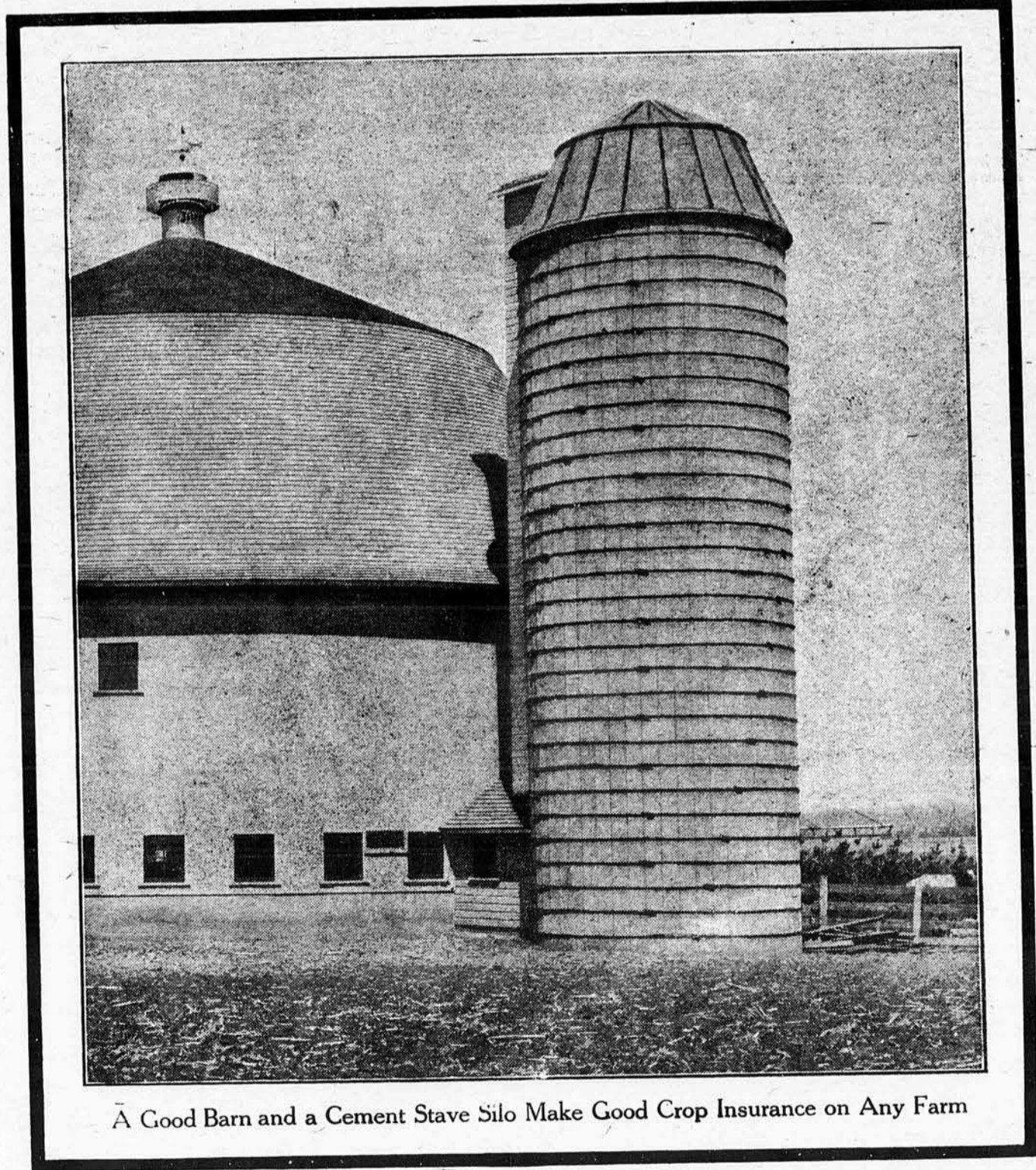


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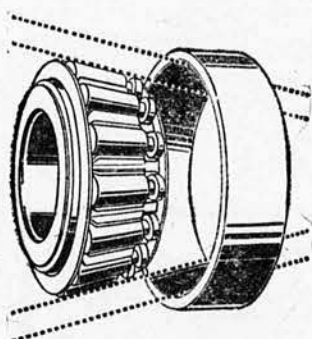
The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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TIMKEN TAPER



Dotted lines show how the inside of the "cup" of a Timken Bearing is tapered to fit over the tapered rollers.

It's in Your Auto It Ought to be in Your Tractor

Timken Taper has for years been a principle of motor-car bearings that has enabled them to stand up under the continuous hammer, strain and end thrust that always exists as the car rushes along the road.

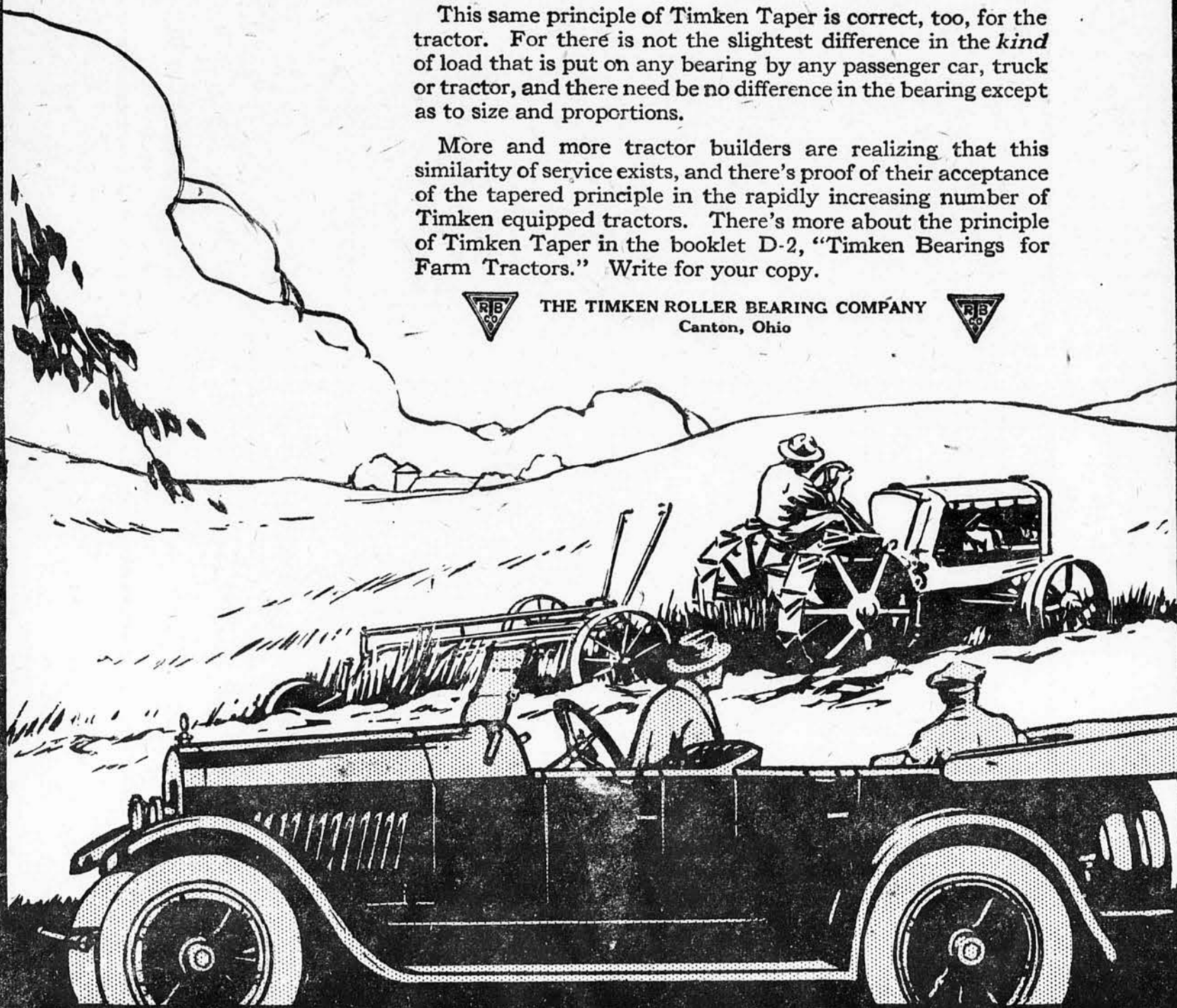
The Timken Taper *principle* has been tested out over hundreds of thousands of miles—on all sorts of roads—in nearly every make of passenger car on the market. It has been further proved by tests that only the heaviest trucks could impose.

This same principle of Timken Taper is correct, too, for the tractor. For there is not the slightest difference in the *kind* of load that is put on any bearing by any passenger car, truck or tractor, and there need be no difference in the bearing except as to size and proportions.

More and more tractor builders are realizing that this similarity of service exists, and there's proof of their acceptance of the tapered principle in the rapidly increasing number of Timken equipped tractors. There's more about the principle of Timken Taper in the booklet D-2, "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors." Write for your copy.



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



Would You Kill the Primary Law?

The People, Poor Simps, are Not to Be Trusted, in the Opinion of the Watchful Politicians

By Charles Dillon

SIX WEEKS of the legislative session had ended when this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze closed its forms. Something less than two weeks of the 50 days allotted by law for its biennial deliberations remained, and only one measure of particular importance, outside prohibition ratification, has passed both houses. That is the anti-profiteering bill, giving the attorney general power of inquisition in investigating cases of profiteering.

The senate judiciary committee reported favorably a substitute for the Whitney anti-discrimination bill, which is a companion piece of legislation. It strengthens the present law by providing that "any person, firm or corporation, foreign or domestic, engaged in the production, manufacture, distribution, sale or purchase of any commodity in general use, shall not buy at a higher rate or sell at a lower rate in one community than in another, after allowing for freight; or shall not refuse to sell to any person or firm for the purpose of preventing competition. The penalties are severe.

Consider Six Amendments

By the anti-profiteering bill already passed, and by the proposed strengthening of the discrimination provision, it is believed that a method of obtaining evidence and convictions of profiteering will be devised.

Meanwhile, other measures of importance have progressed with varying success. There are six constitutional amendment proposals in the legislature. Not one has passed. The house had arranged for a "field day" to consider these proposals, probably in the present week. Bills mentioned heretofore in these columns, and the fate which has befallen them will be found here:

Repeal of primary law—Various measures introduced. A substitute for Senator McClain's bill to do away with the primary for congressmen, state officers and United States senator, was recommended for passage in the senate by the committee on elections. The house committee on elections is considering a similar bill and one by Speaker Lambertson to do away with the primary for six minor state offices.

Prohibiting use of anything except English in elementary schools—McDermott bill has passed house, and is in committee in the senate. Another bill in the house, by Howard, is more drastic. It prohibits the teaching of German, or any kind of German instruction, in any schools of Kansas.

Farm tenantry—Resolution by Harley in the house, proposing amendment to the constitution to allow the state to make loans on farm land, in order to encourage home ownership, will be considered Wednesday. This is one of the chief planks of Governor Allen's program.

Good roads amendment—Resolution proposing amendment to enable state to engage in road building, has been recommended out of roads and bridges committees of both house and senate.

Compulsory physical education in schools—House committee on education has this measure under consideration.

Repeal of tax rebate—Has passed house and is now near top of general orders in senate, where it has rested for two weeks. The senate committee on assessment and taxation has made a substitute bill, which amends the house measure, so that taxes will be paid in December and June, as heretofore, but instead of a rebate of 5 per cent for early payment of the last half of the taxes, there is a penalty if the first half is not paid on time, and no incentive is given for paying the last half of the taxes before June. Railroads furnish the chief opposition to the tax rebate repeal.

Taxation amendment to allow classification of property for taxation—Reported out favorably by taxation committee in house, and will be considered Wednesday. Still in committee in senate.

Teachers' old age insurance, or pension—Introduced in both houses, and now being investigated by insurance actuary to determine whether the figures as to payments would "pan out" properly.

Pay of legislators—The house has a resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment to increase pay of legislators from \$3 a day to \$500 a session. A similar amendment was defeated several years ago.

State board of agriculture extension—Two new divisions, one of publicity, to advertise the state, and one of markets, to give better selling facilities to Kansas farmers, are proposed. Both are being studied by committees.

State text book commission—Educational committees of both houses have bills, changing personnel of state text book commission, to include more school teachers.

Appropriations—No big appropriation measures, except for legislative expenses, have reached the governor. The senate has passed charitable institutions and penal institution bills. The house also has, and conferences between the two bodies are concerning these. Educational institutions and executive budget bills will come out next week.

Constitutional convention—Last, but not least. Killed in house. Convention resolution still in judiciary committee of senate, where effort may yet be made to bring out modified convention resolution, limiting power of convention to act only on specified sections of the constitution.

The legislature, according to that time-honored publication, "The Calendar," has made a record for not doing much. But this does not mean the big committees have been idle. Far from it. The state's business is done, mostly, by these committees—not by the house or senate members. Same way in Congress. The members not on the committees get into their seats in time to vote or talk for or against the measures reported by the committees, largely on party lines, a survival of the old machine rule likely to continue while parties exist. The worst effect of it is the un-

willingness or inability of any member to see anything good in any measure not originated by his own party. Few are strong enough, above the ears, to vote for the common good regardless of party orders.

The primary law hasn't removed this defect, this human weakness which leads men nominated by the people, to follow the bell-wether after the flock gets into Topeka. But it has done this: It has made it possible for a member to tell the party leaders to chase themselves, without danger of being read out of political life, if only some member had the nerve to do it. Few have that amount of nerve. A member may think himself independent, but let him oppose the gang for a while, and then see how far his bills will travel—into a committee room, and no farther.

The truth is, you folks back home, the old order doesn't like this thing of having the representatives and senators and the governors nominated by the people. Under the old convention system a man who showed too much backbone could be punished, he could be sent into political obscurity by the faithful in convention assembled. "Them was the days." As long as the primary law lives no self-respecting politician has half a chance.

And this is the reason, all bunc aside, why politicians want that law repealed. Few politicians are willing to trust the people. Take it from these gentlemen, we commoners never know what's good for us or what we ought to have. True, this is assuming a high degree of wisdom, even for a politician, but when it comes to self-confidence, egotism, trust in his own qualifications as superior to the common herd, you may leave it to the average politician. This is why I usually favor a law which is strongly opposed by these wonder-workers.

If politics is not behind most of the opposition to certain laws then you may find the real "bug under the chip" in the selfishness of men. It isn't difficult to understand why the Torrens law has such a hard time to get anywhere. Wherever it has been proposed always two forces were against it, the abstractors and many of the lawyers. If the folks back home—this means you—would get together frequently, talk things over, and then send word to Mr. Member that he could vote for or against certain legislation or bid good-bye to Topeka for the future as a legislator, a lot more serious work would be done.

But you don't do this. You vote for a man largely because he is a Democrat or a Republican, and you send him to the legislature to be led around or ordered about or driven here and there as the "party" wishes. Then, when the laws you had hoped to see enacted are killed, and some you don't like are passed, you go down to the post-office or the grocery and put in your time cussing the state government in general, and your own representative in particular. You think these men are mind readers and you are pained to discover they are just ordinary human beings, subject to much the same influences which affect most men while far away from home. Some of the most faithful public servants in Kansas could not be elected dog catchers if the present primary law were repealed. This law has given you some mighty good men in this state. Think it over, and then tell your representative what to do. If he doesn't do it you have in your possession the power to retire him from public life. If the representative form of government ever fails in this country it will be because the people neglect to declare themselves. The strongest power imaginable, I believe, is the old town meeting, a meeting in which the people express their desires, and then tell their representatives what to do.

Whenever I hear representatives telling what "they" favor or oppose, as if the legislature had met to consider such individual views, I feel strongly inclined to use harsh words. I seldom hear any of these men say "we" or "our folks."

Three weeks more of the present session is predicted. However, the legislature may go to war over the appropriations and the salary question. In that event another four weeks is quite certain. Most of the members, tho, want to go home. They want to settle the appropriation and salary problems and take action on the administration bills. So far as the average member is concerned, other proposed legislation can wait until some time in the session of 1921.

I do hope the folks at home may favor a pension law for teachers in this state. At present no teacher needs a suit case to stack away his excess profits. The income tax has no terrors for these faithful servants. Indeed few will ever know the thrill that comes in filling out the necessary blank. It's a real delight to have an income large enough to share with the dear government which

needs so many billions now to pay for the motor trucks and the airplane we sent to France after the war ended. Then, again, someone must go over and bring home the plane. The teachers won't contribute much to the fund. They aren't worried with wealth. They receive miserable pay. You can't get a competent "hired man" for such wages. The least we can do is to provide for them in old age. A bill covering this purpose has been offered in the house by Representative Burdick, of Atchison county. Burdick's bill provides a pension fund of \$16 for each year of service of a retired teacher. No teacher shall participate, however, until he or she has taught 30 years and at least 25 years in this state.

Burdick provides for a state pension fund from contributions by teachers, money paid into certain state funds, use of donations, legacies, bequests and interest from money in the hands of the boards, as well as dues and funds by active teachers who have elected to come under the pension law. A direct appropriation of \$25,000 is asked. All members of the board would serve without pay except actual and necessary expenses.

A maximum of \$480 a year is provided for teachers who receive benefits of the insurance fund. Any person now teaching in this state may participate under the fund. It is provided, tho, that they shall have fully or partly completed the required teaching experience, notified the board of their desire to participate within one year from the passage of the act, and have paid into the fund within 10 years a sum equal to the sum of dues had he or she been paying during the term of teaching experience. Provision is made for the care of disabled or incapacitated teachers unable to earn a living in other work. Full benefits would be received in such cases, provided the teacher had been in service 10 years.

A bill similar to the Burdick bill was introduced in the senate by Senator McClain.

The submission to the people of a constitutional amendment that will enable the state to put into effect Governor Allen's land tenantry plan has been introduced in the house by Representative Harley, of Douglas county, in the form of a concurrent resolution.

Harley's resolution provides that at the general election of 1920 the voters will vote upon the question of whether the legislature shall have power to appropriate funds and cause the same to be used in making loans to resident citizens of this state to be used in the purchase of farm homes for such citizens. For the purpose of raising such funds the legislature may cause special taxes to be levied and bonds of the state to be issued. The limitation of indebtedness contained in section 5 of article XI of the constitution shall not apply to such bonds.

When submitted on the ballot, the proposition will appear as "The Farm Loan Amendment to the Constitution."

The resolution is the result of Governor Allen's attempt to do something for the man who would earn a home in Kansas, and to stop the alarming increase of tenantry. After an investigation by the attorney general, assisted by several of the most able lawyers of the state, the governor was advised that no law could be passed by the legislature that will lessen the land tenantry evil. Governor Allen then asked Senator Paulen and Representative Harley to draw up the resolution which was introduced in the house by Harley and probably will appear in the senate soon.

