing letters? This is a splendid time for the family to come together while one member or different members in turn read aloud from some wholesome, interesting book. Another enjoyable way of spending a part of a winter evening is in singing together some of the beautiful songs of which there are so many. The following paragraphs from "Songs That Live," a little pamphlet written by Rose Morgan and published by Cornell University, contain so much food for thought regarding the value of song in the home that we are constrained to reproduce them here:

"We believe the song to be a character-making force. We believe that there are better songs for the country school, the Grange, and the occasional country-life program than are ordinarily used in them. We believe that there are better hymns for the country church and Sunday-school services. We believe, and it is this phase of the question we wish to deal with especially, that the home is the natural center of that power for good which we vest in song, and that there are better songs for it than the average home of today provides.

"The child who, grown old, finds himself in possession of the blest traditions and memories of the places and things of his childhood, enjoys a legacy whose worth increases with the years, whose meaning unfolds with life. Probably there is no form of early influence more enduring than the home song; and its power is continuous in proportion to the place it occupied in that early home influence. The home song, therefore, should be fundamentally a thing of truth. It should not be the woven tinsel of fancy and sentimentality, but it should be composed of words and melody that are coined from the heart's pure gold. Such a song lives. There are few homes in this state where a good song, if once it becomes installed, would not be appreciated, and there is no home that would willfully cancel or lose the power of that song as a memory-maker and as a character-builder. Unworthy songs have crept in, not because our home-making hearts are wrong, but because our home-making heads and hands are so full of the work of the insistent present and the foreshadowing future that we do not often stop to weigh the values in songs as in other things.

"There is no life so well favored that it has no need of a heritage of home song. Few there be of that great family of persons whose childhood lies well in the past who do not consciously realize from such inheritance. A very few songs may constitute their riches, and these of little intrinsic merit—a mother's bedtime croon, a father's simple old hymn, a family chorus or glee, some favorite from old days that association has kept. Yet no price could buy this heritage of song."

Do you sing as a family? What are some of your favorite home songs? What are some of the other ways in which you spend your evenings? Won't you write us a letter telling what you are doing, and pass along to someone else the "small, sweet way" in which you set your little world rejoicing?

Better Care for Mothers

The failure of the United States to provide adequate care for mothers before and at the birth of their children and the great loss of maternal and infant life which results, are cited by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, in her sixth annual report as chief of the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, as evidence that the United States should develop on a national scale facilities for protecting maternity and infancy and thereby for cutting down the maternal and infant death rates. The adoption of similar measures for the protection of mothers and babies in England and New Zealand has been followed by material reductions in their infant death rates.

The English government, in August, 1918, passed a measure extending local provision for the care of mothers, with government aid. New Zealand has for several years provided special facilities for mothers and has reduced its infant mortality rate from 88.8 in 1907 to 48.2 in 1917—a rate less than half that of the United States. The report suggests provision in the United States through government contribution to state activities in a manner similar to that in which federal aid is now granted for vocational education, better farming, and good roads.

The bureau's studies show that adequate care before and at childbirth is now available for few mothers whether in city or country. Scarcely a mother in any of the widely separated rural areas studied by the bureau had prenatal care measuring up to an accepted standard of adequacy, and more than three-fourths had no medical supervision or advice. The report states that even in the cities in which pioneer work is being done for prenatal care many mothers have no skilled care either at childbirth or before.

The seriousness of these conditions is emphasized by the fact that in 1915, for instance, more than two-fifths of the infant deaths occurring in the birth registration area of the United States Census Bureau were from diseases directly traceable to the care and condition of the mother during pregnancy and confinement. That is, at least one baby in every twenty-five born died from these causes.

The actual loss of infant life in the first month shows no decrease from year to year, although the results of infant welfare work have begun to appear in a lowered death rate among babies who have survived the hazards of early infancy. This decrease is chiefly in deaths from gastric and intestinal diseases. Similarly, census bureau figures indicate that no reduction in maternal deaths has been accomplished from 1900 to 1916, although each year some 15,000 mothers in the United States have been dying from causes that are largely preventable.

While the lack of adequate care is general and the resulting loss of maternal and infant life great in this country, the results of provisions for better care in other countries lead to the recommendation that nation-wide effort be made to provide better care in the United States for mothers and babies.

If You Want to Be Loved

Don't contradict people, even if you are sure you are right.
Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.
Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.
Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.
Don't conclude that you never have had any opportunities in life.
Don't believe all the evil you hear.
Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.
Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Drill your thoughts, shut out the gloomy and call in the bright.

HORSES AND MULES.

HAVING POOR HEALTH WILL SACRIFICE three good registered black jacks, bay Belgian stallion. \$275 to \$475. Lewis Cox, Concordia, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION 21 months old. Priced for quick sale. Write for particulars. T. P. Teagarden, Manhattan, Kansas.

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REAL ESTATE.

LISTEN—IMPROVED 200-ACRE STOCK and fruit farm, \$3,500. Terms. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

GREATER STRENGTH Fewer Spoonfuls

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The value of baking powder is based on its *leavening strength*. You can't judge it by the size of the can—or by the *amount* you get for your money. You must estimate it by the amount of baking powder *used* in each baking and the *results* you get.

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WHITE SWEET CLOVER—GET MY LOW price before you buy. Fine quality. John Lewis, Madison, Kansas.

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

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PURE EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES, 90c per bushel; Red Triumphs, \$1 per bushel, not irrigated; car lots only. Wickham Berry Farm, Salem, Neb.

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PEDIGREE BLANKS, FOR RABBITS and hares, any breed. 25c dozen. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 30c, stamps or coin. Vesper Printing Co., 605 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. Phone 77.

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

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kansas.

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RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

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

NICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2. J. Hammerill, Oak Hill, Kansas.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3 AND \$5 each. Mrs. Ed Susank, Holsington, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$5 AND \$10. Eggs at reasonable prices. J. K. Hammond, 315 S. Green, Wichita, Kansas.

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.

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PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kansas.

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

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"SINGLE COMB REDS," WINNERS wherever shown. Write for mating list. Place eggs early. Guy Birt, Route 1, Hickman, Nebraska.

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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.

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NINE GRAND EXHIBITION AND UTILITY matings of the "Golden Arrow Strain" Buff Orpingtons. As good utility matings as are in the West. Remarkable winter layers of large brown eggs. Three dollars per setting; fifteen dollars per hundred. Three wonderful exhibition pens. Mating list free. Ball & Beebe, Viola, Kansas.

FARM AND HERD.

Jones Brothers, of Hiawatha, Kansas, have announced March 5 for their annual Poland China bred sow sale. They have catalogued forty head of bred sows and bred gifts consisting of ten tried brood sows that have all raised good litters; five fall yearlings, and twenty-five large spring gilts. One of the attractions in the offering is Miss Maid, one of the largest sows in Kansas. She is by Smooth Big Bone and her dam was Model Maid by the premier sire, Big Bob. The offering will be bred to the three great herd boars, Jones' Col. Jack, Jones' Jones, and Norman Bob, and promises to be one of the best lots to be sold in any sale this year.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Mrs. W. E. Lynch, Tecumseh, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEN OF CHOICE BLACK Leghorns. Ray Nelson, Utica, Neb.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Ferris strain, fourteen years a breeder, \$2.50 each, five for \$10. Ben Johnson, Belton, Mo.

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FOR SALE—CHOICE S. C. BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.25 each. J. R. Stewart, Winston, Missouri.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. C. J. Nelson, Leonardville, Kansas.

BROWN ROSE COMB LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Den Barry, Wallace, Nebraska.

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

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

PURE-BRED BARRON S. C. WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$2 for fifteen, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Gahm, Overbrook, Kansas.

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

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

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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.

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

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.

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

SEVENTY-FIVE BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels. Won first cockerel at Illinois and Kansas State Shows, 1919. Jno. Lovette, Mullinville, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHANS FROM BLUE RIBBON winners. Eggs, \$6 per hundred; \$3.50 per fifty. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kansas.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EXTRA good. W. H. Oliver, Reger, Missouri.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS. ONLY three left. All good ones. L. M. Parkhurst, Plainville, Kansas.

GIANT BOURBON REDS, UNRELATED: two-year tom, \$10; hens, \$6. Mrs. Joel Smith, Byron, Oklahoma.

BOURBON TURKEYS—HENS, \$4.50; toms, \$6. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2 to \$6. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

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

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

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LARGE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Von Forell Bros., Chester, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—A FEW EXTRA GOOD Columbian Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.50 to \$5 each. Mrs. R. L. Hammond, Hope, Kansas.

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SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 up; hens, \$2; eggs, fifteen, \$1.75; fifty, \$4; hundred, \$7. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, fine large birds, \$3 and \$5. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kansas.

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

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RANGE WHITE WYANDOTTES—Strong, vigorous. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen, \$6 hundred. Mrs. J. W. Swisher, Grenola, 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.

TWENTY CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3 each; six, \$15. Twenty, \$4 and \$5 each. Eggs in season. Mrs. Philip Schuppert, Arrington, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, blue ribbon strain, \$3. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kansas.

SEVERAL BREEDS

BARRED ROCKS, COCKEREL MATING. Anconas, nice dark birds. Write for description and bargain prices. Joe McVey, Stafford, Kansas.

Shorthorn Sale at Wichita, Kansas

Wednesday, February 26, 1919

IN CONNECTION WITH THE LIVESTOCK SHOW

A collection of FIFTY SHORTHORNS has been selected personally by W. A. Cochel for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for this sale. The purpose was to provide TWENTY BULLS of liberal scale and strong ages—old enough for immediate service—and THIRTY FEMALES of the strictly useful sorts. A number of the cows have calves at foot and all of breeding age are bred and near calving. They have been selected from the better known herds of Kansas and represent attractive blood lines, a number of the most fashionable strains. It is the desire that the buyers shall get their full money's worth. Several of the lots included are prize winners and others will be in the show there.

The catalogs will be obtainable at this association's office. Keep the date in mind.

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Largest Registered Live Stock Sale Event in America

700---REGISTERED ANIMALS---700

Will be Sold at the Kansas National Live Stock Exposition, Pet Animal and Horse Show

AT WICHITA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 24th to MARCH 1st, 1919

\$35,000 IN CASH FOR PREMIUMS AND EXPENSES

\$7,000 IN CASH PREMIUMS FOR THE SOCIETY HORSE SHOW

\$500 IN CASH AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR PIGEONS, RABBITS AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

SALE PROGRAM

Tuesday, February 25, at 2 p. m.

ONE HUNDRED REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP from the best flocks in Kansas and Missouri. Consignors are: Sherwood Bros., Homan & Sons, Earl Bushnell.

Wednesday, February 26, at 9:30 a. m.

FORTY-FIVE POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS, FIVE BOARS, from the best show herds in Kansas. Consignors are: The Deming Ranch, Erhart & Sons, Fred E. Webb, Bert E. Hodson, and others.

This is without exception the best lot of big-type Polands we have ever offered. The sale includes sows bred to five different boars that weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds.

Wednesday, February 26, at 2 p. m.

FIFTY SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS—HEIFERS, COWS AND BULLS. Consignors are: Thompson Bros., Park E. Salter, Thos. Murphy & Sons, Homan & Sons, J. C. Robison, and others.

This is without question the best lot of Shorthorns ever offered at Wichita for public sale.

Thursday, February 27, at 9:30 a. m.

THIRTY DUROC JERSEY TRIED SOWS, TWENTY GILTS, FIVE BOARS. The famous Duroc herd owned by Crow & Sons have won more premiums at National Stock Shows than the combined winnings of any five herds in Kansas or Oklahoma. Crow & Sons sell twenty-four bred sows and gilts. It is your only chance to buy one of him at public auction.

W. L. Fogo consigns ten bred sows, bred to Fogo's Invincible by the \$2,500 grand champion, Grand Invincible, and B. O. Tipperary, a line-bred Col.

Thursday, February 27, at 2 p. m.

TWENTY-FIVE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS, TWENTY-FIVE ABERDEEN ANGUS FEMALES, ALSO TWENTY-FIVE RUGGED TWO-YEAR-OLD GALLOWAY BULLS.

Friday, February 28, at 9:30 a. m.