A division of markets under the state board of agriculture to promote efficient and economical methods of marketing farm products and livestock is the purport of a bill introduced by Senator Schoch, of Topeka. Federal authorities are urging similar bills in all states.

In order to bring more satisfactory market conditions for farmers, the director of the division has for his duties:

To investigate the subject of marketing farm products.

To publish the results of his investigation and supply advice and assistance to the public.

To gather and diffuse information concerning the supply, demand, prevailing prices and commercial movement of farm products including quantities in common and cold storage.

To provide and enforce rules for standards for receptacles and classification of farm products.

Extensive power is given to enforce the act and an appropriation of \$10,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year and \$20,000 annually for the next two years is given.

The "teeth" in the measure is the power of regulating the sale of farm products so that they can be classified or marked as unclassified.

By terms of the bill, the marketing of farm and livestock products is declared to be affected with public interest and to be subject to regulation and control by the state. The term "farm products" is

(Continued on Page 42.)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor..... T. W. Morse
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Dairying.....Frank M. Chase

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60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One dollar a year; three years two dollars.

OUR TWO BEST SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
Poultry.....J. W. Wilkinson

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WE GUARANTEE that every display advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Get Out of Russia

I HAVE just finished reading a most remarkable book, called "Six Red Months in Russia," by Louise Bryant. This woman traveled for six months in Russia while the Kerensky government was trying to run the country, and after that government was overthrown she spent some months under the Bolsheviki. She is a sympathizer with the revolution, and rather inclined to regard the Bolsheviki with favor, but her narrative is evidently a true statement of what she actually saw and experienced, and in this it differs greatly from a good many reports I have read.

The great trouble has been to get the truth. Some of the stories evidently are written with just one purpose: to prejudice Americans against everything the Bolsheviki have done. I have no doubt the statements made in these stories are greatly exaggerated. They do not give a true picture. On the other hand I have read a few statements made by persons who are ardently prejudiced in favor of the Bolsheviki, and they would have the reader believe that no outrages have been committed by the Bolsheviki. Between the two extremes lies the truth.

I have also just read a rather remarkable article written by a Russian, not a Bolsheviki, but a moderate Socialist, George V. Lomonosoff. The article, published in the Dial, is headed, "A Voice Out of Russia." It is moderate in tone and appears to give an intelligent review of the causes and events which led up to the Bolshevik revolution. Now, reading these articles does not change my mind at all concerning the workability of Bolshevism, especially in this country. I am very certain that it would ruin this country if tried, and I do not believe it will work successfully anywhere. However, there is more reason to believe it may work out after a fashion in Russia than anywhere else.

Reading this book and the article written by Lomonosoff has brought me to a conclusion on a question about which I had been debating for some time. There was a time when I rather inclined to the belief that it might be best for the allies to send sufficient troops into Russia to establish order, and some sort of an orderly government. This was on the assumption that the Russian people were entirely incapable of establishing a government of their own, and as a result there was and would continue to be anarchy and increasing want and starvation in that country. The more I debated the question in my own mind, however, the less favorable I became to the idea of intervention. The book and the article have simply helped me to come to a conclusion that I was coming to gradually, anyway. I am in favor of the immediate withdrawal of all our troops now in Russia. I do not now believe they should ever have been sent there even to guard the supplies we had there. I now believe if let alone the Russians finally will work out a reasonably stable government. I think experience will teach them they must abandon a lot of their present ideas of Bolshevism, and proceed along more rational and constructive lines. Let them work out the problem themselves. Meantime help them so far as we reasonably can in the way of food and other supplies until they can have a chance to re-establish industries. We cannot consistently argue that we ought to send an army into Russia in the interest of humanity, because the Bolsheviki have been quite free in executing those who opposed them.

Opinions of Readers

I regret I cannot give more space to letters received from readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, but the fact is they write me from 10 to 20 letters a day, many of them bully good letters, but I cannot find space for a tenth part of them. It may not be uninteresting to give an extract here and there just to show what they are thinking about.

J. A. Schrimmer, of Windom, Kan., has a German name but that does not prevent his being a thoroly loyal American. He has two sons in the service, one in the 89th and one in the 88th division. Evidently he is proud of the lads as he has a right to be, but he is emphatically and everlastingly opposed to compulsory military service.

It has been some time since I received a letter

from J. W. Case, of La Harpe, Kan. Mr. Case is a conscientious objector to prohibition. The fact that the nation has gone dry does not alter Mr. Case's opinions, and let it be said that he has the courage of his convictions. There are a good many persons who never had a good word to say for prohibition until it became popular. Then they swung in on the dry side and began to talk as if they had been ardent advocates of it all their lives. Not so with J. W. Case, of La Harpe. He may be wrong; I think he is, but he at least is no hypocrite. His last article, which lies before me, is headed, "Wine and Liquor, a Scriptural View, vs. National Prohibition." He takes as his text Ecclesiastes 2:24. If you have a Bible you can look this up, and if you have no Bible, borrow one. Mr. Case lays down as his first proposition that the manufacture and drinking of wine and strong drink is a God-given right, which he undertakes to prove by the Old and New Testaments.

Next Mr. Case declares "National prohibition is a usurper of men's rights and liberty; a blow to our civilization, and an insult to the wisdom of our age." Growing more emphatic if possible, he further asserts that "National prohibition is tyranny, and therefore is not of God but is an asset of the devil."

Mr. Case devotes eight pages to proving that wine was regarded with favor by the writers of the Old and New Testaments, and that David and other notables had their wine cellars. It is evident that Mr. Case is a close student of the Scriptures, but as I read his manuscript I am impressed with the belief that he has searched the Scriptures to find texts that seem to support an opinion he has already formed, rather than for the purpose of getting at, in an unbiased and impartial way, just what the Bible does teach. That fault is not confined to Mr. Case by any means. We are all prone to hunt for something to bolster up our preconceived opinions rather than to hunt for the truth regardless of whether it supports our opinions or not.

The advocate of prohibition can take this same Bible from which Mr. Case quotes, and build up a very powerful argument for prohibition. In fact, if you let a man pick his own texts, disconnected from other texts, he can find Scriptural warrant for almost any belief. He can find texts which seem to favor war, polygamy, autocracy, wholesale massacre and other things which I am certain Mr. Case does not believe in at all. Mr. Case is wasting his time hunting for arguments against prohibition. The liquor business has been tried in the court of public opinion, found guilty of high crimes, and condemned to death. From that verdict there will be no appeal.

R. A. Anderson, of Washington county, has a just criticism on our system of taxation at least so far as it applies to school districts. "We live in a small rural district," writes Mr. Anderson, "which was the last to be organized in this section. Some residents in adjoining districts living nearer to the school in our district than to the school in their own, because the taxes are much lower in their own districts than in ours, prefer to stay in their districts rather than come into ours, and send their children from one-half to three-quarters of a mile further to school than they would have to go to our school. In one case they go thru fields and cross a creek that is not bridged. If taxes for school purposes were uniform over the state this inconvenience would not be tolerated. The children would be sent to the nearest school."

Jesse Rahn, of Florence, sends me as he says, a piece of his mind on good roads. "Almost everyone," says Mr. Rahn, "is in favor of good, hard-surfaced roads, providing the other fellow pays the bill." He believes the farmer, speaking collectively, will have to foot the most of the bill, and be the goat. The price of his product is fixed for him and the fixers, according to the belief of Mr. Rahn, are among the ardent boosters for hard-surfaced roads. He concludes as follows: "I am in favor of good roads, providing the cost of building and maintenance is not too great, and providing also that the people who use the roads pay the bill. But as I said, the producer pays the bill

while the other fellow uses the boulevards free of charge."

R. H. Hawkins, of Marysville, has some ideas concerning the Irish question. He says:

"I was born a British subject in Canada, of Protestant Irish parents. So far as I know all of my relatives in Ireland are Protestants living in the province of Leinster. I have often heard my parents relate tales told them by their grandparents of how they defended themselves against the attacks of the Catholics in the rebellion of 1798. So it is not likely that I am prejudiced against England in favor of Catholic Ireland; but I may be prejudiced in favor of justice. When we recall that the desire for liberty is one of the greatest of the human heart, we shall cease to wonder that Ireland refuses to sell its birthright for a mess of paternalism in the shape of cheap land. If liberty is a trifle then why does not England grant that trifle?"

"Why should Ireland be thought queer because she struggles as best she can to attain it? That is just what George Washington did.

"A few years ago, when the British parliament seemed likely to grant home rule to Ireland Sir Edward Carson shipped guns to Ulster and drilled the Ulsterites with the avowed intention of fighting against home rule. Neither he nor his followers were punished or even interfered with, and he has since been a member of the British cabinet. Moreover, Ulster was rewarded by the defeat of home rule. But when Sir Roger Casement led a rebellion in 1917 he and some of his followers were promptly executed. It does not seem strange to me that Catholic Ireland practically quit volunteering for the war right then, altho up to that time they had buried their resentment, and no part of the British dominions had sent a larger proportion of men to the army. But England has not learned to be fair and impartial. Only a few weeks ago Lloyd George declared England was ready to grant home rule to Ireland when the Irish agreed upon a plan, but on two conditions: first, that Ireland must remain a part of the British empire, and second, 'Ulster shall not be coerced.'

"It seems there is no very general desire in Ireland for complete independence if a reasonable measure of home rule were allowed. It would not be surprising, if under independence the Catholics would practice some of the injustice taught them by Protestant England in the hard school of experience. For that reason a restraining hand should still be left on Ireland but that hand should be holding out impartial justice to all. Such is not England's hand in Ireland, as Lloyd George amply proves when he says, 'Ulster shall not be coerced.'

"Why should three-fourths of Ireland not coerce one-fourth? And why should one-fourth dictate to three-fourths and say, 'Ireland shall not have home rule?'"

"The absurdity of Lloyd George's condition is seen when we reflect that all governments are founded on force. Deprive Lloyd George of force and he could not govern his native Wales. Even with force he is making a botch of the job in Ireland, and yet he pretends to think that the Irish, without any practice in self-government, should be able to establish a successful self-government without force. You were not far astray when you said, in effect, that there is not much difference between statesmen and common plug citizens. No wonder Ireland believes that England is only playing a bunco game, and has no intention of granting home rule.

"How long would it have taken this country to reunite itself if an overwhelming power had said, 'The South shall not be coerced?'" How long would we be in establishing prohibition or woman suffrage if this or that state or section could not be coerced?"

"It is a great pity that England cannot lay aside religious prejudice and try to cure the Irish trouble with a dose of common fairness. Until that is tried it is not Ireland's fault that turmoil exists there."

I have said very little concerning the Irish situation because I have not had any well defined opinion about what ought to be done in Ireland, and secondly, because there are a number of other things in which I am more interested. However, I must say that admitting the correctness of Mr.

Hawkins's line of reasoning, he has succeeded in making out a perfect case in favor of Lloyd George and England, and against Ireland. He argues that the Catholics in Ireland should be permitted to coerce the Protestants because there are more of them. According to that reasoning England has a perfect right to coerce Ireland, because Ireland, after all, is a very small part of the British empire, a much smaller part in fact than Ulster is of Ireland. The North employed military force to coerce the South, because Lincoln and other Northern statesmen in control of the government held that the nation had a right to preserve itself. I am at a loss to know just where Mr. Hawkins is heading. First, he abuses the British government because it does not turn Ireland loose, altho a very considerable part of the Irish have insisted vehemently that they do not want to be turned loose; then he proceeds to argue that "all government is founded on force" and has the right to use force to coerce the minority and to compel any state or province in that government to obey the will of the government. I submit that Ireland will never get independence if that is the proper course to pursue. Again, Mr. Hawkins makes the somewhat astonishing statement, after condemning the British government for executing Sir Roger Casement for starting a rebellion whose purpose was to make Ireland completely independent, that Ireland ought not to have independence because the Irish are not fitted to govern themselves. I must say again that I am at a loss to know where Mr. Hawkins is heading, what he is trying to prove, or what he wants England to do. Personally I am not greatly interested. I do not believe the Irish are suffering very greatly or that they are being tyrannized over by England. There are a lot of things, in my judgment, that are more important than home rule in Ireland.

S. G. Judy, of Hutchinson, who is strongly opposed to compulsory military training, is worried because it seems to him that only a few are really doing anything to prevent it, while a few grafters and job hunters are doing their best to get such a measure thru before the people have a chance to vote on it. If the question were left to a popular vote, in the opinion of Mr. Judy, compulsory military service would be defeated by three to one. He has talked with a number of returned soldiers, and in every instance has found they are against compulsory military service. I am of the opinion Mr. Judy has sized up public sentiment correctly, but is unduly alarmed concerning the possibility of fastening the system on the people.

Ben C. Lantis, of Harvey county, is evidently not in favor of a graduated land tax as a cure for landlordism. He says:

"Why is the farmer to be the first one and the only one to whom this new panacea is to be administered? If this is a good remedy for many of our social and economic ills, why not, then, treat the whole industrial world to this wonderful cure-all? It may be good, and produce a fine, healthy, flourishing condition of affairs, or it may produce a highly intoxicated state of affairs followed by all the evil and degeneration of such a condition. If it is good, why just anoint the farmer and his interests with the great healing oil. If this graduated tax remedy is so good, and must be used to cure some of our ills, why not give the big merchants, the large manufacturers and great publishing companies a good big dose? Why should one man have a big department store employing many as clerks or in other words, tenants? Let him be graduated-taxed out of all but what he can handle himself. Then the clerks could all set up little businesses of their own. Let the large manufacturer be graduated-taxed until all that will be left will be a small shop, run by himself and family. Then all the men who formerly were his tenants could found little shops for themselves. Wouldn't that be fine? Just think what a great number of manufacturers we would have in this country! It certainly would be the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

"The great publishing houses that issue several publications and serve thousands of readers and employ several editors and reporters and hundreds of others in their various departments should have a double dose of this graduated tax drench. Then we could have every editor and reporter and the remaining tenants running little print shops and small newspapers filled not with all this Associated Press stuff, but with little local news and gossip. And so, if the large farmer and tenantry are to be done away with, then the great places like Hazford place and Parks place, and the J. W. Robison great Percheron establishment would be no more. The great minds who have given us these fine Herefords, Shorthorns, and Percherons would seek larger fields than 40 or 80 acres. In their stead would come the little farmer with small means, with his scrubs, razorbacks, billy-goats and 'coon dogs. These conditions are sure to follow for they are the legitimate offspring of such a policy as you advocate.

"All the land owned by large farmers and landlords is not lying idle, as you stated in your article, but much of our best productions come from these holdings. Especially is this true in respect to the livestock industry."

That letter from Mr. Lantis is well written, sarcastic, readable, and what is more, has an argument in it worth considering. The fact that he lands on me does not at all lessen my appreciation of the keenness and adroitness of his argument.

Now, to dispose of his suggestion that a graduated tax should be levied on big business, we have that now. I have always been in favor of it. I think that the burdens of government should be laid on the shoulders of those best able to bear them, and that fortunes should be limited by graduated income taxes.

However, there is this difference between property in land and other classes of property; land is as essential to life as air or water, and should no more be monopolized than any other of the things that are essential to human life. Theoretically, absolute ownership in land is indefensible, but in practice so long as the ownership is limited so that individuals cannot arbitrarily refuse to permit its cultivation the evils of private ownership are minimized. I need scarcely call the attention of so bright a man as Mr. Lantis to the evils that have resulted from the holding of vast tracts of land by private persons. It is at the very foundation of the present troubles in Russia, just as it was the primary cause of the revolution in Mexico. In England, while millions were being crowded into unsanitary cities, the landowning gentry withheld vast areas of fertile land from cultivation in order that they might have their private hunting grounds. In this country these evils have not yet become pronounced because of the great abundance of land, but unless some plan is adopted to limit land holdings that condition will come, and following it will come bloody revolution, and the overthrow of our republican form of government. I have never said that the big farms are left uncultivated. I know that in many cases they are highly cultivated. But one cannot travel over the country of vast ranches without being impressed with the knowledge that vast areas are held purely for speculative purposes. Now, I will freely admit that there are drawbacks to the small farm. For that reason I have advocated the great co-operative corporation farm where all the cultivators would be stockholders, and where the advantages of concentrated capital might be obtained; where improved stock, and the most modern methods of cultivation might prevail. This cannot be, as I know, where the lands are held by small farmers at least to the same extent as where large concentrated capital might be available. But, admitting the adroitness and keenness of Mr. Lantis's argument, the fact remains that tenantry is increasing, and that the fertility of our lands is decreasing as a result. Lands are going more and more into the hands of speculators. It is to the interest of civilization that the tillers of the soil should be owners rather than tenants.

"Please allow me," writes H. L. Faris, of Osage City, "to answer the conscientious objector to the graduated land tax. It seems he came here at an early day, worked hard and paid for his first farm under difficulties. He then bought another and paid for it a little easier, and so on until now he can buy a big farm every year and make the other fellows pay for it. This man will die before he does much harm handling land, but suppose that John D. had been as careful of his gettings, and kept it all; he and his son could have bought all the farm land of Kansas. Carnegie might have bought up Nebraska, and Morgan, the Vanderbilts, and Gould could have bought up Missouri. They don't do this because they can make money faster and easier by handling paper. Let the fools do the hard work while they take the interest and dividends.

"The earth and all the fullness thereof belongs to all the people, and not to a small part of the people," Henry George said, "Repeal the land transfer and inheritance laws." This would let the land go back to the people in one generation. Let the people pay the rent to the government. This would be the tax and the only tax. So say Gorky, Carl Marx and Tolstoy. There will be trouble in Mexico so long as the oil, coal, precious metals, land, and railroads are owned by non-residents, while the Mexican farmers are living in starving conditions. The farms of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland are very small, one family to about 15 acres. The implements used are very primitive. Some have no teams. They use the spade, the scythe and the cradle. If their land was socialized and worked on the factory plan with big machinery only one-eighth of the man-power would be required to do the same work."

Mr. Faris, I may say, was one of the first to advocate placing the farms of the country on the same basis as the big business thru the great corporation farm.

A. E. Clough, of Elk Falls, Kan., has been giving the graduated land tax idea some attention, and is not inclined to be favorable. He says: "We are all agreed that landlordism should be abolished or circumscribed within due bounds, but it seems to me there is almost as great a danger in the remedy which you propose, that of reducing the size of the farm, so that it would just support the farmer and his family. If such a plan were put into effect the whole farming business would be put on a peanut basis, and the American farmer with his 40- or 80-acre farm would be just a degree above the European farmer with his little garden patch which he cultivates year after year with no prospect of anything but a bare living. It wouldn't make any difference how much energy or how much ability and brains a farmer put into his business, his efforts would be limited by the size of his farm to a comfortable living for himself and family as you propose in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

A League of Nations May Save Us

SIMPLY because we must, we are to have a League of Nations to end war, to end endless preparations for war and to stop the huge outlays every nation now feels compelled to make even in peace times for armies and navies.

It is natural there should be great differences of view among leaders of opinion concerning such a league, or any form it might take. It seems that war is constitutional, and a compulsory peace isn't — no matter how badly the world needs it. A league to keep the peace of the world is as new and untried as once was a republican form of government. Circumstances compelled that experiment, and I think we shall find a way to co-operate in this one.

I believe a League of Nations is inevitable if the world is to be saved from anarchy. Consider the situation: The people of every great nation are struggling under a mountain of debt. Four years of war have mortgaged their activities for years to come. If they are to go on squandering the major part of their labor and resources for big navies and large standing armies, and keeping out of productive labor the hundreds of thousands of men necessary to man them, we shall slowly but surely break the backs of the people.

As I see it, what this nation has most to fear in the future is not war, but our swiftly increasing burden of taxation which is going to eat us up if we do not obtain relief by stopping up the big rat hole of military expenditure and attain efficiency in government.

In his last years, the late Mr. Justice Brewer, Kansas' distinguished jurist, was greatly disturbed by our wastefulness in government, the rapid rise of appropriations and the increase of the public debt. In articles and in speeches he warned his countrymen to check this piling up of tax burdens. Within recent months I have often wondered what Judge Brewer would have thought had he lived to see the United States increase its national debt twenty-fold in a single year.

The war will add 2 billion dollars a year in interest charges alone to our taxes. Appropriations for virtually another 2 billions a year are asked in behalf of our army and navy. On top of this, we are urged to adopt compulsory military training for every boy of 19 in the land who can pass the physical test of fitness for soldiering. Our general staff has planned this so that it may have an army of 12 million reserves pledged to leave home and business instantly at the "call to the colors." Under compulsory military training draft and conscription will not be necessary.

A League of Nations should save us from this. And there is that other possibility, worse than war, from which a League of Nations will be needed to save us. The history of every revolution and all the causes leading to it, show that hunger was the spark that finally set off the powder magazine. As the struggle for existence grows greater, the tendency to revolt increases. The explosion point is reached when any considerable number of the people are compelled to live from hand to mouth with no prospect for better times in view.

If we again go in for a military program where shall we bring up? Any program for a league to keep the peace between nations is sane and reasonable compared to entering on a program entailing consequences like these. Is it strange, then, with such consequences in sight that peoples all over the world have demanded as a deliverance a League of Nations limiting armament, requiring every nation to give bond to keep the peace and pledging one another to keep the peace thru arbitration, and by force, if need be?

I am for any league plan based on the broad American principle of "the consent of the governed," a league ruled by chosen representatives of the several peoples instead of by great interests, which shall safeguard and protect the rights of citizens in their international relations, which will protect backward peoples from exploitation and which shall reduce armies and navies to a police-force size.

We did not save the world in the world war, we only gave it a breathing spell. But we can save it with a League of Peace, one which is not a super-nation but a binding, effective international agreement permitting every nation, great or small, that is a party to it to maintain its self-respect and individuality.

A League of Nations is not a visionary dream, a foretaste of the millennium, nor the fad of an altruist. It is sanely and compellingly practical because the world cannot do without it, because the world cannot and will not longer tolerate war between nations any more than we tolerate murder between citizens as a method of settling disputes.

It took the great war to make a League of Nations practically possible thru compulsion of circumstances. The war showed all mankind the abyss into which modern nations were about to plunge. We have had a narrow escape, but I think we have stopped in time.

Arthur Capen

"Shake Tom. We're Glad You Came"

Ranchmen Look Over Packer Wilson, Find Him Without Horns or Cloven Hoofs, and Tell Him Their Troubles

By Frank M. Chase

FEBRUARY is open season for packers," George Donaldson remarked, presiding at the convention of the Kansas Livestock association, which was held in Hutchinson February 20-22. "If anyone else wishes to take a pot shot at them, let's get it over with in time." And several of the 500 stockmen present used the opportunity to train their vocal artillery on the packing industry.

A barrage against the packers is always expected when Kansas cattlemen get together, but at Hutchinson the presence in person of Thomas A. Wilson, head of the packing company bearing his name, provided a special occasion for the discussion of his kind. To have a flesh and blood packer join them in a frank—and it was brutally so at times—exchange of views, was a new experience for the assembled stockmen; but they quite thoroughly agreed that thereby a step was taken toward the improvement of livestock marketing conditions. As evidence, perhaps, of Mr. Wilson's sincerity of purpose in wishing to see these conditions improved he became "Tom" among a group of leading stockmen at the close of the session Thursday afternoon, discussed his problems and presented his views even more frankly than he had done from the platform.

At the outset of his address, Mr. Wilson declared himself in favor of closer co-operation between packers, producers and the government, the admitting that these three factors in the problem now seem to be drawing apart. If they don't co-operate now to improve the livestock situation he said, they will be overlooking a great opportunity to do so.

The Packer Investigation

Referring to the investigation of the packing industry by the Federal Trade Commission, he charged this body with not conducting its probe as instructed by President Wilson, nor as the commission agreed it would. Reading from the President's letter, written February 7, 1917, directing the Federal Trade Commission to make the investigation referred to, the speaker directed attention to the presidential request that all matters pertinent to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of meat and its products be included in the study. Mr. Wilson's criticism of the work of the commission was, that it included only the activities of the packers and placed undue emphasis on the part of the work that could be made sensational. Copies of the commission's report, containing sensational statements regarding the packers, he said, were sent to England and parliament has considered the authorizing of an investigation of American meat with the possible view of placing an embargo against it. Naturally Mr. Wilson did not miss the opportunity to suggest the ruin of the livestock interests of America should our foreign market be wiped out.

In defense of the packers' profits Mr. Wilson declared that they have not made as much money under governmental control as the federal regulations permitted them to make. To support this statement he quoted figures relative to the business done by the five large packing companies during the year ended November 1, 1918, which was the first year of operation under the regulations of the United States Food Administration.

The Packers' Profits

"The five companies had 714 million dollars invested in their business during that year," said Mr. Wilson, "on which they made a profit of 40 million dollars, or 5.6 per cent on the investment. The business done by these five packers amounted to 2,400 million dollars, so that the 40 millions represents 1.6 per cent profit on the total transaction. Under the rulings of the government they were allowed to make 9 per cent profit on the investment instead of 5.6 per cent; they actually made 23 million dollars less than they

had a governmental privilege to make."

Mr. Wilson said that gluts and light "runs" were of no lasting benefit to the packers, and that he would welcome co-operation between the government, railroads and packers which would end uneven markets. Speaking of the packing industry as a whole, he said that he was unopposed to legislation affecting it, provided it was such legislation as would benefit the entire livestock industry.

Unlike many men successful in business, Mr. Wilson had but little advice to offer the farmers. He deplored, however, the lack of effective organization among livestock producers, suggesting that their need is for some agency by which their voice may be heard as certainly as that of labor. And this word of advice, he said might be taken as proof of his good wishes for the producers because he, as a packer, would be able to take a greater advantage of them in a condition of unorganization.

Independent Companies Advocated

Independent packing companies were the means of loosening the hold of the packers on the livestock industry advocated by W. L. Brown, of Kingman, who followed Mr. Wilson on the program. Mr. Brown recently investigated a number of independent packing concerns, and is enthusiastic over their possibilities; provided they receive the encouragement of the producers and others having the welfare of the meat industry at heart.

"We have passed the experimental stage in independent packing," he said. "Such plants are springing up all over the nation, and their success is assured if competently and efficiently managed. Independent packing and production of livestock should be co-operative. The plant cannot be a success minus the livestock. I do not imagine the big interests are going to finance, with good intentions, independent packing concerns; they do not belong on the program of big business. Hence, as a matter of self-protection to ourselves and for the good of our industry, we must do our full part in seeing that the independent packing houses are in a position to transact business properly."

Directing considerable wit and sarcasm at the packers, John A. Edwards, the banker and ranchman of Eureka, flatly declared that without a reformation in their methods the packers will lose a part of their business. He compared the packers to a five-ring circus, saying they were "all under one tent but with five different ringmasters." "A congressional committee," he said, "now is demonstrating that Congress is more baffled by the Armour of the meat packing business than by the armor of nations."

Cattlemen Fair With Packers

Proof of the willingness of the cattlemen to consider fairly the packers' arguments was found in a somewhat radical paper read by Dan Casement, the ranchman of Manhattan, who said he was conscious that many of his statements would be regarded as "the rankest kind of heresy by a convention of cowmen." His plea was for the adoption of the new ideas and new methods that are necessary to meet the requirements of the new kind of world brought about by the Great War. Captain Casement returned from service in France about six weeks ago, and represented, as he said, perhaps as detached a viewpoint as it is possible for a cattleman to obtain.

"In the report of the Federal Trade Commission," he said, "I find evidence in support of the suspicion which I have long entertained, which to most of us has always been a positive conviction—that competition in buying was, to some extent at least, restrained by tacit or expressed understanding among the packers. It is unfortunate that the report bears the plain marks

of intention to find support for belief already held rather than to investigate with impartial and open mind. One gets the impression from it that the packers' case was, to a certain extent, pre-judged by the commission before it sat upon it."

As to the ownership of stockyards he said that who owns them is a matter of indifference to him, so long as he receives a square deal when going there to sell cattle and hogs. This is the view professed by the packers, and Casement said that he agreed with them in it. "The report of the Trade Commission," he said, "does not contain proof that ownership of cars or yards cripples competition. It assumes that it will foster competition, and transfer their ownership out of the packers' hands. I believe both of these proposals are unsound, because in their real essence they constitute an attack on the size and expansion of the packers' business and not on their behavior. Their conduct and not their size is the only thing that properly concerns us or our government. We should not fear to permit power; we should not destroy it; our only legitimate job is to provide that it shall not be abused. A provision of the Kendrick bill looks to this very thing and for that reason I am for it."

A declaration that the livestock men themselves are largely responsible for many of the present market ills, and an appeal for closer co-operation among the stockmen to prevent these troubles, were important points touched on by Mr. Donaldson in the president's address. He also declared himself strongly against government ownership. "I am opposed to government ownership and control on general principles," he said, "because such movements tend to Europeanize America. I want us to get back to the status of freedom of action and the democratic principles of a republican form of government that have made us a great nation, and I want to see this return to the faith of the fathers at the earliest possible moment."

Producers May Do More

Referring to the hardships imposed upon livestock raisers the last two years, the poor transportation facilities, large shrinks, delays at the stockyards and unexplainable fluctuations, the president called upon producers to help themselves in relieving such annoyances. "The producers of Kansas," he said, "are much nearer the market than are the range cattlemen of the remainder of the Southwest. Let's treat our cattle better; feed them stronger; market them earlier; liquidate in advance of the flood of cattle that always move from the Southwest to tax the facilities of the carriers, stockyards companies and the packers themselves. By doing these things we can take away the club with which we have been hammered. It is a well known fact that when the runs are normal and there is a reasonable amount of competition by order buyers, stocker and feeder buyers and country cow buyers, prices are materially steadied; and with these lighter runs we do not sustain the shrinks we have been subjected to in the past."

W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, advised the lessening of beef production costs thru greater utilization of the silo, sorghum and kafir, and the by-products of the farm crops, such as the pasturage following wheat, and the straw from this and the other small grain. He, too, stated his opposition to government ownership, "Because it stifles initiative."

Sorghum Silage Proves Valuable

"Tests conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station have demonstrated the superior value for silage of the sorghum crops, such as kafir and the sweet sorghums," he said. "In a 3-year feeding test with

calves it was found that the average gain in weight to the acre of silage was 1,039 pounds for corn silage, 1,013 pounds for kafir silage, and 1,376 pounds for sweet sorghum silage. Cottonseed meal was the concentrate used in this test and an equal amount was used with each kind of silage.

"Straw is the most abundant by-product of Kansas farms available for feeding livestock. In producing a wheat crop, 2 pounds of straw are grown to every pound of grain. The straw produced with the Kansas wheat crop of 1918 amounted to not less than 5,580,000 tons. We have learned at the experiment station that a steer can be induced to eat from 8 to 15 pounds of straw daily when fed with succulent silage and these feeds, together with a small amount of concentrated feed such as cottonseed cake or linseed meal, prove a most economical ration for maintaining a beef producing animal."

M. L. McClure, director of the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City, offered the suggestion that the buying and weighing of cattle should not be permitted to remain exclusively in the hands of the packers. Neutral or perhaps public weighmasters, at least, would be his special desire in any rearrangement of stockyard facilities. Loans made by the federal bank of which McClure is a director totaled in 1918, he said, 85 million dollars. Preference is given to cattle paper, much of this bearing maturity dates of 6 months, while the money lent by this bank for commercial purposes is for but 90 days. Much cattle-loan paper also is extended for another 6 months after the first half-year has elapsed.

Public Exhibition Important

A. L. Sponsler, secretary of the Kansas State fair, spoke of the importance of supporting heartily public exhibitions of livestock for the reason that such shows are perhaps the greatest single factor in the improvement of farm animals. The selection of breeding animals, he said, is mostly a process of comparing one with another, and the best opportunities for such comparisons on a large scale are afforded by the public exhibitions of superior individuals.

"Market cattle when the market is good, irrespective of the condition of your pasture," was the advice given by W. F. Benson, the president of a Wichita bank. He stated, too, that cattlemen need to exercise more foresight relative to providing sufficient winter feed for their animals, else get rid of the cattle. "Not a ranchman in Kansas," he said, "can afford to attempt to winter his cattle on only grass and 'cake.' This winter should be a lesson to those who have tried it. What many ranches in Kansas need are more feed wagons and pitchforks, and fewer cow ponies and spurs."

L. A. Fitz, feed analyst at the Kansas State Agricultural college, urged stockmen to state the percentage of protein desired and the weight of sacks in which the feed is to be delivered, when ordering cottonseed or oilmeal. The order then becomes a contract that will hold in law, and in case of shortage in either weight or composition the purchaser may obtain legal recourse. He said that in carload orders of feeds there is often a shortage in the number of bags of feed ordered, and short-weight bags are not unknown. He advises the making of a careful check of every delivery, obtaining weights that may be sworn to before a notary and samples for analysis.

Many Attend the Banquet

About 600 persons attended the association banquet Friday evening. Speakers at this occasion were James R. Plumb of Emporia, Chester L. Leasure of Hutchinson, Dan Smith of Wichita, Mrs. Cora W. Bullard of Tongonoxie, J. A. Edwards of Eureka; J. C. Swift of Kansas City, and H. C. Stuart, ex-governor of Virginia. Saturday was "governors' day." Mr. Stuart,

(Continued on Page 40.)

Go Easy With the Packers, Please

Leading Livestock Men Displayed A Strange Affection for the Big Meat Producers In the Readjustment-Congress at Omaha

By Charles Dillon

FARMERS and other business men representing every really important industrial and commercial activity in the Trans-Mississippi area, assembled in Omaha, last week, as the Readjustment Congress, adopted exactly 120 resolutions. These, as finally boiled down by a clearing committee, expressed the composite opinions of the entire body. Here are the more important ones:

During the period of the war, the national government found it necessary to adopt a policy of regulating concerted action in fields of production and distribution of the materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. These measures were often in conflict with the Federal laws passed in time of peace. The requirements of the period of readjustment demand that certain forms of co-operation, possible during the war, be continued and enlarged; that the contradictions in our statute books be eliminated by proper legislation, and that there be formulated definite standards of general business conduct, capitalizing such experiences of the war as have proved beneficial to the public interest. However willing we may have been to invest the government with extraordinary powers to meet the exigencies of the war, we are opposed to any continuation and extension of them in times of peace.

We oppose any system of licensing any private business and the taking over by the government of the operation of any lines of business or industry built up and carried on by private initiative.

We recommend measures to bring about conversion of the war risk insurance into permanent form in co-operation with companies organized under existing laws or under Federal legislation enacted for that purpose.

In seeking to regulate the business of the country the government should be corrective and helpful, not hostile and destructive. Where wrongs exist or are suspected, the investigations necessary to disclose and correct them should be carried on along broad lines. We deprecate the practice of giving out under government sanction charges against business organizations before they have been sustained by proof.

PRICE READJUSTMENT.

The government of the United States in keeping its contract with the farmers of the country to maintain the price of wheat until June, 1920, should arrange thru its own agencies to take over the marketing of the entire wheat crop, and should seek by means of generous credits extended to the nations whose food supplies have been depreciated by the war for the marketing of the surplus above home requirements.

Whether in doing so the government shall seek to impose upon the domestic and foreign consumers, by means of its control over the distribution of the wheat crop and the needs of foreign credits, the guaranteed price paid to the producers of the wheat crop or shall dispose of the crop at a loss to be charged to the account of the war, must be determined by conditions that will hereafter arise. As nearly as possible the crop should be marketed as to restore the normal basis of supply and demand and permit the prices of all food products to be determined accordingly.

AGRICULTURE.

We recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture call together representatives of organized agricultural bodies to create a National Chamber of Agriculture, which shall serve as a clearing-house for agricultural activities, particularly those relating to production and marketing.

We urge upon Congress the immediate passage of an amendment to the Federal Loan Act increasing the loan limit to \$25,000.

The farm bureau organization should be increased and supported, and we urge the extension of these bureaus wherever possible and their adequate support by Federal appropriation.

We recommend uniform sanitary rules and regulations to govern the shipment of livestock, so as to protect the states into which shipments are made, and at the same time incur the minimum of expense and trouble to the shipper. So far as possible these rules should agree with the rules of shipment laid down by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

We believe that the livestock industry in the West would be stimulated by a system of long-time credits on breeding stock.

In the semi-arid regions of the Trans-Mississippi country millions of acres are occupied and under cultivation where, because of lack of sufficient moisture, crop production is uncertain and averages approximately one-third of what is possible. In these regions sufficient moisture can be obtained by a system of canals controlling the flood and unused waters now going to waste, be stored in the subsoil to supply the deficiency and make a reliable crop producing territory. We urge that this work be undertaken by the Federal government.

FREIGHT RATE DIFFERENTIALS

We call the attention of Congress and the United States Railroad Administration to the fact that the advance in freight rates has changed the margin of differentials formerly applying to the shipment of Western products, with the practical effect of eliminating the established Eastern markets open to the Western producer. We urge that differentials applying to shipments west of the Mississippi River be readjusted so as to protect established markets.

Both as a means of stimulating the resumption of industry and removing the shadow of unemployment from the working people, to serve the broader and more permanent purpose of supplementing the railroad lines, and to develop the inland and

farm commerce of the country, the work of constructing good roads should be carried on promptly by the co-operation of the Federal and state governments and local communities.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation of the railroads. The roads now operated by the government should be returned as soon as possible to former private ownership and management, subject to government regulation and supervision which will prevent the abuses of the past, and assure to the public the greatest good to be derived from economic, efficient and co-operative management, eliminating restrictive legislation that has heretofore hampered much needed improvement.

We recommend that careful consideration be given to the present condition of public utilities which have faced difficult problems arising out of the war. We urge that fair treatment be given these companies so as to enable them to avoid bankruptcy and to render efficient service. We deplore the treatment now generally accorded them by the regulating agencies of the local governments.