150 HEREFORD BULLS, THIRTY FEMALES, ten with calves at foot; including twenty-five show bulls, suitable to head pure-bred herds. Also 125

BIGG RUGGED HEREFORD BULLS. They were grown in the open and are just the kind for farmers and ranchmen.

How would you like to own a bull sired by or a cow bred to the undefeated State Fair and International champion, BOCALDO 6TH? They are consigned by H. R. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kansas.

The show herds of N. D. Pike, C. M. Largent, William Henn, The Kansas A. & M. College, have won premiums in the State and National Stock Shows all over America. They are among the twenty-two consignors. If you want the best at reasonable prices, YOU CAN GET THEM HERE.

Saturday, March 1, at 9:30 a. m.

TWENTY-FIVE BIG-BONED MAMMOTH JACKS, TWENTY-FIVE MAMMOTH JENNETS. This will be your chance to buy a Mammoth Jenet bred to the world's champion jack, KANSAS CHIEF.

Saturday, March 1, at 12 p. m.

TWENTY-FIVE TROTTER-BRED STALLIONS, MARES AND GELDINGS, THIRTY IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED STALLIONS sired by such famous champions as Carnot, Casino, Kabin, Hoches, Kantimer, and others. Ten sons and grandsons of the \$40,000 International grand champion, Carnot. Five stallions sired by the thirty-five times grand champion, Casino. Fifty imported and American-bred mares and colts. One pair of mares weighing 4,300 pounds.

The Carnot-Casino cross has won more premiums than any cross known to the Percheron world. We sell more stallions and mares combining this blood than was ever sold in one auction sale. We sell one mare by Casino that is the dam of two International champions, both sired by Carnot, and she is bred to Carnot.

We will sell five mares bred to Carnot; ten mares bred to sons of Carnot. Consignors are: J. C. Robison, W. E. Neal & Sons, William Branson & Sons, W. E. Dustin, D. F. McAllister, W. S. Corsa, Ira Rusk, C. F. Molzen, and others.

Separate Catalog for Each Breed. Write for One You Want
F. S. KIRK, Superintendent, Wichita, Kas.

MYERSDALE FARM POLAND CHINAS

BRED SOW SALE AT

Gardner, Kans., Feb. 22

OUR GREAT OFFERING OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS

50 Head

REPRESENTING THE BEST BIG-TYPE BLOOD LINES OF THE BREED.

Ten Tried Sows, Five Fall Yearlings

All Bred to Our Trio of Herd Boars.

Thirty-five Spring Gilts

By Giant Joe, bred to Jayhawker Bob by Nebraska Bob, Big Giant, Belmont Timm and the Craftsman by Oakland Orphan by McGath's Big Orphan.

Catalogs ready to mail out. Send today for one, and come. All farmers and breeders invited.

GARDNER, KAN., FEBRUARY 22, 1919

HARRY E. MYERS
OWNER

SALE HELD IN TOWN UNDER COVER

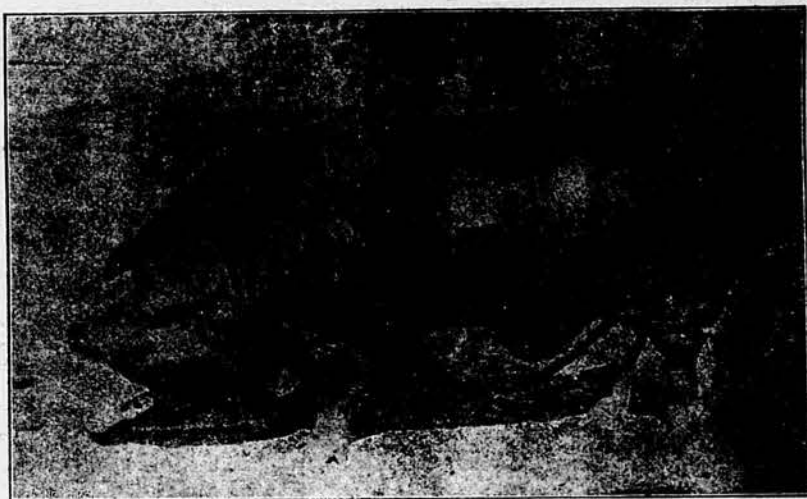
Auctioneers—Col. J. C. Price and Col. Marshall

Clarence Dean Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At Dearborn, Mo., February 25, 1919

On the electric line from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.
Cars every hour and all cars stop at Dearborn.

FIFTY HEAD LARGE SOWS AND GILTS



INCLUDING MOUW'S BLACK MISS, the largest sow I ever owned; also two of her daughters, all bred to Dean's Big Timm. Sixteen fall yearlings sired by Dean's Big Timm, Big Bone Model and Smooth Black Bone. Several gilts in sale by Bloemendaahl's Big Chief Again, and Young Jones. Several by Iowa's King Best out of Black Maid 2d. Several by Karver & Vanderwilt's King out of Karver's Maid. Several out of a Big Bob sow and a sow by Long Big Bone.

This will be the best lot I have ever offered and the best lot of breeding. Please send for catalog and come to sale.

All Immuned and Guaranteed Right.

Write for catalog to

Clarence Dean,

Weston, Mo.

REMEMBER, SALE WILL BE HELD AT DEARBORN, MO.

Auctioneer, P. M. Gross

DUROC JERSEYS. BIG STUFF IN DUROCS

Good bred gilts for less money. Special prices for one or a carload. Write us.

F. C. CROCKER
Box K Filley, Nebraska

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 Reaper by Pathfinder. For sale—spring boars and a few bred gilts. I guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

F. J. MOSER - SABETHIA, 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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

DORSET HORN SHEEP

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Mahlon Groenmiller, Pomona, Kansas.

FOLDED DURHAMS

C. M. Albright, Overbrook, 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

FOR SALE

Red Polled cows, heifers and bulls. Special price if taken at once.

W. J. HARRISON - AXTELL, KANSAS

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

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)

Henry's Big Type Polands

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

John D. Henry, Route 1, Lecompton, Kansas

BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Bred sows, gilts and boars of the easy-keeping, quick-fattening, big-type kind. Cholera, immunized and priced right. Write us what you want.

ISAACS STOCK FARM, PEABODY, KAN.

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 immunized, recorded and the very best of breeding. Also choice Barred Rock cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each.