We recommend the extension of the Americanization campaign so as to include all portions of the country in which foreign influences prevail.

We recommend that a budget system be inaugurated by the Federal government, and that all disbursement of funds be made under such a system.

LAW AND ORDER.

Never in the life of this nation has it been more essential that law and order be maintained in our communities. We, therefore, denounce the efforts of agitators, I. W. W., and Bolsheviki to stir up differences between groups of our people, and we urge all national and state authorities to take every lawful means to suppress such agitation, and so far as possible to rid the country of that class of persons. We earnestly commend Mayor Ole Hansen, of Seattle, and the loyal leaders of labor for their strong stand in behalf of law and order and honest Americanism.

In addition to the foregoing resolutions the congress approved the proposed League of Nations, and urged business and public men to use their influence in having the Paris plan adopted in Congress. Public work of every kind where needed should be encouraged; the committee declared, in bringing about the re-employing of discharged soldiers and sailors. The resolution on this subject says:

We also urge the enactment of Federal legislation for the reclamation of the arid and waste lands in the public domain and the enactment of state laws, whereby the returning soldiers may have employment in the preparation of such lands for settlement, and provided with assistance to make permanent homes when the reconstruction period is passed.

Resolutions Adopted Unanimously

The Congress recognized the vital importance of inland waterways as an integral part of transportation, which in the past has not served either the traveling public or the movement of freight. Congress was urged to enact legislation and make appropriations to improve and extend these highways of commerce so as to afford in many sections of the country the most economic route from interior points to the seaboard. The congress also urged the immediate development of the Mississippi River and its tributaries as constituting the chief inland waterway system of the country. It was hoped that overseas commerce would, to as great an extent as possible, be carried in vessels of American registry. All vessels commandeered by the government should be returned to owners as soon as their service can be dispensed with. The consistent objection to Federal ownership was shown in this resolution:

We recommend that the vessels built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board should, under suitable conditions, be turned over to private operation. We hold it is essential that the government absorb as a part of the cost of the war the additional cost of construction caused by war conditions, and by the necessity of the immediate creation of a great merchant fleet in war times. We believe that Congress should address itself immediately to the problem of finding some method by which our ship owners can operate vessels flying the American flag in competition with those of other countries, without lowering the standard of living enjoyed by American seamen.

The resolutions described were adopted without discussion and without an opposing vote, although there was dissatisfaction among farmers over the rejection of some resolutions offered by them. Among those rejected by the committee was a request for Federal investigation of crop production costs.

Delegates were present from 22 states, Massachusetts and California being the two extremes represented at

the congress.

The influence of the wily packer was strongly in evidence in the livestock meetings, precisely where one might expect to hear that class of trusts sincerely and earnestly damned. In one of the principal gatherings a very well known livestock producer declared that the evidence gathered by the Federal government against the packers in its investigation amounted to nothing, and then urged that the government be warned to go "slow and easy" in its handling of this element. In short the speaker didn't want the government to be cross with the packers. And the meeting seemed to agree with him, too. Meanwhile the farmers present seemed somewhat dazed. It was a relief, therefore, when Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture, took a fall out of the whole outfit.

People Ought to Control Markets

"Livestock growers do not believe there is an adequately free market," said Secretary Houston. "They are suspicious of the control of livestock marketing centers. The packers are admitting in big advertisements that things are all right at the markets. They may be, but if they are, I don't think the packers should object to an investigation and let an impartial committee decide whether they are all right. I do not believe a few men should say what the conditions should be at the big marketing centers. I do not believe a few men have the vision to deal with the problems which affect all the people. I do not believe that a few men have more wisdom than all the people. I am in favor of Federal intervention to restore confidence in livestock marketing."

Secretary Houston said he did not see how any thoughtful person could doubt the intention of the Federal government in carrying out its promise relative to the price of this year's wheat crop. He advised farmers to return to their normal program of production rather than to try to hold it to the maximum, as during the war. He discouraged the planting of a large acreage of spring wheat at the expense of feedstuff production.

"Just after the war began," Secretary Houston said, "when I went to my office every morning, I would see stacks of telegrams saying, 'You say we need to produce more food for ourselves and the world. How are we going to do it? We cannot. The boys have gone. Prices have risen.'"

Fix Fair Prices

"And do you know what happened? The last year of the war, the farmers of this nation planted in leading cereals 40 million acres more than in peace times. (Applause.) In the four and one-half years of the European war, from 1914 to 1919, the farmers of the nation increased every leading class of livestock, a more difficult problem of restoration; but of further constructive action. We must resume operations. There is hesitation in business. The business man is hesitating until prices drop so he can make his purchases and proceed with his operations. If he keeps that up very long, of course prices will rise; because things will get scarce and you will have to pay more for the smaller amount; so he will jump out of the frying pan into the fire. It seems to me the suggestions made recently by a conference in Washington are practical; that in the long run it would be simpler and less expensive for industry to discount the situation in advance; to place prices at the lowest possible point consistent, so that we may return as nearly to normal as possible.

This is not new. We had the same situation after Civil War. Many of you recall it. We were in many respects in a much worse situation then. A great part of the country had only 50 per cent of the economic strength

in 1865 that it had in 1860—I refer to the South—and the rest of the nation was not on anything like a satisfactory basis. You will remember when the Civil War broke out, as in every other considerable disturbance, the finances of the nation immediately went to pieces. We promptly suspended specie payments, and we had a suspension within a suspension in 1873. In 1876 Congress determined by law that we should resume and get on a gold basis, and we did resume in 1879—14 years after the war closed. Why? Not because Congress said so, but because this great Trans-Mississippi valley had been opened up and began to pour out a flood of farm products which were sent abroad, and brought us a great surplus of imports of gold. Therefore the edict of Congress could be carried out. I cite that to remind you that as difficult as the present situation is, it is not so difficult as that which confronted this nation when we had much less adequate financial strength and arrangements, and when the nation as a whole was much less sound and strong from every point of view.

"It is not unnatural that in this period of transition when the boys are coming back from France at the rate of 100,000 or 200,000 a month and when many of the specialized industrial plants are being slowed down incident to the turning out of munitions, that there should be some idle labor. I do not think the nation can afford, especially now, to have any man who can work and will work go without employment. I have been told there is a deficit of labor still in some sections; that there is a surplus in some sections. I have seen it estimated as high as 300,000 men. We have a population of more than 105 millions. If the Federal government and the state governments and the people in the rural districts will settle their minds to the solving of that task as they did to the problem of putting the kaiser out of business, it won't give us a particle of trouble.

Square Deal for Tenants

"There is another need of agriculture for which we have to work out a better solution. I refer to tenancy. Now of course in very important respects tenancy is a step towards ownership in very many instances. There are many owning farmers who became owners thru tenancy. The increase of tenancy has not been at the increase of ownership. There are more who own farms today than ever in the history of the nation, and the largest percentage of the acreage of the nation which is under cultivation—something like 65 per cent—is cultivated by farmers who own the land. But the number of tenants has increased accordingly. I do not believe that is a satisfactory situation for this nation, especially where tenants have no interest in the lands, and where they work for a while and move on. You cannot have good community life under such circumstances, good schools, or good roads. The first thing, it seems to me, that ought to be done, is to give the tenant such a lease as will give him the benefit of anything he himself contributes to the property of a permanent nature. Then I should like to see such further financial improvement made as will make it possible more quickly for the tenant to secure purchase."

Progress with Blackleg Vaccine

As a result of continued demand for vaccine for immunizing cattle against blackleg the Bureau of Animal Industry is enlarging its facilities for making this important preparation so as to meet all demands promptly. During the last year more than 4 million doses of blackleg vaccine were distributed free to stock owners of the United States. The bureau is prepared to assist stockmen in preventing blackleg in their herds, both thru printed information and thru vaccine for properly immunizing cattle.



Some March Garden Hints

Grow Vegetables, Small Fruits, and Sweet Corn

BY O. F. WHITNEY
Secretary State Horticultural Society

THE GARDENER who has fall plowed ground to work in this month is fortunate for he can commence a week before his less fortunate brother can. March is the month of garden enthusiasm in which we plan and plant much and let us hope that it is wisely and well done. The seed of the hardy plants may be planted this month. These include spinach, lettuce, radish, peas, onion seed, onion sets, both top and bottom, carrot, parsnip and beets. There may be losses from freezing by planting this early, but the gains will be enough to repay for taking the chances.

The human system requires this fresh succulent food for the same reason that the cattle require the first green grass in the spring. Rhubarb the very common and much neglected fruit is worthy of a place in every garden. A dozen strong eyes planted in richly fertilized soil will furnish an excellent fruit, one that comes very early and lasts for a long time.

Do not gather the stalks the first year, after which it will furnish plenty of fruit for almost an indefinite time. Being a great yielder it must be a good feeder, therefore, it requires rich, well fertilized ground, for best results. This is one of our permanent garden crops.

Asparagus is another crop which is even more permanent and requires three years to bring it to where you can get returns, but when once well established a good bed will furnish a highly prized food for twenty years or more. The labor to produce this crop is small compared to the results obtained. The bed must have plenty of fertilizer and when once established an asparagus bed is a blessing to any family, furnishing as it does a seasonable, nourishing and very palatable food.

Moan, or no moan, plant early potatoes before the first of April. There are plenty of reasons for this early planting. These two are sufficient, you get a greater yield, and a better quality. This crop should be dug as soon as it is matured and the potatoes stored in a cool, dark place and the ground replanted to some useful crop. Make your plans to start an asparagus bed this year and you never will regret having done so.

Try the Raspberry

The Raspberry is one of the fruit blessings that we may enjoy at a very small outlay of labor and land. It will grow on nearly any good soil and of course does best where all conditions are just right. It is a real ladylike berry and insists on certain conditions that must be met if we are to receive a generous reward in the shape of a bountiful harvest of this very excellent fruit. The delicate plants must be set early and put into the ground at just the right depth, not too deep, and not too shallow. When the new shoots are from 24 to 30 inches high pinch the top off, this will prevent those great long-sprangling vines which are a detriment to the plant and a general all around nuisance, preventing cultivation at a time when it is so badly needed. We will admit that corn may be planted too thick and fruit trees, vines and bushes are often allowed to produce too many fruit stalks.

Raspberries planted 30 inches apart in rows, which are from 5 to 7 feet apart, and with from four to six fruit stalks to the hill will give good re-

sults and the fruit will be large and juicy and not dry and seedy.

Black caps are to be preferred, Cumberland, Black Pearl and Kansas are standards. The purple ones are good for quality, but I have been unable to get two crops in succession from any of them, but they are worth trying. With the same treatment that is given to the black caps, the results may be some very delicious fruit the acid of which is not equalled by any fruit which is grown in this fruit growing territory.

Corn for the Garden

Corn! Mostly corn is my message for March. Corn as one of the very important articles of food is worthy of a more important place in the farm garden than has been accorded it.

Table corn, or roasting ears will provide a nutritious and palatable food; an efficient and economical food. It is prepared and cooked with the least possible labor. It comes early and will stay with us continuously until after frost in the fall. This will give us a season of 100 days if we will exercise some thought and expend some labor at regular and stated intervals. Summed up it is only to plant very early varieties, medium early and later varieties and again planting the earlier varieties for the very last gatherings. Perhaps a lack of knowledge of varieties is one of the causes which prevents a succession of table corn.

The variety which may be planted first is not a sweet corn, but its earliness will make it acceptable. This variety is the Early Adams, and there are two kinds of this early variety, Extra Early and Early. This is a hard white dwarf variety, and both kinds may be planted at the same time, about April 1, with a second planting the second week in April, at which time the very early sweet corns may be planted, and a week later another planting of the early sweet corn. About the first of May plant the standard varieties of sweet corn and continue planting this until about the first of July. After July 1 begin to plant some of the earlier varieties of sweet corn as a catch crop on ground from which early crops have been removed. Early Adams may be planted as late as July 25, and have a chance of producing some late roasting ears.

The first planted Early Adams should provide corn for the table about June 20, depending on the weather. If the later plantings have been properly spaced there will be corn well along into October. Fairly good table corn may be had for some time after it has been placed in shocks to escape the early frosts.

When planting the mid-season standard varieties, plant a sufficient amount for canning. With improved methods in canning, we may have canned sweet corn for home use which will be more satisfying than buying the factory product and obtained at less cost. Sweet corn planted, gathered, canned and consumed on the farm is a combination of a necessity and a luxury, an efficient and economical act and pays no transportation or industrial tax. Plant, gather and enjoy this great boon, this wholly American dish of American origin.

The following are some of the many varieties tabulated as to the time when they may be ready for use. Earliness



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THE BARTELDES SEED COMPANY
706 Barteldes Building at Lawrence, Kansas. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, or Denver, Colorado.

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When unclipped horses get overheated on warm spring days their long, sweaty coats of hair clog the pores and prevent them from throwing off perspiration. This often causes colds, pneumonia, asthma and similar troubles. They dry off quickly. Keep well and do better work when clipped with a Steward No. 1 Machine—\$9.75. Send \$2—pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

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Sonderregger's Jolee Radish produces an excellent crop when others fail. Very early, fine flavor and keeps crisp for a long time.

Oregon Champion Gooseberry—Fine for table or pies. You will like it.

All kinds of vegetables, flower and field seeds; also Trees, Shrubs, etc. Delicious Apple, 14c, 2 to 3 feet. Get our prices before you buy. Catalog free.

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63 Court Street (10) BEATRICE, NEBR.

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and we will send: One regular packet John Baer Tomato, 10c packet Tenderheart Lettuce, 10c packet Honey Dew Muskmelon, 10c packet Perfection Radish, Giant Sweet Peas, Asters, Verbena, and other flower seeds all worth 75c and coupon good for 10c on large or small orders, together with our big richly illustrated Seed and Plant book.

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Barteldes Feterita is specially grown for western planters. Well acclimated. Pure, cleaned and re-cleaned. We make a specialty of Feterita, Dwarf Milo Maize, Dwarf Kaffir and all varieties of Cane seeds and Broom Corn. **FREE CATALOG.** Big new book. Send for it at once, also special pink price list giving lowest prices on field seeds in quantities.

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REID'S YELLOW DENT—BOONE COUNTY WHITE.

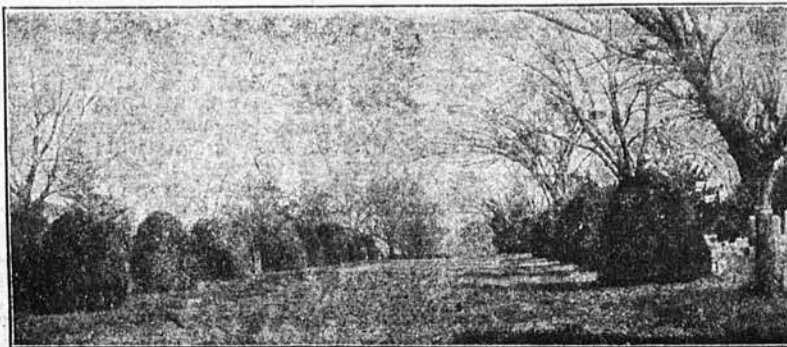
Every ear butted and tipped, shelled and graded, ready for the planter. Germination almost perfect. \$4.00 per bushel; five bushel and over, \$3.75; ten bushel, \$3.50. Your money back if not satisfied. Order now direct from the advertisement.

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Seeds of Quality

Our seeds are selected to suit your section—are acclimated to your territory. Pure bred—tested—high germinating—the kind that produce profitable gardens. Send today for our big free Catalog and Garden Guide. Everything for the garden, yard or field. A postcard brings you a copy.

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Here is a Beautiful View of an Avenue Planted in Evergreens and It Shows How Well They are Adapted to Ornamental Effects.

depends on many conditions as well as on varieties, such as warm soil, fertility and cultivation. As already stated, the earliest of all table corns is the Extra Early Adams, and next the Early Adams, and these may head all successive plantings. Next plant one or two kinds of the earliest of sweet corns, such as Honey Boy, Golden Bantam, Kendall's Giant, Cory, Early Champion, or Early Minnesota, and follow these with medium early kinds, such as some of the Mexicans, Early Evergreen, Champion, or Crosby's Early, and then we are ready for the main crop, Stowells Evergreen, Country Gentleman, or Late Mammoth Sugar.

Do not plant late varieties after July 1, the chances after this date are in favor of some of the earlier varieties, which may be planted after certain earlier crops have been harvested. It is well to plant early and extra early corns that may produce just ahead of the frosts. Very early corns are mostly dwarf and should be planted closer in the rows than the late varieties, but do not plant the main crop of sweet corn too thick for you are after the big luscious ear from which you can easily get a good bite of the best food that comes from the garden.

Mark and save some of the earliest ears of each successful variety for seed. You can produce better seed than you can buy, because it will be acclimated.

Trimming Evergreens

"When," asks D. R. Landis of Hamlin, Kan., "is the proper time to plant and trim evergreens?"

In this state the most successful results are obtained from early spring planting. The exact time of planting varies from year to year with seasonal conditions. Usually the most favorable weather conditions prevail between March 25 and April 20. However, if the later part of March and the fore part of April is cold and dry as has been the case the past two years it is a good plan to defer planting until the weather warms up and the spring rains begin. Trees of all kinds survive transplanting much better if planted when the weather conditions favor rapid development. Winter planting is not safe except for trees that have large balls of earth adhering to their roots. If the planting is done before freezing weather is over, the newly set trees will suffer seriously. Freezing dries the foliage and the roots are not active enough to supply the needed moisture when the temperature is low.

Late planting is equally as undesirable. The extreme heat of the season develops the buds and brings out the leaves faster than the roots can supply moisture to support the growth and the trees die of starvation. This statement is contrary to the commonly accepted idea that May or June is the proper time to plant evergreen trees. The fact that they can be transplanted in May or June, during favorable weather conditions is merely further proof of their hardiness, rather than evidence that it is the proper time to plant them. For a full discussion of the time and method of transplanting trees, address the Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan, and ask for Circular No. 55 to be sent to you.

Evergreen trees may be trimmed at any time that it is convenient to do the work, if the term is applied strictly to cutting off broken, dead or undesirable branches. When live branches are cut off the resin that exudes from the fresh surface seals the wound against the entrance of moisture or fungous spores. Clipping or shearing such evergreens as the red cedar or the Chinese Arbor Vitae to develop form and density should be attended to about twice a year. The first time, in April just before the season's growth begins and again in July or August. By repeated clippings any desired form may be developed if a definite pattern is followed. Clipping also develops density, which is always desirable in ornamental trees. This treatment is also used to prevent ornamental trees from outgrowing the size that is desired. The accompanying illustration shows clipped cedars growing along Evergreen Avenue in Sunset Cemetery. These trees are fully 25 years old, and they are only about 8 feet in height. If these trees never had been clipped they probably would be 25 to 30 feet

in height with wide spreading shaggy limbs and the clean, well kept, formal effect would not have been obtained.

Orchard Cultivation

Under present conditions, apple and peach orchards in Kansas have given best results with some form of cultivation. Cultivation is given to preserve the moisture supply. If the Kansas orchard owner is willing to maintain a heavy mulch of straw, strawy manure, or mowed grass and weeds, the moisture can be retained in practically the same quantities as by cultivation. A few orchard locations may be so steep that the soil will wash badly with clean cultivation. Some growers get good results under these conditions by cultivating one middle and leaving the next in sod, alternating in this way throughout the entire orchard.

The largest amount of moisture is needed in the orchard during April, May and June. At this time, the leaf growth is at its maximum, the crop of fruit developing rapidly and the embryo buds are forming for the next year's crop. Sometimes the moisture supply is plentiful April 15. For this reason, the first cultivation may often be deferred until after the calyx spraying is finished.

For the first cultivation use a disk harrow wherever the ground is free of rocks. Otherwise, use a double shovel cultivator, plowing both ways. For the second and later cultivation, use a spring tooth harrow, or any other implement that will give thoro shallow cultivation. This shallow cultivation should be continued every two weeks or after every heavy rain until July 1. Later cultivation may be necessary if the supply of moisture is limited at that time. It is not advisable, however, to cultivate an orchard later than August 15. A turning plow usually cuts too deep and does more harm than good by cutting the feeder roots most needed in maintaining the life of the tree. A. P. Boles.

Plant Trees and Shrubs

The planting of an orchard, vegetable garden, shade trees, shrubbery and flowers about the home is a matter that should at this season, engage the attention of every one who owns or even rents a home. There is probably no one feature of agriculture that does more towards giving our ranch homes, in particular, an air of permanency and prosperity than a house set amid such surroundings. An effect is produced that is at once satisfying and attractive to both the owner and his neighbor. A pride is created that finds expression in the entire management of the farm and that transforms the more or less tedious duties of farm life into pleasurable and more profitable activities.

Let us have an orchard composed of all the fruits that do well in our particular locality with varieties ripening in succession; a vegetable garden that supplies fresh vegetables for the table every day in the year; a lawn of green grass with properly mingled plantings of shade trees, shrubbery and flowers. It may be necessary to cut down our alfalfa land a few rods or slightly lessen our pasture acreage but the reward more than warrants the apparent sacrifice. Order plants and seeds now. F. J. Crider.

Gardens Will be Profitable

The home garden is likely to prove a profitable investment of effort this year as it has for the past several seasons, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture. The experience of the past few years has proved that persons who have sufficient land and spare time and who do their home gardening work intelligently and efficiently find it profitable. The relatively high prices of practically all foodstuffs tend to increase the saving effected, but the home garden should be planned with a view to meeting the family needs rather than of producing crops for sale on the market.

Poor Company

The Belgians ought to do the right thing by King Albert and elect him President of Belgium. He deserves to be taken out of the king class.—Albany Argus.



Forty Years of Seed Business

It is my firm belief that if a fellow starts with a good idea and keeps everlastingly and honestly hammering away at it for 40 years, he's going to get somewhere with it. If he doesn't, there's something wrong with either the man or the idea.

It's been just about 40 years now since I first started selling seeds. A small start to be sure, just an 8-year-old country boy, with a basketful of home-grown garden seeds in home-made envelopes. And the total sales out of that first attempt only 50c. But I kept at it year after year, and out of that modest start, has grown the biggest and best seed business in the west, with over a million dollar yearly sales, half a dozen big buildings, and hundreds of acres of seed gardens.

And all of it right here in a country town in Southwest Iowa, and all the result of sticking to the one idea of good seeds, good service, and "your money's worth or your money back." In other words, the "Golden Rule in Business." Our business succeeds because

We Help Our Customers to Succeed

And when they find that we really deliver the goods, they pass the good news along. Most of our growth has come from customer-to-customer boosting. Our records show that we get ten times more new customers from personal recommendations of friends than we do from advertising. We are all like one big family, interested in helping each other.

Now I want you to be one of this big family with us. Nearly every one in this part of the country is planting Field's Seed and reading Field's Seed Sense and catalog already, but we might just as well make it unanimous. If you are already one of the bunch, send in the name of a friend. You'll be doing us both a favor.

And if I can help you with any advice or information on anything in the garden or farm, or seed line, speak up and tell me your troubles. Advice, such as it is, is free, also samples of anything you are interested in. Address me personally.

HENRY FIELD, President.

Henry Field Seed Company

Shenandoah, Iowa

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HENRY FIELD, Pres. HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

To HENRY FIELD, Pres. HENRY FIELD SEED CO. Shenandoah, Iowa. (60)

Send your catalog and copy of Seed Sense, free

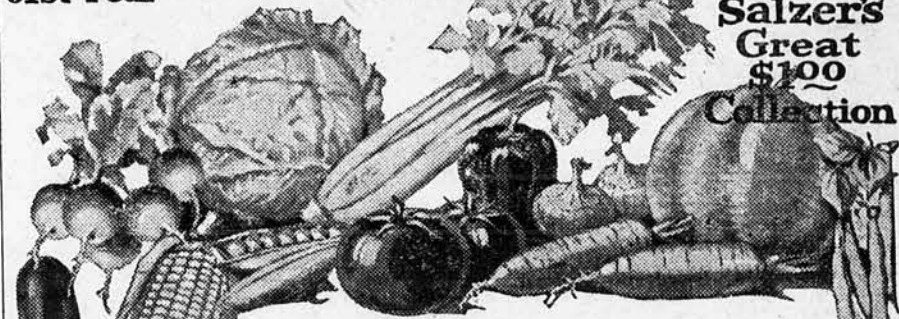
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Combined with our many artificial and natural tests, we know that Salzer's Seeds contain the real strong, robust seed life necessary for the Best Results.

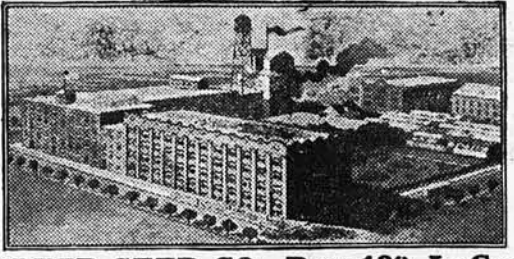
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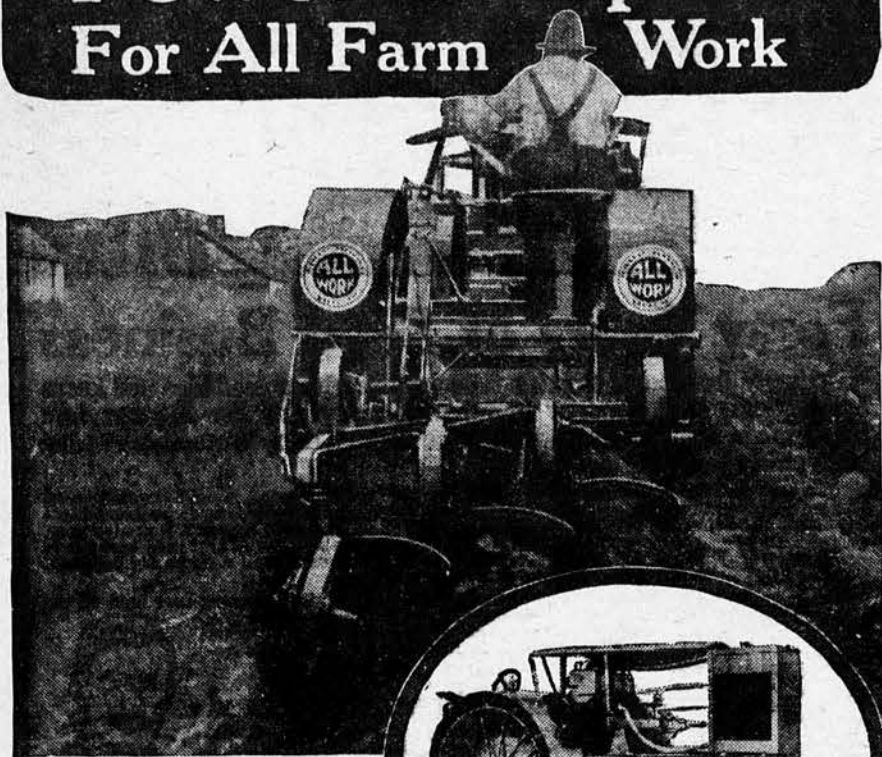
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JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Box 139, LaCrosse, Wis.

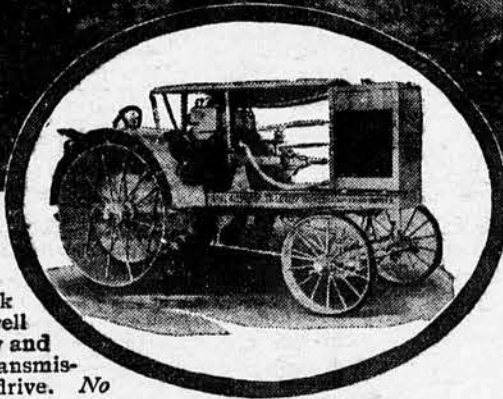
EVERGREENS HILL'S 38 Hardy, Tested Varieties. Fine for windbreaks, hedges and lawn planting. All hearty, vigorous and well rooted. We ship everywhere. Write for free Evergreen book, illustrated in colors. D. HILL NURSERY CO., Box 5 223 Dundee, Ill.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses. Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Power To Spare For All Farm Work



THIS light tractor is endowed with surplus power for pulling three plows through any soil. Its extra big 4-cylinder motor (5-inch bore and 6-inch stroke) can "walk away" with any 3-plow job—as well as furnish power to spare for any and every kind of belt work. The Transmission System is direct spur gear drive. No bevel gears. This positively assures



10 to 15 Per Cent More Power at the Drawbar
The Allwork is absolutely guaranteed to burn kerosene successfully. It's the all-the-year-'round tractor—economical and efficient Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Send for Free 1919 Catalog.

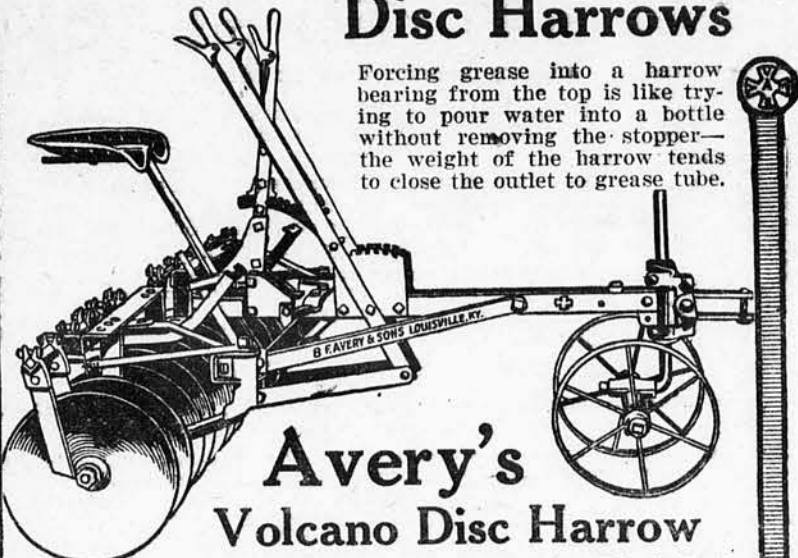
Electric Wheel Company, Box 30A, Quincy, Ill.

Allwork

Kerosene Tractor

"Backed by 12 Years of Tractor Experience"

An Important Point About Disc Harrows



Forcing grease into a harrow bearing from the top is like trying to pour water into a bottle without removing the stopper—the weight of the harrow tends to close the outlet to grease tube.

Avery's Volcano Disc Harrow

is made so grease enters bearings from the bottom. A third lever enables you to tilt gangs so all discs enter to the same depth when working along ridges or dead furrows. Tongue is flexibly connected to frame—no neck weight when used without tongue truck.

The Avery dealer will show you other features you will like.

We manufacture complete lines Tillage, Harvesting and Hay Machinery.

B. F. AVERY & SONS

Founded 1825

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Incorporated 1877

Cost of Producing Wheat

Price of Labor and Seed Increases Expenses

BY JOHN MEGAFFIN
A Practical Kansas Farmer

WHAT does it cost to raise wheat? Altho we have raised winter wheat for 25 years as our principal crop we will frankly acknowledge that we do not know what it costs to raise a bushel of wheat. The cost is such a variable quantity that even the United States Department of Agriculture admits that it does not know what the average cost is. If a correct account of all items that enter into the cost of raising a single crop was kept it would be easy to arrive at the cost of one crop; but if this had been done for the last 10 years, it would be of little use at the present time, for the reason that almost every item of cost has changed.

The price of land has doubled. Labor which is the largest item has more than doubled, twine has more than doubled, machinery has almost doubled, and the same can be said of threshing, and almost every other item that enters into the cost of producing a bushel of wheat. These costs also vary in different sections of the country, and on different farms in the same part of the country on account of different soils, and different farming methods. Failures or light crops will occasionally occur, and it will be seen that these must be taken into consideration in arriving at the cost of production. If good crops did not pay their own cost of production, and also for the failures or partial failures, the farmer would be a loser and soon would give the business up.

Law of Supply and Demand

It is not sufficient that the best farmer under the best conditions of soil and climate, and with the most approved methods should be able to make a profit; it is necessary that the average farmer, under average conditions of soil and climate, with the methods commonly practiced, should at least make expenses or he will quit the game and go at something more profitable, and these kinds of farmers are greatly in the majority, and the world must depend on them for its bread. Where the law of supply and demand is allowed to regulate the price without interference by the government, there will sometimes be an over supply and prices will go down, sometimes below the cost of production and farmers will sow less wheat. If there is a short crop prices will go up which will to some extent compensate the farmer for a poor crop and cause him to increase his acreage. I believe, the law of supply and demand is the best remedy, for under supply, or over supply, that has yet been tried by men. We believe that wheat will cost more in the next 10-year period, than it has cost in the past 10 years. This will be the result because labor will cost more. We have a class of people altogether too numerous, affected with socialism, Bolshevism, and other things, who think that a high price can be established for labor, by the government, by the labor unions, or some other force, and a low price be fixed for wheat, or other farm products in the same way.

It seems to us that it should be perfectly plain to any one that this is impossible. It seems perfectly plain to us, and it should be perfectly plain to every one, that we cannot have high freight rates, high priced farm

machinery, and high priced labor, and low priced wheat at the same time. The first harvest in which we took part in Kansas was in 1893, at a daily wage of \$1.50 and board, while last harvest we paid \$5 a day with board. I will say that a day's work in the harvest fields consists of about 10 hours in the field, with, perhaps, two hours more, harnessing, unharnessing and feeding teams and caring for machinery. When these facts are considered it will be seen that harvest wages are not very high, when compared with wages paid by other lines of business; and yet, if this price was paid for all the work done in raising a crop of wheat it would have to be a very good crop indeed, if it paid expenses even at the present price, which is considered high by most consumers.

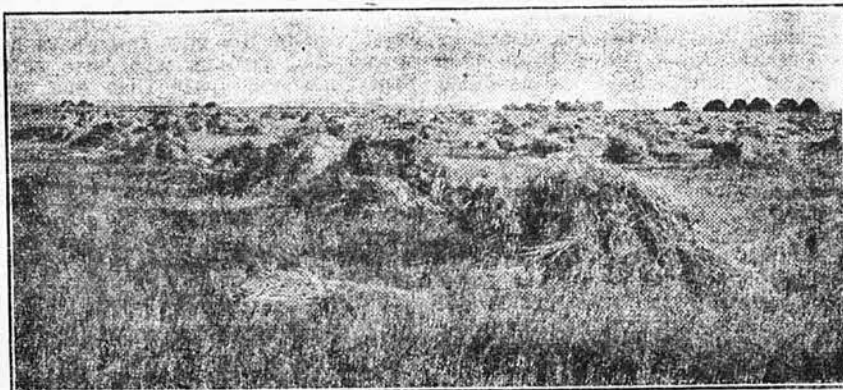
Wheat Prices Must Not Change

There seems to be a well defined belief among the consumers generally, that the price of wheat as well as other farm products, should, now that the war is over, come down to a level as low as the prices that prevailed before the war began. We believe that a careful consideration of the increase in costs will convince any one that such a price would put the wheat farmer out of business, and would be a misfortune to the consumer as well as the producer. It should be plain to any thinking person that wheat and other farm products can only come down in price, as labor, and other things that go to make up the cost of production come down. If the price of labor can arbitrarily be fixed by the labor unions, or the government as in case of the railroads, and the price of wheat, on account of cheap labor in other countries, and world competition, should come down to a price of less than 70 cents a bushel on the farm as it was in 1914 the result would be calamitous. We do not remember ever receiving more than \$1.50 for wheat before the war, and we do not remember ever receiving less than 60 cents for good wheat. At this price it was produced at a loss. It is our belief that the price should have been at least \$1 to have been profitable. Is the price fixed by the government for the 1919 crop too high? Perhaps so, but if so it is no fault of the farmer, as he can easily prove that he was not present when the price was fixed. It was done without his consent, and without any intention of benefiting him specially.

Kansans in the War

A table showing the number of men supplied to the army by each state during the war was made public recently at the War Department. New York led with 367,864, and Nevada stood last, with 5,105 in the total of 3,757,624 men obtained by draft, voluntary enlistment, or thru the national guard. The men actually supplied ran very closely, the table shows, to the obligation of the states making their quotas, proportionate to their population.

The figures compiled show the following numbers for the following states: Missouri, 128,544; Iowa, 98,781; Oklahoma, 80,169; Kansas, 63,428; Arkansas, 61,027; Nebraska, 47,805.



The Labor Shortage Will be Especially Serious if the Wheat Crop of Kansas for 1919 is Large or Even if the Average Yield is Made.

Letters from Farm Folks

Our Farmer Friends Discuss Rural Schools, Farm Names, Crops, And Other Important Subjects

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are requested to make free use of its columns to express their views on any subject that they consider of interest to the public. Letters dealing with state and national politics, economics, good roads, rural schools, profiteering, dairying, feeding livestock, cropping, poultry farming, and other related subjects will be very acceptable. Pictures of farm homes, livestock, good roads, rural schools and other objects of interest also are desired, and we will pay for all those that we accept and use. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Just For Fun

I would suggest to Gomer Davies that he fix the seat of his milking stool on a screw, so a few whirrs would put him in proper position for business. Another improvement would be to put wheels (casters) on the stool and strap it to the cow. Then no matter where the cow would be, he would be right with her and would not have to get up and carry his stool about after her.

Winchester, Kan. R. C. Young.

Produced 56 Gallons of Sirup

My most profitable crop in 1918, according to the amount of ground utilized, was cane. Early in May, 1 1/2 acres of ground was plowed, harrowed and drilled with a corn planter, using kafir plates. Five pounds of Arkansas Red cane seed was used. In the fall, I stripped, headed, cut and hauled it to the mill. The result was 56 gallons of sorghum and 26 bushels of seed (machine measure). I am holding the seed at 6 and 7 cents a pound. There has been no demand to speak of, for cane seed, but there will be about seeding time.