R. W. SONNENMOSER - WESTON, MO.

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

LANGFORD'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Bred gilts, tried sows, herd boar prospects.

T. T. Langford & Sons, Jamesport, Missouri

ERHART'S POLAND CHINAS

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

Bred Sow Sale Feb. 19, 1919.

A. J. ERHART & SONS

NESS CITY, KANSAS



THE JERSEY

If you just want to "keep a cow" any cow will do. But if you want thrifty cows that will conserve feed; that will show real profit every day of the year, you must have Jerseys. They can advertise other breeds as they may, but they can't compare them to Jerseys as money making merit. Let us give you the facts, free, and then write to Breeders for prices and pedigrees.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
375 West 23rd Street New York City

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

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

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 dam, sired by Idalia's Raleigh, a son of the great Queen's Raleigh. Write for prices.

THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KAN.

J. B. PORTER & SONS, Mayetta, Kansas

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

ALLEN CENTER STOCK FARM

Registered Jerseys from choice cows. Sire's dam is the highest producing cow in Kansas. Prices reasonable.

TREDWAY & SON, LA HARPE, KANS.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

FOR SALE

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

Howard Chandler, Chariton, Ia.

AUCTIONEERS.

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

W. B. CARPENTER Live Stock Auctioneer

President Missouri Auction School
818 Walnut St. **Kansas City, Missouri**

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER - Fifteen years' experience. Wire for date.

JOHN D. SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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.

J. W. TAYLOR, Clay Center, Kansas

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; also imported.

Fred Chandler, Rt. 7, Chariton, 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

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands

ROYAL HERD FARM BRED SOW SALE

At McPherson, Kansas, Thursday, February 20

Fifty head of splendid sows and gilts, bred to

ROYAL GRAND WONDER

the greatest boar that ever won the blue at the Kansas State Fair.

ROYAL SENSATION AND ROYAL PATHFINDER

Big Sows Bred to Big Boars All Registered and Immune The Kind that Weigh and Pay

I want you to have my catalog. Send for one at once.

B. R. ANDERSON - McPHERSON, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

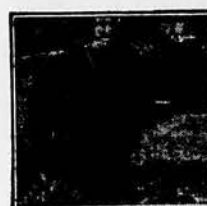
GUERNSEY BULLS

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

ADAMS FARM, GASHLAND, MISSOURI
Twelve miles from Kansas City.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

THE SHORTHORN



THE FARMER'S BREED - BEEF AND MILK

Shorthorn steers made three world's records on the open market in 1918 selling for \$19.50, \$19.60 and \$20 per cwt. The cows incline to a liberal milk flow with records in excess of 17,000 pounds per year. When dry the Shorthorn cow fattens quickly. Her calves are always in demand. The Shorthorn excels in scale, quality and quiet disposition.

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

Cloverdale Farm Shorthorns

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

Wesley Jewell, Humboldt, Ks.

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

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

Doyle Springs Stock Farm

Registered Scotch and Scotch-top bulls, whites and roans, 8 to 10 months.

F. P. WILSON - PEABODY, KANSAS

Please Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

MAURER'S HOLSTEIN FARM

Is offering some exceptionally good registered females from yearlings to mature 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

IN BROOD SOW SALE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919

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

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

PUBLIC SALE FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Of registered Chester White sows and bred to Prince Tip Top, first prize junior yearling at Topeka, 1918, and Big Prince Prince Big Bone. Am booking names to catalogs.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

When writing to KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisers please mention this paper.

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 check for \$125 takes him.

Pinedale Stock Farm

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Ten fresh registered cows and heifers, registered bulls, serviceable ages, out of sows with records up to 23 pounds of butter in seven days. Ten high grade heifers of a bull whose three nearest dams averaged over 25 pounds per week, bred great heifers, \$125; yearlings, \$85; almost white.

Write or come and see my herd.

Chas. V. Sass

1018 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer cows and heifers due to freshening. 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. F. MAST, SCRANTON, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

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

SEGIST & STEPHENSON, WOLTON, KANSAS

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

GOLDEN BELT HOLSTEIN HERD

Herd headed by Sir Korndyke/Bess Hol No. 165946, the long distance sire. His dam grand dam and dam's two sisters averaged 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.

F. C. Crocker, of Filley, Nebraska, owner of one of the famous herds of Duroc hogs now assembled, reports his herd as well and a good demand for high class Duroc breeding stock. A feature of his herd at this time is the large number of richly bred gilts bred for spring litters to the great boars in service in this herd.

SCHMITZ BROTHERS' POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

AT SENECA, KANSAS, MARCH 4, 1919

THIRTY-FIVE 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.

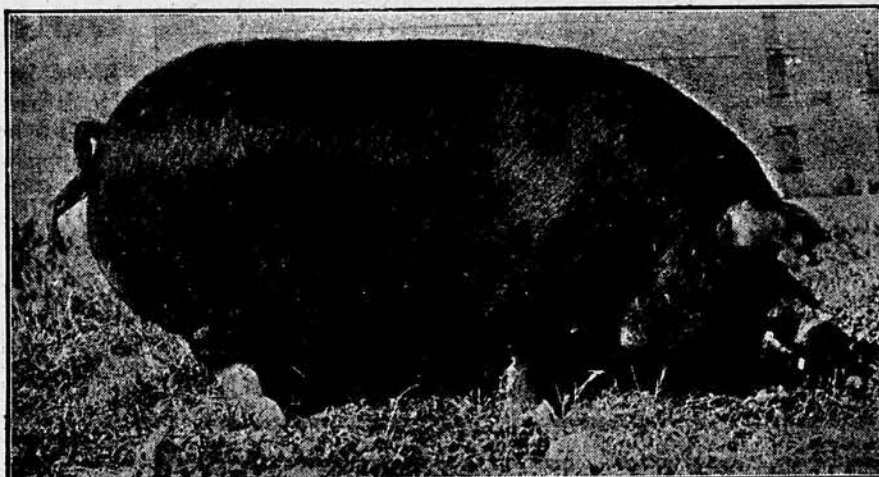
Sale held right in town. We are selling a lot of useful sows and gilts that will make good for any farmer or breeder.

Please send for catalog and come to our sale.

Schmitz Bros.,

Seneca, Kansas

J. M. BARNETT'S GREAT SALE OF IMMUNED POLAND CHINA BRED SOWS YEARLINGS AND GILTS



AT DECKER'S GARAGE, DENISON, KANSAS,
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

52 Head Six Tried Sows, Sixteen Fall Yearlings,
Twenty-seven Spring Gilts, Three Spring Boars

Forty sired by BIG JUMBO CHIEF by Bloemendaal's Big Chief. I am especially proud of this lot.

The offering is sired by BIG JUMBO 76095, BLUE VALLEY GIANT 2D 63217, EXALTER'S RIVAL 68366, MAJOR ZIM 61640, and BIG JUMBO CHIEF 83016.

The offering is bred to BIG JUMBO CHIEF, with the exception of the lots sired by him, and these are bred to NO WONDER and GIANT K 2D. The NO WONDER cross on BIG JUMBO CHIEF gilts is ideal, as is shown by the great bunch of fall pigs I now have on the place.

The tried sows raised two litters each last year, and the fall yearlings all raised fall litters.

THE PROLIFIC KIND, THE KIND THAT MAKE GOOD FOR THE FARMER

An offering with outstanding individuals, both size and quality. Please send for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Good train service and I guarantee a good offering.

J. M. BARNETT - - - - DENISON, KANSAS
Auctioneers—Col. Jas. McCullough, Col. Decker, Triggs and Addy

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

AT HORTON, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 26, 1919

FIFTY-TWO HEAD

30 Spring Gilts :: 8 Tried Sows :: 14 Fall Yearlings

Sired by King's Col. Jr., Cherry King

All bred to SENSATION KING by GREAT SENSATION by GREAT WONDER I AM; dam, Proud Bess 2d by King The Col. All except seven head will be bred to Col. Botna.

Please send for catalog and come to our sale. It will be held right in town in a comfortable building. Please write today for catalog.

GORDON & HAMILTON

HORTON, KANSAS

Auctioneer, J. T. McCulloch

Kentucky Jacks at Private Sale

E. P. Maggard, formerly with the firm of Saunders & Maggard, Poplar Plains, 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. I 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.

E. P. Maggard, Newton, Kansas

Shorthorn Cattle Sale

At My Barn in

Overbrook, Kan., Feb. 20

60 HEAD SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Consisting of twenty mature cows—ten head having calves at foot and bred again; ten head bred to drop calves early in spring. Twenty-five head of extra good heifers ten to sixteen months old, open. Ten young bulls ten to sixteen months old. They are a useful lot of cattle and will make money for any one who will care for them.

Overbrook, Kansas, is in Osage County, on the Missouri Pacific Railway and Santa Fe Trail Road, twenty-six miles southeast of Topeka. Train leaves Topeka at 8 a. m. Please send for catalog and come.

Barrett & Land,

Overbrook, Kansas

Auctioneers—Col. C. M. Crews, Cols. Hyatt & Rule

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Spotted Poland China Bred Sow Sale

AT MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Tuesday, February 18, 1919

45 Head Large Sows and Fall Yearlings

I Am Offering the Best Lot of Tried Sows and Gilts That I Have Ever Sold.

Most of the offerings are sows that have raised good even litters. They will all be bred and safe for early spring litters, bred to GATES' LAD by J. D. Gates' champion boar; Faulkner's Model, Spotted Lad, and Hayes' Model.

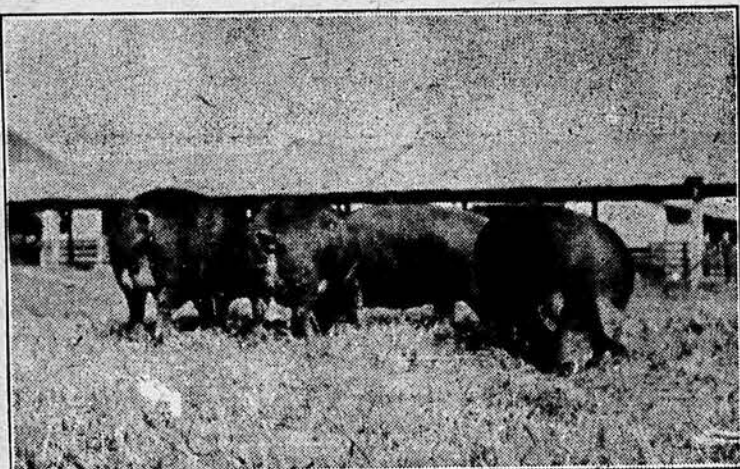


Please send for catalog and come to sale at farm adjoining college farm. Write at once for catalog to

Everett Hayes, Manhattan, Kansas

Auctioneer, L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kansas

READ KANSAS FARMER'S CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING PAGE FOR READY BARGAINS



DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

Winfield, Kan., February 28, 1919

60 HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Sired by such boars as Crimson King, Gano's Pride 2d, Danner's Col., Pathfinder Chief 2d, and Chief's Wonder, and they are bred to five of the best bred boars that the breed affords:

CHIEF'S WONDER, first prize and reserve senior champion boar, Kansas State Fair, 1918.
I AM GREAT WONDER, sired by Great Wonder I Am, the largest boar of the breed.
PATHFINDER JR. by Pathfinder, dam Big Lizzie that sold for \$805 last winter.
Z'S ORION CHERRY by King of Orion Cherries, dam by Prince Defender.
ORION KING'S ILLUSTRATOR by Crimson Orion King, dam Illustrator 2d.

Please send for catalog. We guarantee a good offering.

DANNER & WOODDELL,

- WINFIELD, KANSAS

The Pioneer Herd Poland China Sale

AT FARM NEAR DANVILLE, KANSAS

FEBRUARY 18, 1919

Tried Sows, Yearlings and Gilts

Fifteen-corking A WONDERFUL KING gilts bred to BLACK BUSTER and COLUMBUS WONDER.

Ten fall gilts by LOGAN PRICE bred to OLIVIER'S BIG TIMM.

Five choice tried sows bred to the old hero, LOGAN PRICE.

Two sensational fall OLIVIER'S BIG TIMM gilts bred to a good son of A Wonder King.

Other good things bred to our good sires.