Oswego, Kan. C. E. Cameron.

A Democrat Praises Capper

I have been in the West a number of years, and have followed and approved your official career. Notwithstanding the fact that I was reared by a Democratic father, I want to congratulate you on your election as United States Senator.

I have just received the Mail and Breeze and note what you say in regard to the government paying for the coming wheat crop. The American farmer is at last awake to his rights and his might, and now that the whole world is short of food, he is in no humor to be trifled with. The day for plucking the farmer is past.

Independence, Mo. G. Sam Craig.

Protect the Rural Schools

I see in issue of February 1, you request ideas or news of public schools. Let us not abolish our rural schools. They are the schools that do more to make good men and good women than anything else.

I see Senate Bill Number 61, by J. H. Ferrell, would disorganize public school districts that fail to operate schools for three successive years.

I would suggest that he withdraw this bill and introduce one to compel all children to attend public schools until they complete the eighth grade, and also one to require all teachers of public schools to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of the state of Kansas.

I know several school districts that are about ready for disorganization by the "Ferrells" and not for lack of scholars either.

Winchester, Kan. R. C. Young.

Advertise Seed for Sale

Just now there seems to be a scarcity of seeds of all farm crops. But, when we recall our experience in other years we think that there may be plenty of good seed in the hands of careful farmers who have stored their seed and said nothing.

We have known men to send away and buy seed which proved very unprofitable because it was not acclimated. Had they known that a neighbor

had a supply, this loss could have been avoided.

It seems to us that it would be patriotic for every man who has good seed of any kind to advertise it in the local papers, in the meetings of farmers' organizations, with the county agents, and every way which will let the neighbors know. And, we think that such patriotism will pay.

J. E. Payne. Parsons, Kan.

Cane Crop Was Profitable

I had several crops last year, and all but one, my cane crop, failed to show any profit. I planted 5 acres of cane, and cultivated it three times, the same as you would corn. I hauled 15 loads of it to a sorghum mill and it made 160 gallons of good sorghum, 80 gallons for my part, and 80 gallons to the man who made it. I saved the seed from the cane that was hauled to the mill, and fed our chickens on it until 2 weeks ago. I had the balance threshed, which made 40 bushels of seed. I had lots of feed from this patch that I did not have time to get ready for the mill, and cut up and fed to my stock.

The cane was Wisconsin Amber and Orange. I had 2 1/2 acres of each, but I like the Wisconsin Amber the best. It is the earliest and also turned out the most sirup. From the 5 acres of cane, I had five loads of feed, 40 bushels of seed besides what was fed to the chickens, which was about 30 bushels, and 80 gallons of sirup.

This cane was the only crop I had last year that paid at all, and it was certainly good.

A. A. Nance. Chautauqua Co., Kan.

Likes Farmers Mail and Breeze

I have tried for over a year to get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze and find it impossible. I consider the advertisements alone worth the price of the paper. This may seem like a queer statement, but if a farmer can take a paper that is filled with advertisements of good reliable people, advertising goods that every farmer needs and must have, it is worth a great deal to him. I have bought and sold thru the advertising department of the Mail and Breeze, and every transaction has been perfectly satisfactory.

The paper has two other departments, each worth the price of the paper. One is the Passing Comment Department by T. A. McNeal. The other department is written by our future president, Arthur Capper, a man who is "above board" in all his dealings. Senator Capper is one of the few really big men politically who is not afraid to express his opinion, and tell where he stands on all leading questions that are before the United States at the present time.

So many of the politicians now, will not commit themselves, but sit on the fence ready to fall on the side that public sentiment is on. No one can really admire a man of that kind.

Alton, Kan. Niles C. Endsley.

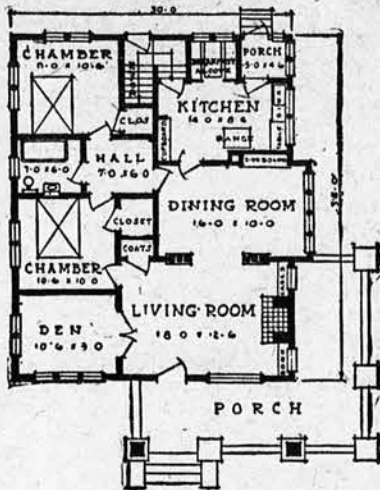
A Name for the Farm

I see in the last edition of your paper an article on naming the farm which just exactly expressed my ideas. Why not name a farm just as well as a child, and make it seem more individualized. For example, no one would think of letting a child grow up being known only as "Bill Smith's oldest son" yet "Bill Smith's homestead" is very, very common.

Land in our community has advanced in value until any farm now is worthy of a name. My farm, known by everybody as "Ash Grove Farm," got its name from the fine ash grove extending north of the house, barn and lots, making a fine wind break as well as beautifying the farm.

I bought my first 80 acres of the land 20 years ago for \$17 an acre and in eight years added another 120 acres to it for \$50 an acre. In the last ten years land all around here has been selling from \$100 to \$120 an acre. So you can see Jewell County is surging to the front, not because capital is brought in to build up the county but it

(Continued on Page 39.)



Turns Dreams into Realities

You dream of things of comfort, convenience and beauty for your home. Curtis Woodwork will make the dream come true.

"Better Built Homes" shows pictures of dream homes that have actually been built and made livable and lovable by Curtis Woodwork.

Make your choice on the coupon and send it to us. It is the first step towards a "better built home."



We use the term "better built home" with a full understanding of our responsibility in the matter. We try sincerely to make our woodwork worthy such homes.

Curtis cabinet work, for example, is made by experienced, skilled cabinet makers and improved machinery. Because each piece is sanded by machine, it is uniformly sanded. Because each corner is joined by our own special lock-mitre joint, there are no edges of boards to show, and no nails. The corners of a column or cabinet look better than they would were they finished from one single solid block, because all sides show flat grain, permitting a finish, uniform in appearance and color.

Is it strange that we stamp every piece of our woodwork with this mark—CURTIS—and then ask you to look for it at your lumber dealer's?

The Curtis Companies Service Bureau
1939-2039 South Second St. Clinton, Iowa

Manufacturing and Distributing Plants at
Clinton, Iowa Lincoln, Neb. Minneapolis
Oklahoma City Sioux City, Iowa Dayton, Ohio
Wausau, Wis. Topeka, Kan. Chicago Detroit
Eastern Offices at Pittsburgh and Washington

The makers of Curtis Woodwork guarantee complete satisfaction to its users. "We're not satisfied unless you are"

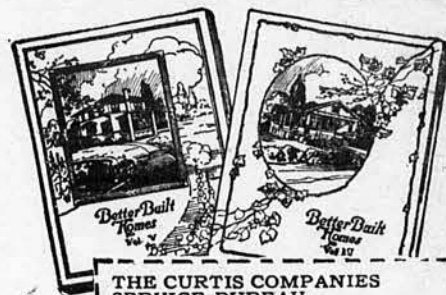
1866 CURTIS WOODWORK

"The Permanent Furniture for Your Home"



Your Choice Free

These plan books show plainly marked floor plans with both exterior and interior views of homes. Let one be a help to you.



THE CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

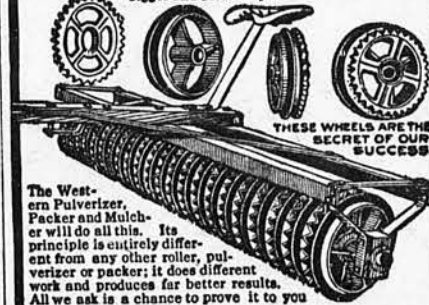
1939-2039 S. Second St., Clinton, Iowa. Without obligation of any kind to me, please send Free "Better Built Homes" Vol. IV for \$4000 and under "Better Built Homes" Vol. V for more than \$4000.

(Please mark the one you want)

Name..... R.F.D.....
Town..... State.....

GOOD FARMING PAYS

Every farmer and land owner should be interested in something that will save labor, time, horse-power, seed and make bigger and surer crops.



The West-ern Pulverizer, Facker and Mulcher will do all this. Its principle is entirely different from any other roller, pulverizer or packer; it does different work and produces far better results. All we ask is a chance to prove it to you at our own expense. Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE proves our statement and contains lots of valuable information on up-to-date and better farming and is worth its weight in gold to any farmer or land owner who doesn't think he knows it all. Send for it today. WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 413, Hastings, Neb.

You Take Pride

In your "Sunday" clothes, why not as much pride in your 6-days-a-week work clothes?

KEY Overalls fit better; never rip; last longer; cost less per year than others.

If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

Boys' Overalls Like Men's
If your dealer is out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Fl. Scott, Kas.



UNION MADE
KEY OVERALLS
GUARANTEED

Silo Figures That Count

There's No Getting Away from Such Facts

BY A. A. JEFFREY

WHEN FOUR big silos on a farm in our neighborhood kept two cutters and two crews busy a full month last fall, and swallowed the entire crop from 110 acres of 75-bushel corn, local observers whispered that here was one instance where W. F. Davis would lose money; that he would better take \$1.25 a bushel for the corn in the field, and let the silos stand empty. But Mr. Davis went ahead and crowded 1,250 tons of good feed into the silos even if the labor did add \$1,200 to its original cost. Lately he has sold \$55,000 worth of fat steers—280 head—that were fattened thru a 100-day period and made to gain 2 1-5 pounds a head daily on this silage and cottonseed meal.

Into the feedlots adjacent to the four big silos 220 head of 1000-pound steers were brought from the stalk fields March 1 to 15. These were 3-year-olds from Colorado and Idaho, costing from \$10.30 to \$11.50 or an average of nearly \$11 a hundredweight. These steers were started on silage and 2 pounds of cottonseed meal a head daily and were brought up gradually to full feed which included all the silage they would clean up and 5 pounds of cottonseed meal a steer daily. They were not given a pound of hay or dry grain during the entire feeding period which extended to July 2—108 to 123 days.

Of this drove 20 of the largest were shipped May 10 on a market that returned nearly \$200 a head or a total of \$3,800. The remainder—199 head after one cripple had been removed—went to market July 2, weighing 1,252 pounds apiece and selling at \$17.35. The 220 head had gained 52,788 pounds in the Davis feedlots.

Every feeder knows that a similar direct loss confronts the man who shovels dry corn into the bunks at \$1.25 a bushel. With beef selling at \$15 to \$17.50 a hundred pounds live weight it is impossible to figure a profit from the use of \$1.25 corn in any form whatever—provided the basis of calculation consists solely of the number of pounds of beef actually produced.

The figures are said not to lie we must admit after a consideration of the foregoing data that they may be very confusing at times and even downright deceptive. Correct as they are these figures from Mr. Davis's experience tell but half the story. We shall let Mr. Davis tell the other half. The fact that Mr. Davis is now harvesting the sixtieth annual farm crop he has raised for himself, to say nothing of nine that he raised for his dad, will make the listening all the easier.

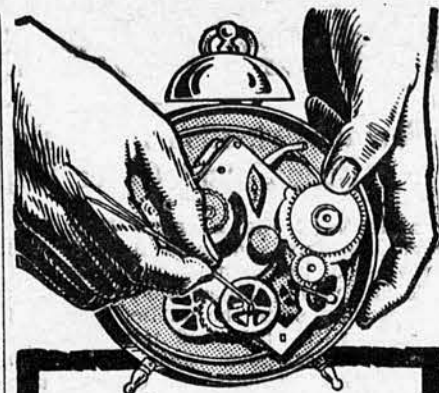
Silage a Good Conditioner

"While I can't say that the silage made me any money," says Mr. Davis, "I'm sure I'd have lost money without it. Silage is the best conditioner I've ever fed. In the drove of 280 head we didn't have one sick steer. One year I fed 350 steers and had only one that scoured. Another year in a big bunch of steers I had one that scoured all summer on pasture and when I put him in the feedlot the silage cured him, and he went on the market finally as a prime steer.

"Silage is no harder to feed than dry grain and hay. Two men fed out the 1,250 tons of silage in the four months. It kept them busy all day. Their labor cost me \$125 a month but they were the regular men whom I'd have had to keep on the farm thru-out the winter anyway and it would have cost the same to have handled hay and ear corn.

"There is no better feed on earth than good silage. By good silage I mean corn that has at least 40 bushels of grain to the acre, cut at the right time and tramped solid. For

(Continued on Page 39.)



NEW LIFE for OLD CLOCKS

Take that old clock that runs only on its face or when you shake it and give it a new lease on life by oiling with 3-in-One.

Open the clock and apply a toothpick or straw dipped in this good oil. Put a small drop in every bearing. Then shake and watch it go.

3-in-One Oil

has many every-day uses on every farm. Oils exactly right every light mechanism that ever needs oiling—sewing machine, washing machine, talking machine, cream separator, tools, locks, bolts. Makes them work as they ought to and absolutely prevents rusting. Sold at all good stores in 15c, 25c and 50c bottles; also in 25c Handy Oil Cans.

FREE

Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage, request them on a postal card.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
165 KZW Broadway, New York City.



Save Hog Feed

Self-fed hogs are best fed. They get to market 30 to 60 days sooner and make weight on 15% to 30% less feed.

60 Day's Trial

This 4-compartment round feeder is storm and rat proof. Automatic gates supply feed only as needed, keeping all fresh and sweet. 25 to 50 bushel capacity. Lasts a lifetime without any fixing. Costs less than to make it yourself.

FREE Write for catalog and price with trial offer. Let us prove that you can save one bushel out of every four you are now feeding. Address, today.

HUTTIG MILL WORK CO.
203 Independence Road, KANSAS CITY, MO.

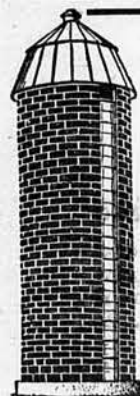
YOU SAVE from \$7.00 to \$15.00 on every Saddle



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KING CORN

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1102 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



Buy a SILO \$75 to \$150

JONES SILO CO. Stronger, safer, better than Silos costing three times our price. 25, 50, 60, 75 and 95 ton sizes at the lowest prices ever made on reliable silos. Our patented construction makes expensive foundations unnecessary. Makes perfect ensilage. Storm Proof. Easily, quickly erected. Strongly endorsed by thousands of users. Shipped from Kansas City. Write for free illustrated catalog. **JONES SILO CO.** 132 Friend Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



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Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early NO Blowing In Immediate Shipment NO Blowing Down Freezing Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
511A R. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

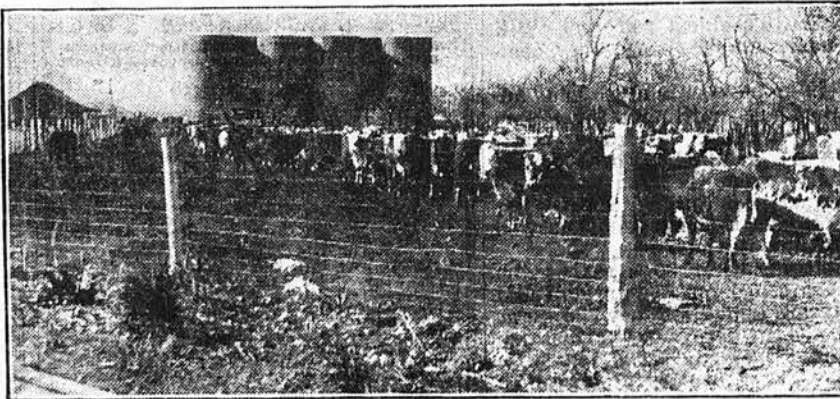
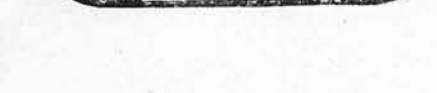
LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. We ship quick and pay the freight.

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2416 BOYD STREET OMAHA, NEBR.

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Heider Eveners are the best that skill and brains can produce. We make 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horse Plow Eveners, 3-horse Wagon Eveners, Wagon Doubletrees, Singletrees and Neckroes, also Straight and Extension Ladders. If your dealer has none in stock write us and we will tell you where to get them.



"There's No Better Feeder on Earth Than Silage," Says Mr. Davis, and He Has the Experience and Figures to Prove It.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsler's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsler. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. **N. F. BOWSLER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

and freight prepaid on a new 1919 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our big catalog and special offers. Take your choice from 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous "RANGER" line. Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1919 price offers. You cannot afford to buy without getting our latest propositions and Factory-Direct-to-Rider prices and terms. Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our liberal terms on a sample to introduce the new "RANGER". TIRES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Write Today.

MEAD Cycle Company
Dep P177 Chicago

Sow Barley for Early Feed

First Spring Crop to Mature—Seeding Methods

BY L. C. BURNETT

FARMERS who are short of corn may well sow a field of barley in April for hog feed in July and August. Barley, the first of all spring crops to mature, is ready to harvest early in July and will offer relief from feed shortage at least 60 days before the next corn crop is ready. This early maturity makes it available for hog feed just when the pastures are beginning to fail and the shortage of feed is most stringent.

Not only will barley tide the farmer over the shortage of summer feed, but the surplus will sell at a handsome price before other cereals are ready for the market. When food is scarce on the farms it is scarce in the markets, and barley may be turned as an especially profitable money crop at times of shortage.

Most of the barley produced in Iowa is grown in the counties located on the Mississippi loess soil in the Eastern part of the state and on the Missouri loess along the Western border. But in the last four years, a considerable acreage also has been grown in East Central Iowa and in the Central Northern counties. Kansas farmers also have grown barley in some sections of the state with fair success.

The varieties of barley grown in Iowa may be classed under five general types. Probably 95 per cent of all the barley grown in the state is of the bearded six-rowed kind, and about 4 per cent is bearded, two-rowed. The combined production of the bearded and bald hulled types does not equal more than 1 per cent.

Several varieties from each of these types have been tested on the station plots during the last 10 years. Most of these have been discarded because of poor yield or weakness of straw, until now only the best representatives of each class are being grown.

Six-Rowed Varieties Yield Best

The six-rowed varieties outyield any of the others with a regularity that warrants their use wherever barley is grown. In some of the more arid regions in the Western states, excellent yields are obtained from the two-rowed barley and occasionally good crops of this kind are grown in Western Iowa.

The most popular variety of six-rowed barley is Oderbrucker. This variety was distributed by the Wisconsin station some years ago. It is a bright variety of remarkable uniformity in both plant and grain.

The Caucasian, Oderbrucker, Wisconsin No. 5, Manchuria and Ontario No. 21 are all bearded, six-rowed varieties. The Frankish Brewing and Hanna Brewing are bearded two-rowed kinds, while the Success is a six-rowed, beardless variety. The black hullless is bearded while the white hullless is beardless. It will be noted that the beardless varieties have given much lower yields than the bearded kinds.

Barley should be sown early, as soon as freezing weather is past. The fact that barley is an early maturing crop has led some to suppose that early sowing is of little importance. It is true that better crops may be obtained with late seeding of barley than from late seeding of other cereals, but experiments all show that the best yields

are obtained from crops sown as soon as the danger of freezing weather is past. It is good practice to sow oats as soon as the ground can be worked and to follow with the barley as soon as the oats are in.

The preparation of the seedbed is very important. All barley growers are agreed that well tilled, fertile land is essential. Lowland is not recommended, but well tilled upland rarely becomes too rich to raise a profitable crop of barley. Best returns are obtained when the soil is well pulverized and the stalks and stubble worked down into the seedbed where they will decompose and form plant food. Whether this is done with a shallow plowing or by disking remains for the farmer to determine according to his equipment. Many farmers in the barley districts prefer plowed land. Economical crops, however, are raised on well pulverized stalk ground.

Drilling Increases Yields

Drilling increases the yield and quality of barley. Barley is very sensitive to lack of uniformity in the conditions of the seedbed, distribution of seed, and depth of planting. Low places and places not thoroughly prepared show up in the crop thruout the season. Patchy sowing is noticeable at an early date and never yields so well as fields that are put in evenly at a uniform depth.

The advantage of drilling has been demonstrated in six out of nine trials at the Iowa station. Drilling gave an average gain of 3 bushels an acre over broadcasting in nine trials during the period from 1912 to 1916. In two out of three trials the drilled barley outyielded the broadcast, and in practically every case it was of better quality.

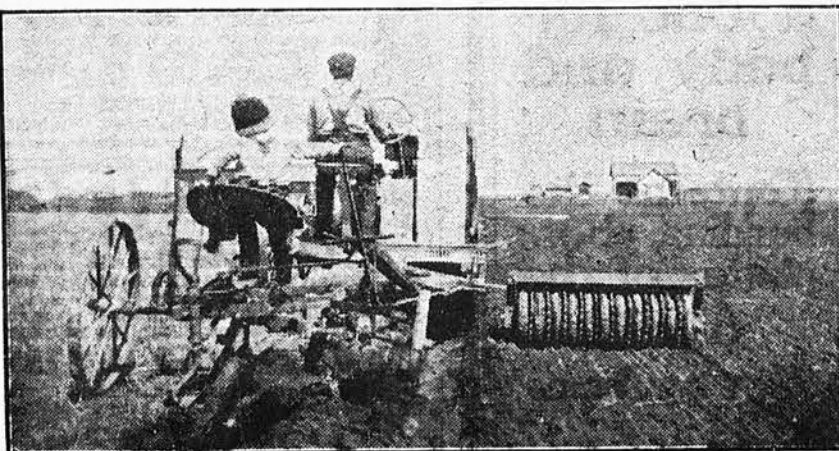
The depth to drill will vary with the land upon which the barley is to be sown. Lighter soils will stand deeper planting than heavy soils. It is a safe plan to sow seed just below the loose dry earth that covers any well prepared field.

The amount of seed to sow varies little with different soils and seasons. In four trials conducted at the Iowa station from 1913 to 1916 the highest average yields were obtained from the use of 2 bushels an acre. The losses occasioned from the sowing of more than 2 bushels an acre amount not only to the reduced yields, but to this must be added the extra seed sown.

Beekeepers' Summer Meet

One of the summer meetings of the Kansas State Beekeepers' association will be held at the Roy Bunger apiaries in Eskridge. Speakers on the program and demonstrators who will attend the meeting, include Dr. J. H. Merrill, state apiarist; L. V. Rhine, special field agent for government extension work in beekeeping; Prof. George R. Dean, of Manhattan; Dr. and Mrs. Tanquary, of Manhattan; O. A. Keene, Topeka, president, and O. F. Whitney, Topeka, secretary of the state association.

Colonel House is one delegate the Versailles conference will never grow tired listening to.—Arkansas Gazette.



No Grain Crop Responds More Readily to a Well Tilled Seedbed Than Barley. The Soil Should be Well Pulverized, Particularly.

High Power-Low Cost-Easily Controlled WATERLOO BOY ORIGINAL KEROSENE TRACTOR

Plows 8 to 12 Acres per Day
Ample Power For All Belt Work

In placing the power rating of the Waterloo Boy Tractor at 12-25 we have made due allowance for the need of reserve power in all farm work.

Farmers who own Waterloo Boy Tractors find that its 8-horse pulling power at the draw bar is ordinary and that it pulls a 10-horse load when occasion demands. Its belt power is conservatively rated to operate a 24-inch to 26-inch thresher, but owners of the Waterloo Boy report that they operated a 28-42 thresher successfully at a fuel cost of 15 gallons kerosene in a 10-hour day. Filled 30-foot silo without a hitch or balk.

Because of Waterloo Boy Dependability

you can take quick advantage of favorable weather and ground conditions for plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, silo filling, hay baling, grinding, hauling, etc.

Does Double Duty When Called For

On the farm of Col. Samuels, near Dallas, Tex., the Waterloo Boy pulled a 4-disc plow 7 inches deep, cutting 40 inches wide in "Texas Black Wax" and dragged a 5-foot harrow, leaving ground in fine condition, in one operation.

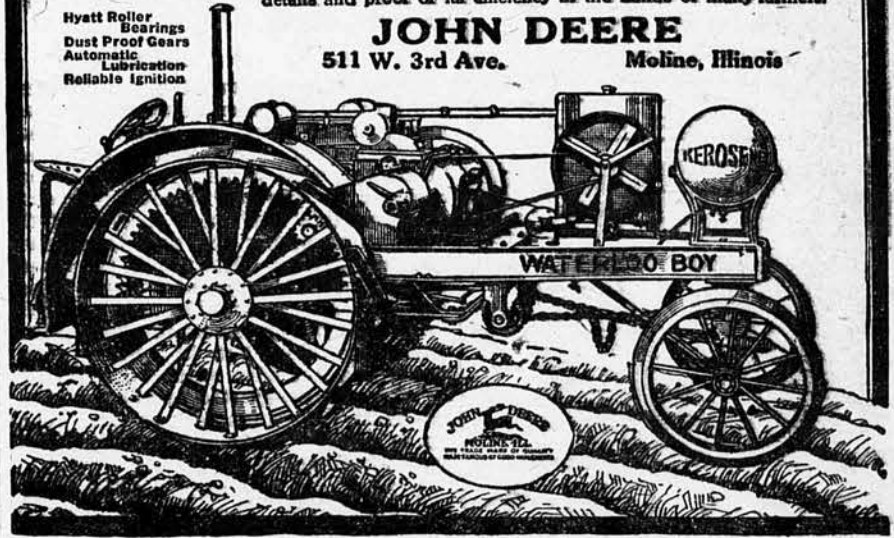
The Waterloo Boy is noted for its success as an economical kerosene burner, for simple, strong construction, for easy control and ready response to every power demand.

Investigate this tractor. Write us for free illustrated catalog which gives construction details and proof of its efficiency in the hands of many farmers.

JOHN DEERE

511 W. 3rd Ave.

Moline, Illinois

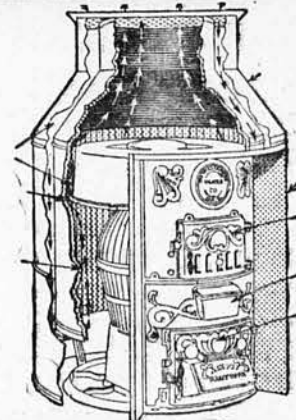


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WILLIAMSON Pipeless Furnace
Saves In Many Ways

Burns large chunks of wood, coke, soft coal or hard coal with equal ease and efficiency. And you get the full benefit of every single heat unit—at a big saving. The Williamson Pipeless Furnace draws down the cold air from all over the house and then sends it back perfectly warmed. Your root crops are also protected against freezing, but cellar is not heated to such an extent as to cause them to spoil.



Send For Free Book

The Williamson Pipeless Furnace is made by a company that has been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of heating equipment for the last thirty years. It has many advantages particularly its own. Send for interesting book prepared by men who know heating problems from A to Z. Don't delay. Mail the coupon—today!

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Why Baby Chicks Die

And How To Save Them

White Diarrhea, the National Poultry Plague, kills millions of baby chicks every year. The Poultry Raiser's loss is tremendous. It's a crime against his efforts and his labors. Stop losing from 30% to 85% of your Spring Hatch. Get Kelley's White Diarrhea remedy and

Save 98% of Every Hatch Or Your Money Back.

That is my guarantee—as a special one time offer I will send you, Prepaid, two regular dollar size packages for one dollar, or better still, five regular size Dollar packages for only two dollars. And if you don't have better hatches, raise more chicks and avoid White Diarrhea, I'll refund every penny you sent me.

2 Big Regular \$1.00 DOLLAR PACKAGES For This Special Offer 1.

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Quality Chicks of Egg-Laying Strains

It costs no more to feed fowl of quality—fowl that produce—than to feed scrubs. It pays therefore to buy baby chicks of known lineage.

All our chicks are hatched from eggs of selected flocks which have come under the observation of our Poultry Extension Department and have proved to be good layers and good meat producers.

We are selling these chicks at actual cost in order to place a better grade of poultry on our middle west farms and ranches.

Write today for Particulars

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Makers of Quality Feeds for Live Stock and Poultry
Omaha, Nebraska

Poultry Book Latest and best yet! 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures, hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 53 pure-bred varieties and BABY CHICKS. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. Mailed for 10 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa

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That's what you want and will get with a Champion Belle City Hatchling Outfit. My big catalog "Hatching Facts" tells the whole story—gives newest ideas and quickest ways to make poultry pay with my

\$1.95 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Double Walls Fibre Board—Self-regulated—Hot-Water Copper Tank—Safety Lamp—Thermometer Holder—Egg Tester—Nursery. With my \$6.35 Hot-Water Double Walled 140-Chick Brooder - both only \$15.95

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies Towards Express

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With this Guaranteed Hatching Outfit and my Guide Book for setting up and operating you can make a big income. You can also share in my

Special Offers
They provide easy ways to earn extra money. Save time—order now, or write today for my Free Poultry Book "Hatching Facts" It tells everything. Jim Rohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Eggs and Egg Substitutes

The Hen Has Given Us Almost a Perfect Food

BY A. F. ROLF
Specialist in Poultry Husbandry

THE egg is the most widely used food known to the human race. As produced by nature, the egg is a perfect source of nutrition, with no waste or harmful constituents, and is a food of very appetizing and delicate flavor.

With the increase in egg prices, there have been some so-called "egg substitutes" appearing on the markets. Practically all of the materials sold under that guise consist of baking powder, mixed with a little starchy material of powdered milk, and some kind of a powerful yellow dye. These preparations do not contain substitutes for the nutritive elements of the egg, and are not entitled, therefore, to be called "egg substitutes." Their action is simply to give cakes and pastries the apparent texture and color given by eggs, that is, to make the foods appear to be what they are not, or, in present day language, the action is pure camouflage.

Beware of Imitations

Some of these imitation substitutes are advertised under misleading statements which hope to create a false impression of their value, such as "Half the eggs in any recipe may be replaced by the use of one teaspoon of 'substitute' for each egg omitted, without impairing the quality of the finished article." The use of the same amount of baking powder would give the same texture, and the use of grated carrots in proper amounts would give the same color, but in neither case would the nutritive value be as great as when the designated number of eggs are used. It can safely be said that up to date no real substitute for eggs has been found.

A fresh-laid egg with a good shell, including water, shows the following analysis. 13.2 per cent protein; 11.4 per cent shell, and 0.8 per cent other ash; 8.9 per cent fat; and 65.7 per cent water. Fresh eggs may be substituted for meat to good advantage. Eggs contain the flavor and value of animal protein without the toxic animal wastes found in meat. Chemical analysis shows that eggs and moderately lean meat, pound for pound, have nearly equal food values. On this basis alone, the value of one dozen eggs would be equal to that of one and a half pounds of meat, since one dozen average eggs weigh 1½ pounds. However, chemical analysis misses the facts that eggs are a more commendable food dietetically; that two eggs weighing 4 ounces will satisfy the average person who would require 8 ounces of meat for the same portion of a meal, so that they will go farther, pound for pound in serving food; and that eggs are an article used in general cookery for which no substitute has been found. These facts, when fully considered, show the intelligent buyer that one dozen eggs have a value equal to at least 2 pounds of lean meat. Until the price exceeds that point, eggs may be very economically used in the diet.

The Food Value

The food value of the egg can be conserved, for long periods, with little or no deterioration. This requires, first, the production of good eggs, and second, their proper preservation. Infertile eggs are better for market purposes than fertile eggs for the reason that they will not spoil so quickly. Eggs should be produced from a flock in which no male bird is present. Clean nests should be provided, and the eggs gathered regularly at least once a day. They should be stored in a cool, dry place and marketed frequently. Cold storage provides the best method of preservation, although this method is available only for the larger packers. For home preservation of eggs, the waterglass method is very simple and efficient. By this method, eggs produced during the season of plenty may be preserved, in the home, until the season of scarcity. Eggs may be preserved by this method, for from six to eight months, at a cost of about 2 cents a dozen.

If you want to help the country to

get better and cheaper eggs, get a flock of hens of your own. Almost any backyard will support enough hens to utilize the vegetable and table wastes, converting them into the best food in the world—eggs.

Expects to Raise 1,000 Chickens

My method for feeding is plenty of kafir, wheat and bran mixed with separated milk or water, and I keep plenty of sand before them. We use an incubator for hatching, and I have no fears as to temperature running too high or too low. We have one house with six nests and one with 10, and a separate runway for each, in which we keep food and water. We keep the ground sprinkled with lime and sand.

As soon as the chickens are hatched, I place them in large boxes and give each hen from 30 to 40 chicks. I have the boxes fixed, so that the small chickens can get out to exercise and yet keep the mother in the box.

I set most of my incubators in March and April. We keep about 200 hens and raise from 400 to 600 chickens a year. This year, I expect to raise about 1,000. Mrs. A. H. Spray.

R. 2, Moline, Kan.

To Make Hens Lay

To make hens lay, breed from layers, and none but earliest layers and best developed pullets should be kept for layers. We separate our pullets in early fall. Keep dry mash, grit and clear water within reach at all times. Feed sparingly in the morning, at noon and at 3 o'clock, and all they will eat in the evening. Leave small grains in clean alfalfa and keep them busy digging for the food. The more they work, the better they will digest their food, and the better they will lay. Mangel beets are relished of cool mornings. Dry bran is a good filler.

We sell our hens after the setting season, keeping only the very best layers. We keep these as long as they

As always—food will play a big part

"As a man eats, so is he."

Grape-Nuts

a food for body and brain

(Contains the building phosphates of the grain)

"There's a Reason"

RAISE MORE CHICKS

Well Known Baby Chick Expert Tells How to Raise 98% of Each Hatch.

If every poultry raiser would get a copy of Bessie B. Carswell's book on baby chicks (and she is sending out a limited number of free copies) they would have no trouble in raising practically every chick hatched.



BESSIE B. CARSWELL
THE POULTRY WOMAN

There is no excuse for the big losses that occur every year as she shows how easy and simple it is to hatch strong chicks—and how to prevent and treat white diarrhoea and other chick diseases that kill millions every year. By all means write Bessie B. Carswell, 604 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., at once and have her send you FREE her big 50c book before they are all gone.

The World Calls For Poultry At Big Prices

Quantity hatching of poultry by Sure Hatch Incubators is demanded at home and abroad and high prices for poultry are assured. Bigger money will be made this year than any time in the last ten. The hens can't hatch enough. Millions of strong, sturdy chicks that thrive will come from the old, dependable

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We guarantee every Sure Hatch Incubator to be equal in quality of materials and skilled workmanship to our incubators sold before the war. No cheapening, no skimping with us. Sure Hatch Incubator Co. Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

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Both \$14.75
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Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Set up ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertising agent—money back if not satisfied or send for free catalog.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO.
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Made of Redwood cov'd with Galv. Iron

62 BREEDS

Most Profitable Pure-Bred Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, Hardy fowls, eggs, and Incubators at lowest prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm. Write for valuable Poultry Book FREE. F. A. NEUBERT, Box 302 Mankato, Minn.

Baby Chicks

25 Lending Varieties—Safe delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. One of the largest and best equipped hatcheries in U. S. Catalog FREE. Miller Poultry Farm, Box 666 Lancaster, Mo.

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Buy Your Tires at Direct Factory Prices. 6000-Mile Guarantee!

Sent Free for inspection. It costs you nothing. Express charges prepaid. Examine them before you pay. Write us about our PUNCTURE-PROOF TUBES Absolutely Guaranteed for 6000 Miles or a New Tube FREE.

A Revelation in Quality. Only finest quality White Rubber Non-Skid or Rib Treads. Our low prices will astonish you.

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TIRES 1/4 LESS

There's a way to obtain high-grade tires at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll tell you. Freshly made tires, every one

GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

(No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used.

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MOTORIST AGENTS WANTED

Everywhere to sell High-Grade 6000-Mile Tires direct from factory. New stock. (No seconds.) All sizes. Delivered Free on approval. Act as agent, get your own

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Represent us in your locality. Be quick—write today—give size of tires.

WALTER DAVID RUBBER COMPANY
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10 Patriotic Cards 10c

We will send 10 lovely colored post cards postpaid for 10 cents in stamps or silver.

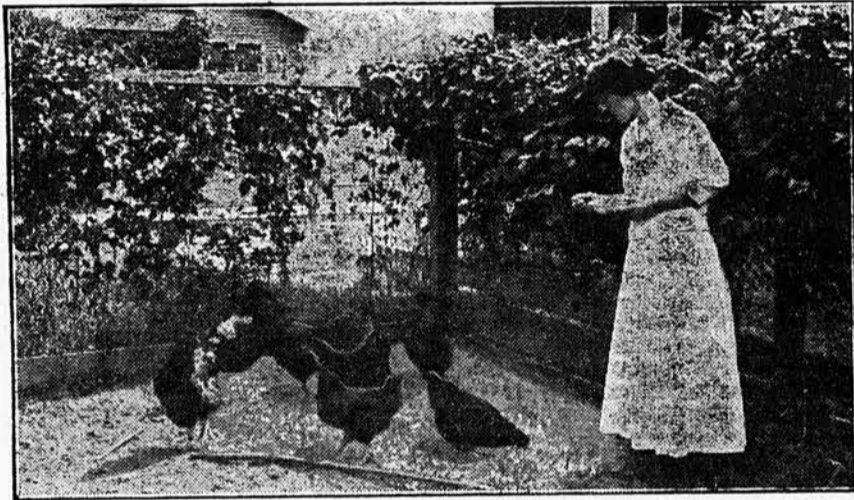
NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 20, Topeka, Kan.

are profitable. Some of them are good for 4 years. We have White Langshans, and they are doing their best to produce 70 cent eggs.

Mrs. M. Tucker.
Independence, Kan.