Fifty head of the best bred sows and gilts we have ever offered; we believe one of the best lots to be sold in any sale this spring.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

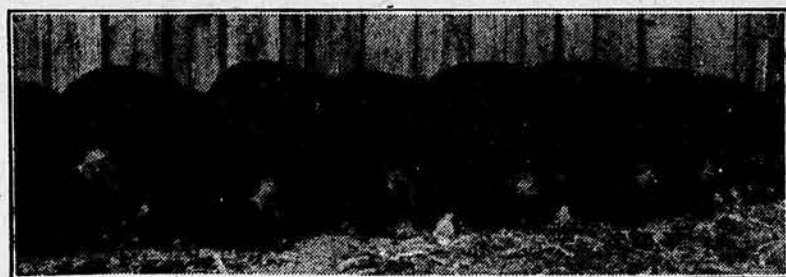
WONDERFUL LADY 2D by A Wonderful King out of a Logan Price dam, bred to Black Buster.

KING'S LADY by King After All, bred to Columbus Wonder.

GOLDEN LADY 2D by Golden Price, bred to Black Buster.

BIG SUSIE by King After All by A Wonderful King, bred to Big Lunger,

the massive son of Disher's Giant now at the head of the Ezra Warren herd at Clearwater, Kansas. Bred to our trio of herd boars: Olivier's Big Timm by Blue Valley Timm; Columbus Wonder by Big Bob Wonder; Black Buster by Giant Buster. Please send for



catalog and arrange to attend our sale. We guarantee a splendid lot of sows that will make good to both farmer and breeder.

F. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kansas

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS CIRCUIT: Bert Hodson's Dispersion, Wichita, Kansas, February 17; Francois Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kansas, February 18; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kansas, February 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas, February 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kansas, February 21.

Bruce Hunter's Big Reduction Sale

Lyons, Kan., February 21, 1919

I am reducing my Poland China herd and will sell

FIFTY HEAD

Two Herd Boars, Ten Tried Sows, Seven Fall Yearlings, Thirty Spring Gilts

Only in a sale of this kind or in a complete dispersion would I consider parting with the class of animals I am here offering you. Heading the list is the great spring yearling herd boar,



LONGFELLOW TIM

By Longfellow Jumbo (Sigel Brown)

a boar with plenty of size for age, right as to general conformation and a great breeder.

Among the tried sows will be the great matron, O K Maid 2d by Big Bob Wonder, a full sister to Kemmerer's Bobbie Wonder. I bought this sow in the fall of 1916 and she has daughters and granddaughters in the sale. Pawnee Prospect Giantess and Mammoth Expansion Lady, bred by Williams Bros. of Villisca, Iowa, are a great pair. A number of big fall yearlings by Hadley Mastiff are included. Spring gilts by Longfellow Timm, Model Wonder and Big Valley Timm. I will show you as much size, age considered, as you will see in any sale this year.

The offering is bred for seasonable spring farrow to LONGFELLOW TIMM, JOHN HADLEY 2D by King John, and STERLING GIANT, a son of Will Lockridge's noted boar, The Giant.

Sale held in Palace Livery Barn, two blocks from the hotel. Every arrangement has been made for your comfort. Please send for catalog and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering.

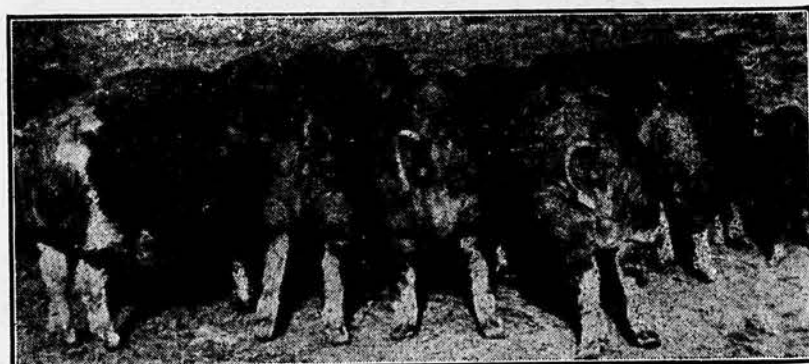
BRUCE HUNTER, LYONS, KANSAS

Col. J. C. Price, Auctioneer

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS CIRCUIT: Bert Hodson's Dispersion, Wichita, Kansas, February 17; Francois Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kansas, February 18; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kansas, February 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas, February 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kansas, February 21.

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

SCHNEIDER & CORKHILL



At Nortonville, Kansas, February 11, 1919

45 HEAD OF TRIED SOWS AND FALL YEARLINGS

The big, useful farmer hog, sired by such boars as Pfander's King, Long King's Best, Guy's Expansion, Model Bob, Long Price, Jumbo Timm, Timm Again, The Giant, Big Bob Jumbo, Great Leader, Bell's Orphan, Big Bob 2d by Big Bob Wonder, Master Orphan, Smooth Wonder, Jumbo Wonder by B Wonder, and other good boars. They will be bred for March and April litters to our herd boars, Gerstdale Prince by Gerstdale Bob by Big Jones and his dam was Greenfield Princess by Big Wonder, Jumbo Wonder by B Wonder out of Long Wonder 2d dam, Long Giant by The Giant.

These sows have been grown in a way that insures their future usefulness as breeders. They are not fat, but in good condition, and they will make good for any farmer or breeder if properly cared for. This is the best lot we have ever offered.

Please send for catalog and come to our sale. We guarantee a good offering. Sale right in town. Good train service. For catalog write either

JOE SCHNEIDER or T. A. CORKHILL
NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Col. Frank Reagan and Col. John Daum.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

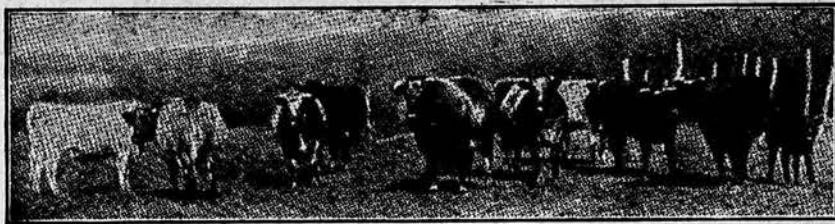
AT MY FARM NEAR OGDEN, KANSAS
Saturday, February 15, 1919

I have sold my farm and am selling my entire herd of both registered and high grade Shorthorn cattle.

40 HEAD REGIST'D SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS,
7 YOUNG BULLS, AND ONE HERD BULL

Five grade Shorthorn cows that are pure-bred but can not be registered. Several by registered and foundation cows come from the Andrew Pringle herd at Eskridge, Kansas, and are such cows as Caroline tracing to Imported Rosemary; Butterscotch tracing to Imported Pomona; Bluebell tracing to Imported Pomona Anna, a splendid Scotch-topped cow tracing to Imported White Rose and Scottish Pride, bred by Joe Baxter, Clay Center, Kansas, tracing to Imported Blossom, through Gol-

den Crown and old Gallant Knight; Red Lady tracing to Imported Flora, and Knight's Missie, tracing to Imported Rose. All will be bred to Caroline's Roan, a grandson of Choice Goods.



Sale will be held right on the farm, two miles from Ogden, Kansas. Parties are requested to come on the electric line from Junction City or Manhattan and stop at Kemp Crossing, one mile from farm.

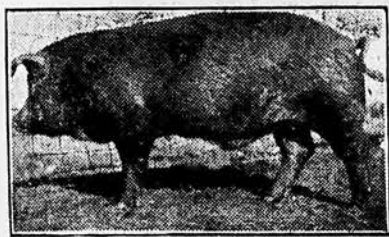
Please send for catalog and come to sale if you want some good useful cattle.

Auctioneer—L. R. Brady, Manhattan

W. J. WEISNER, OGDEN, KANS.

Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale, February 14, 1919

At TURON, KAN. 50 Head Tried Sows, Fall Yearlings and Spring Gilts



UNEEDA'S HIGH ORION

Col. John D. Snyder, Auctioneer
(Sale held right in town.)

Several daughters of Critic B and Crimson Illustrator, the sire of the first prize futurity litter, Kansas State Fair, 1918. Same daughters of King Orion Cherries and Cherry Chief, Prince Defender and other noted sires.

I am offering the best lot of bred sows and gilts I have ever sold and bred to the best son of High Orion. The sows have all raised good litters. The fall yearlings are a part of my show herd and are well grown out. The spring gilts are the best I ever raised. I guarantee a good offering. Please send for catalog and come to my sale. Write today for catalog to



A SAMPLE, BRED TO HIGH ORION

W. W. ZINK, TURON, KANS.

John W. Petford's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

IN NEW PAVILION AT

Saffordville, Kansas
February 26, 1919

FIFTY HEAD

Twenty Choice Duroc Sows and Thirty Fall and Spring Gilts

The tried sows are by Defender, King's Col., Big Wonder, John's Combination, Fancy Victor, Giant Wonder, Pathfinder, Grand Model, and others.

The spring gilts are sired by Illustrator's Orion 2d, Pet's Great Wonder by Great Wonder, dam by Grand Model, and a son of Burke's Good Enuff, dam by Great Wonder; Pathfinder, King's Col. Again, Cherry King Orion, Grand Model, Grand Model's Giant, Cherry King Disturber, and others, including the great sows, King's Lena by King the Col.; Pathfinder Girl by Pathfinder; Helen Gano by Educator, and Grand Lady 46th. These sows will be bred to Illustrator Orion 3d.

The fall yearlings are sired by Cherry Chief's Pride; Peter Pan; Burke's Good Enuff, and Illustrator Orion 3d, and will be bred to Model Ally, Illustrator 3d, and other good boars.

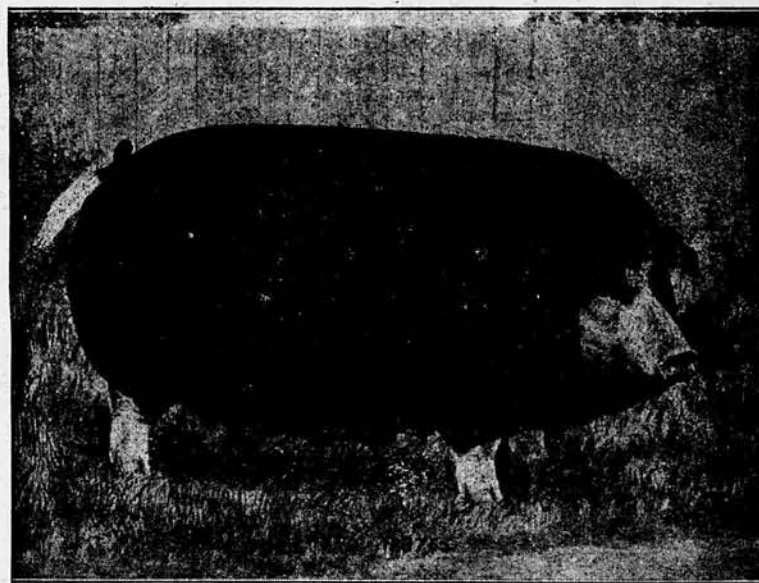
John W. Petford, Saffordville, Kans.

Please Send for Catalog and Arrange to Attend My Sale.
I Guarantee a Splendid Lot of Brood Sows and Gilts.

Glenwood Farms Poland Chinas

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS,
CHILES, MIAMI COUNTY, KANSAS

Our Bred Sow Sale Feb. 17, 1919, at Farm



RELIABILITY IS WHAT COUNTS

Our most worthy offering of our twenty-five years, producing 300 head per year, always the large type. Make good and prove out kind.

FIFTY HEAD

Twenty-five Tried Sows and Fall Yearlings
Twenty-five Strong Spring Gilts

Carrying the blood of Big Bob Wonder through King Wonder II; Giant Joe through Wonder's Joe, with several of the leading boars mixed in.

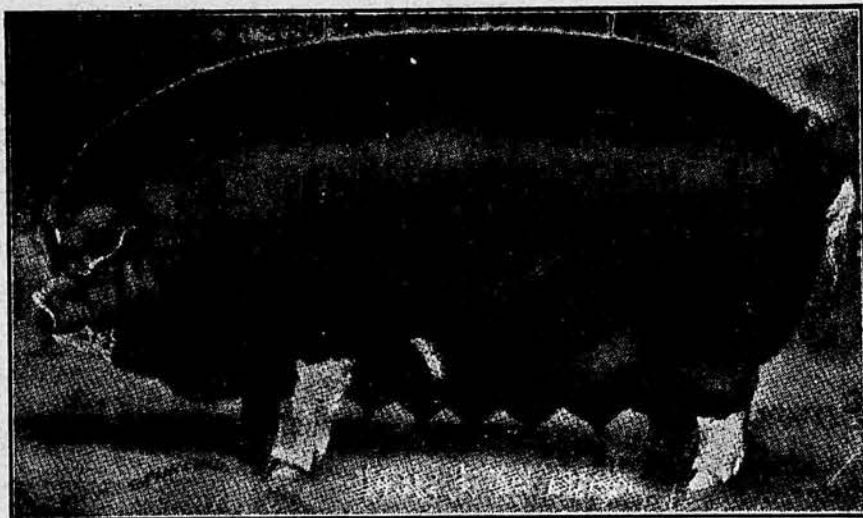
Remember, we want you here personally sale day. Please send for catalog and come.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS, CHILES, KANS.

THE BIG SENSATION POLAND CHINA SALE

Hutchinson, Kan., February 19, 1919

Herd headed by **BIG SENSATION**, the biggest boar of any breed ever shown, assisted by **Buster Price**, **Big Hadley Jr.**, **King Price Wonder**, and **Big Bob Jumbo**



SIXTY HEAD—Fifteen Tried Sows, Fifteen Junior Yearlings, Fifteen Fall Yearlings, Fifteen Spring Gilts

A. J. Erhart & Sons,

50 Head Bred to Big Sensation

Others to **Erhart's Big Chief**, the great son of **Bloemendaal's Big Chief**, and **Buster Price** by **Giant Buster**

You know what it means to have a real sow bred to the biggest boar of the breed—yes, of any breed. Well, this is the place to get them. We will show you the greatest lot of real sows ever driven through one sale ring.

Sows that sell bred to **Big Sensation** are: **Big Josie** by **Fessy's Timm**; **Big Giantess** and **Wonder Giantess**, litter mates by **King of Wonders** out of **Big Ben's Giantess** by **Big Ben**; **Walnut Valley Girl** by **Big Hadley Jr.**; **Timm's Superba** by **Walter's Jumbo Timm**, dam **Lady Superba** by **Superba**; **Iola Jumbo** by **Iowa Jumbo**; **Bessie Jumbo 2d** by **Jumbo Hadley**, a daughter of **Bessie Wonder**, the highest-priced sow sold in Kansas in 1917; **Miss Model** by **Young Orphan**; **Wonder Queen** by **High Wonder**, one of the top things in the **Wrigley** dispersion sale; **Wonder Girl** by **Fessy's A Wonder**, and others of equal note.

JUNIOR YEARLING GILTS: Four by **Smooth Big Bone A**, three by **Big Bob Wonder**, two by **Caldwell's Big Bob**, and two by **McCoy's Big Joe 2d**.

FALL YEARLINGS are by **Big Hadley Jr.**, **King Price Wonder** and **Big Bob Jumbo**, while the spring gilts are by **Big Hadley Jr.**, **Erhart's Big Chief**, **Long Bob** and **Big Jones**.

Send for catalog and notice the generous offer of prices for **Big Sensation** pigs that show at the various shows next fall. This is an opportunity for all. Don't overlook it. Please write for catalog and come to our sale at **Hutchinson**.

Auctioneers—**Cols. Snyder, Price, Groff, Kramer, McCormick**

Ness City, Kansas

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS CIRCUIT: Bert Hodson's Dispersion, Wichita, Kansas, February 17; Francois Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kansas, February 18; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kansas, February 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas, February 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kansas, February 21.

Greatest Sale of Poland China Bred Sows and Gilts

In the New Sale Pavilion at

Sterling, Kansas, February 20, 1919

46 Head 5 Tried Sows 1 Fall Yearling 46 Head
40 Spring Gilts

THE OFFERING IS BRED TO THREE GREAT SIRES
MODEL WONDER, the massive son of the noted **Big Bob Wonder**.
STERLIN TIMM by the noted Nebraska champion, **Big Timm**.
STERLING BUSTER by the \$5,300 **Wonder Buster**.

Five Attractions in Tried Sows

CHIEF LIZ, a February yearling daughter of **Mammoth Chief** out of **Giant Liz** by **Disher's Giant**, bred to **Sterling Timm**.
JUMBO JOE'S QUEEN, a two-year-old daughter of **Jumbo Joe**, dam **Orange Lady** by **Big Orange Jr.**, bred to **Sterling Buster**.
MISS HADLEY, also a two-year-old by **Improved King Jr.**, dam **Mabel 2d** by **Douglas Jr.**, bred to **Sterling Buster**.
KING JOE'S ROSE, an October two-year-old by **King Joe**, dam **Rosalie** by **A Monarch**, bred to **Model Wonder**.
LADY ORPHAN, a March two-year-old by **Big Type Jr.** dam by **Big Lady** by **O. K. Lad**, bred to **Model Wonder**.
ONE OF THE BEST FALL GILTS OF THE SEASON, A DAUGHTER OF **MORTON'S GIANT** BY **DISHER'S GIANT**, BRED TO **MODEL WONDER**.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS CIRCUIT: Bert Hodson's Dispersion, Wichita, Kansas, February 17; Francois Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kansas, February 18; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Hutchinson, Kansas, February 19; Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kansas, February 20; Bruce Hunter, Lyons, Kansas, February 21.

40 BIG STRETCHY HEAVY-BONED SPRING GILTS

By **Model Wonder**, **Ferguson's Big Orphan**, **The Giant**, **Morton's Giant** by **Disher's Giant**, **Big Bob Jumbo**, **A Big Wonder**, **Shank's Big Bob** by **Big Bob Wonder**, **Our Big Knox** by **Big Knox**, and **Giant Bob** by **Mellow Bob**.



We Sell Also Three Young Herd-Heading Boars

One April 13 son of **Model Wonder** out of **Mammoth Lady** by **Cowles' Orange**, and two April sons of **The Giant** out of a **Halvor** dam.

Please Send Your Name for Catalog and Come to Our Sale
ROSS & VINCENT, STERLING, KANSAS

Cols. Price and Potter, Auctioneers