Removing the "of" From Offense

That it is not necessary for the back yard flock of poultry to present an offensive appearance is shown by this photograph, which is one of a series being presented on a poster issued by the extension division of the Louisiana State university. This back yard, or more properly this side yard, flock is confined by the usual type of wire

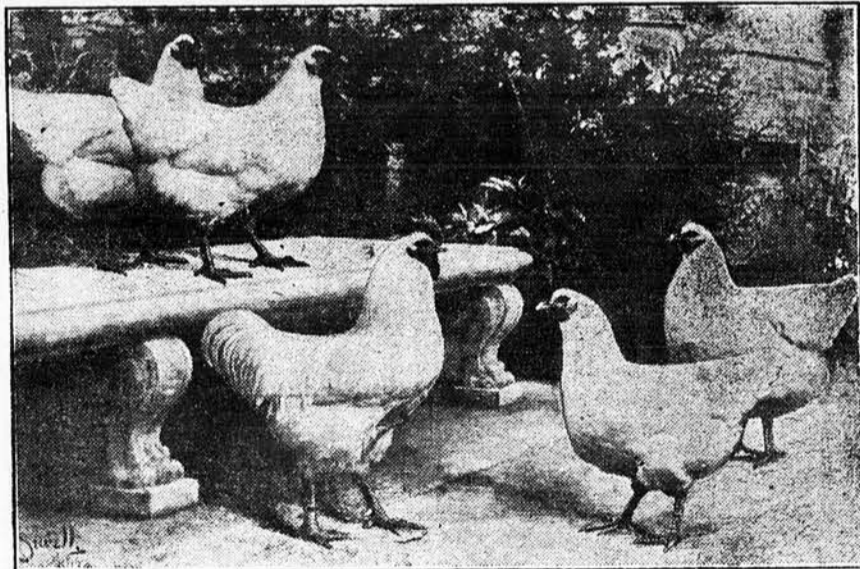


This Shows How an Unsightly Back Yard Was Made Both Ornamental and Useful, as Well as a Source of Profit and Enjoyment.

fence, but the unsightly appearance has been overcome by the use of vines. In this case the result was obtained by the use of climbing limas, or butter beans. In addition to making the fence more presentable, and providing some shade, they produced a goodly quantity of dried beans for winter use. It was simply necessary to protect the bean vines from the chickens until they had reached a height of 12 or 14 inches. After that time the chickens did not offer to disturb them because the leaves had become too tough to be palatable.

For LeGear's Rocks, \$500

"I wonder," remarked the old chicken crank as he stopped to admire the pen of \$500 beauties that Dr. L. D. LeGear had just sold to David Remely, "if Doc feeds that dope he advertises to his own birds. If he does it sure seems to agree with 'em." His listeners agreed. The pen of White Rocks shown on this page were beautiful



First Pen of White Rocks at the St. Louis Coliseum Show, 1919. Exhibited by Dr. LeGear and Purchased for \$500 by David Remely.

specimens of that great breed. And at \$500 they weren't nearly so high in price as some birds that have been sold at poultry shows this year.

Attendance at the St. Louis poultry show held last month was above the average and altho the only prizes offered were ribbons and trophies, more than 800 birds were on exhibition. Doctor LeGear, one of the public spirited citizens of St. Louis and a real poultry enthusiast, can largely be credited with making the show so great a success.

Early Hatching is Best

Early hatching insures an added profit in the poultry business, due to the production of eggs in the fall and winter when prices are highest, according to John L. Prehn, extension poultry husbandman for the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Early hatched pullets, properly grown and matured, will begin to lay during the fall and early winter when fresh eggs are scarce and when egg prices are at their very highest point. Whether the pullets lay fairly well during the winter or whether they do not begin to lay until spring will make a great deal of difference in the re-

turns from the flock, for in either case the fowls will be consuming feed. The late hatched pullet or the very old hen will lay during the spring season; the early hatched pullet is the producer of winter eggs.

"The practice of hatching early," said Mr. Prehn, "in many cases will make all the difference between loss and a good profit from the poultry flock."

Mallard Ducks

Only one-tenth of the food of Mallard ducks is derived from the animal kingdom and about nine-tenths from the vegetable, according to the bulletin which is a report of a study of the natural food habits of this valuable game bird. The study was made to assist those who are propagating Mallards in a semi-domesticated condition, to provide proper feed for them, and to enable the improvement of bodies of water and marshes as feeding

grounds for wild ducks. It was found that they feed mostly on the sedges, water grass, smartweeds, pondweeds, duckweeds, coontail, and other semi-aquatic plants. In the stomach of one Mallard was found 102,400 seeds of primrose willow. They also feed some on water beetles, bugs and dragonflies. Farmers Bulletin, No. 720, also discusses the food habits of the Dusky or Black duck and the Southern Black duck which are closely related to the Mallard, tho not as important.—U. S. Department.

Save the Baby Chicks

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks," and a package of Germozone are the best insurance against chick losses. Those formerly losing more than half they hatched now raise better than 90 per cent.

60 Days' Trial—Pay If Satisfied

To you who have never tried Germozone, we will send, postpaid, book and package as above. You pay, if satisfied, 75 cts.; 60 days' trial. We trust you and we know Germozone,

"In Constant Use."
I have adopted the constant use of your Germozone and have not had a sick chicken since I began its use. Before that I lost many of my best hens but not one since. M. H. Carter, Marshall, Tex.

"12 Years Best of All."
I have used Germozone for the past 12 years and it is the best preparation for bowel troubles I have ever found. Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y.

"Used 17 Years."
I have used Germozone for about 17 years and could hardly do without it. Mrs. T. A. Morley, R. 2, Box 71, Gallen, Mich.

"Just as Advertised."
I have used your products for the last few years and found them to be just as they are advertised. I used about all the different roup preventive remedies, but your Germozone got everything stopped under the sun. Germozone is given to the chicks as well as to the layers. The first thing the chicks get when placed in the brooder house is water containing Germozone. I haven't had a case of White Diarthra among the chicks or roup among my chickens since I started to use Germozone.

I raise from one to two thousand chicks a year. Ralph H. Wurst, Erie, Pa.

"An Ardent Germozone Advocate."
I have been an ardent user of the Lee's Germozone, both liquid and tablets, for a number of years and believe that is why I have the good success with my chickens. I use it in the drinking founts regularly twice a week and my hens are in the best condition and we never fail to get eggs in winter. Frank V. Urditt, Leigh, Neb.

"Chickens and Puppies."
Please send me two packages of Germozone tablets. Have been using Germozone for two years and have had fine luck with my young chicks, not losing one from disease in the two years and my bird puppies don't know what distemper is. It is for my puppies that I want this batch. Curley Smith, Kennett, Mo.

"Cured the Puniest Chicks."
Your Germozone is the best I have ever seen. It cured my puniest chicks this spring and they are growing as fast as the others. They are sure dandies. I wish you would send me your poultry books and also tell me who your dealers are here. Bernard Horning, 403 West Michigan St., Kiskadee, Mo.

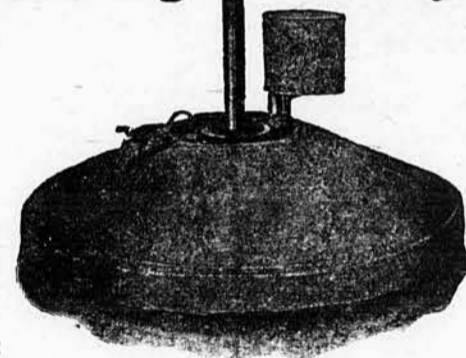
Druggists and seed dealers sell Germozone, the best poultry remedy and preventive. For old and young—bowel trouble, colds, roup, musty or spoiled food, limber neck, chicken pox, sour crop, skin disease, etc. Sick chicks can't wait. Do it now!

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 407 Omaha, Neb.

Harrysbourg Colony Hover

America's Leading Oil Burning Hover.

Burner makes perfect Gas from common Kerosene Oil.



Backed by a Written Guarantee.

Burns continually without Cleaning.

HARRYSBOURG COLONY HOVER is the oldest and best Blue Flame Oil Burning Hover on the market. Our Sales last Season were ten times greater than the year before. Absolutely Wickless, Heavy Metal Burner, which burns continually without cleaning. Consumes less Oil than any other Burner made. Our Automatic Valve, working like a Carburetor, feeds Oil continually. Only Oil Burning Stove with Cast Metal Top and Cast Rim around Canopy.

Made in Two Sizes. 50-inch Canopy, capacity 100 to 600 Chicks, and 33-inch Canopy, capacity 50 to 200 Chicks.

The Small Hover has Cast Metal Top and is equipped with smaller, heavy Wickless Burner. Built for the Poultryman who raises 200 or less Chicks. It's the greatest small Hover to date, running three days on one gallon of Oil. We want you to send for our Circular matter before buying a Hover. We can interest you.

Harrysbourg Poultry Farm Inc., Dept. 7, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Get 100% Efficiency From Your Feed

Regardless of feed prices you cannot afford to waste a pound of feed. You are wasting it—losing good dollars—if your fowls are not digesting it perfectly. Perfect digestion prevents feed waste and increases production. Your birds will get the full benefit of everything they eat and earn bigger profits if you use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

America's Original Guaranteed Poultry Tonic and Conditioner

It assists digestion in a natural way—tones up the entire system—sharpens the appetite—stirs sluggish egg-producing organs into activity—makes hens lay—turns loafers into steady producers.

Recommended by leading poultry experts. Pres. T. E. Quisenberry, of the American School of Poultry Husbandry, uses it at his great experimental farm. He says: "Pratts Poultry Regulator is used every day in the moist mash, except when salts or sulphur are fed. We use this as per directions furnished with the Regulator." It will pay you to follow the advice of this authority.

Pratts Poultry Preparations are sold under a money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
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When writing to advertisers mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

To Make Money in Dairying

Cows Must Produce 150 Pounds of Butterfat.

BY A. J. McDOWELL

MUCH has been written and said about profitable and unprofitable cows, and much more needs to be said to induce every farmer, especially every dairy farmer, to appreciate fully their difference.

The average cow of any state where the low producers have not been systematically weeded out, does not produce more than 150 pounds of butterfat a year. Dairy papers and dairy teachers generally have long and earnestly proclaimed that the average cow is an unprofitable cow. They have also pointed out the way by which cows far above the average may be developed by the use of good bulls, carefully raising the heifer calves from the best cows, by keeping records of production that show to a certainty which are the unprofitable cows, and disposing of them promptly. This, with proper feeding makes it wholly unnecessary for anyone to long continue milking unprofitable cows. Without proper attention to these details, little or no progress is made.

Cost of Producing Butterfat

At some of the experiment stations tests have been conducted to show the cost of producing butterfat in amounts ranging from 150 to 400 pounds. One of these tests based on the average cost of feeds for several consecutive years just prior to the unusually high prices prevailing for feeds in 1916 and 1917 showed the following results: When the production of butterfat was 150 pounds a year the cost of 1 pound of butterfat was 36 cents; for 200 pounds

constitution, showing marked breed characteristics.

Save the heifer calves from all the best cows and raise them well. It is not necessary that they be kept over fat, but it is highly important that they be kept thrifty and growing well all the time. Be sure they get enough protein in their feed to produce good growth and develop them into large, rugged, well-developed cows.

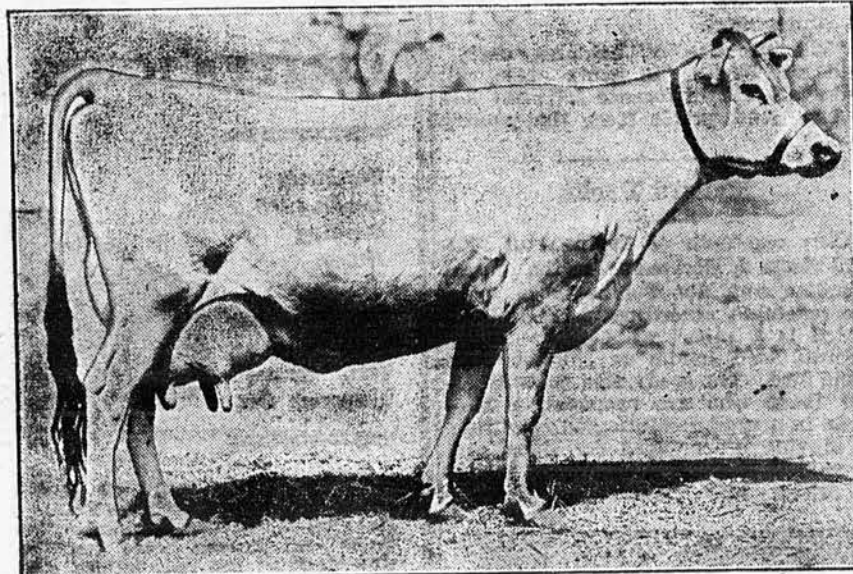
The cows should be well fed, as no cow can produce milk in quantity for any considerable length of time without liberal feeding and a reasonably well balanced ration.

They should also be kept comfortable and contented. The cow that suffers from inclement weather, or is so handled that she is excited and discontented, is never at her best, and is sure to reflect her bad treatment in a lessened milk flow.

Keep records of production and mercilessly weed out the low producers, first being sure that your feeding and care have been such as to give the cow a fair chance to produce. These things are of vital importance and the best results can only be obtained by such methods. With such methods success is practically sure, and the man who will follow them will soon become proud of his work.

Nine New Holstein Records

The first part of the new year usually brings something good in the reports from the superintendent of advanced



the average cost was 27 cents; for 250 pounds, 23 cents a pound; for 300 pounds, 19 cents a pound; for 350 pounds, the cost was 16 cents a pound; for 400 pounds, the cost was 13 cents a pound.

But few dairy farmers received over 27 cents a pound for their butterfat on an average thru those years. Therefore, the cow which produced 200 pounds of butterfat a year would just about pay her way, and the profits, if any, must come from those producing more than that amount. The cow producing 150 pounds a year would produce it at a loss of about 9 cents a pound, while the cow producing 300 pounds of fat a year would produce it at a profit of about 8 cents a pound, and the 400-pound cow would make a profit of about 14 cents a pound. This table speaks volumes for the high-producing cow and against the common, or average cow.

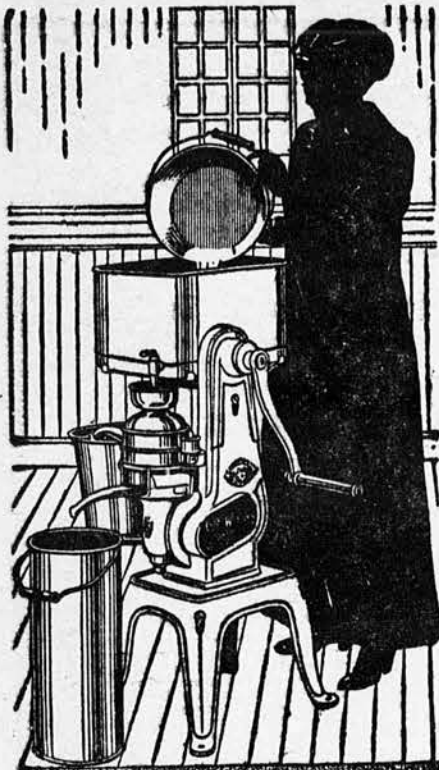
Build Up the Herd

Mr. Farmer, which kind are you milking, and why? If you are milking this average cow and you continue to milk her for any considerable time, it is your fault. Any man can get away from the average cow, if he wants to, and will try. Will you try? If so, try this plan.

Use nothing but a thoroly good bull. It is not enough that he be registered—there are many registered animals which are no better than scrubs. The bull should be registered, but he should also be from a family of high producers, and a good individual of strong

registry Malcolm H. Gardner, and January of this year was no exception—no less than seven new 40-pound cows being reported from the end of December to the end of January. Not many years ago it was considered an extremely good performance for a Holstein cow to produce about 30 pounds of butter in one week, but now there are no less than 44 cows of the breed which have official butter records exceeding 40 pounds (one more than 50 pounds) butter in seven days. There is only one cow outside the Holstein-Friesian breed that has an official seven-day butter record of 40 pounds.

A few weeks ago the dairy world was astonished by the truly great record made by Tilly Alcartra, a California Holstein, that produced more than 16 tons of milk in one year, while for the last six consecutive years she shows a production of 156,776 pounds milk and 6,141 pounds butter—a record never approached by any other cow in the world. "Tilly" is a 40-pound cow and her best year's production of butter is 1,322 pounds. The world's record for one year's butter production is held by Duchess Skylark Ormsby, a Minnesota Holstein (1,506 pounds) and Funderne Pride Johanna Rue, a New Jersey Holstein, claims second place with 1,470 pounds. In the list of 25 leading Holsteins will be found cows with records ranging from 1,226 pounds to over 1,500 pounds butter in one year. Fourteen cows in the 4-year-old class were reported in the last Blue Book as having made



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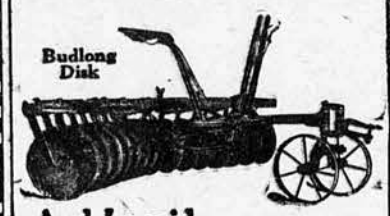
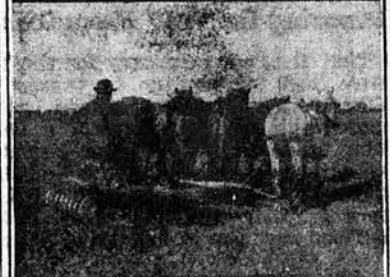
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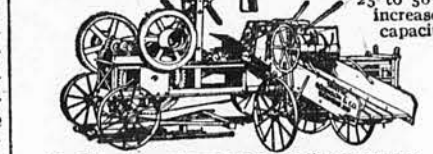
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yearly records exceeding 1,000 pounds butter; the leader having 1,294 pounds to her credit. Eleven junior 4-year-olds exceeded 1,000 pounds; the best cow having a record of 1,389 pounds. Seven senior 3-year-olds appear in the Blue Book with yearly records of over 1,000 pounds; seven junior 3-year-olds (the leader in this class having 1,395 pounds to her credit); one senior 2-year-old and two junior 2-year olds having also passed the 1,000-pound mark.

Both long and short-time records are being made with such astonishing rapidity, that each issue of the Blue Book has to be made much larger than the preceding volume and while the leaders in the various classes are not changed frequently, the qualifying candidates for 1,000-pound records increase in number every year. The last Blue Book contained entries of 160 cows that had accomplished this feat; three of them being over 11 years old and two over 10.

Prevent Scours in Calves

Dairymen and farmers often have trouble in raising calves on account of scours. This trouble is caused mainly by incorrect feeding. Dirty feed pails, sour and spoiled milk, fermented grain, overfeeding and irregular feeding are likely to bring about this trouble.

To prevent scours it is necessary to keep the calf clean by having the stalls well bedded and cleaned out frequently and by careful feeding. The pails for feeding milk should be washed thoroughly after each feeding and scalded with boiling water. The milk should always be warmed before feeding. Do not feed sweet skim milk one day and sour milk the next.

The following treatment of scours will be found satisfactory:

1. Reduce the feed one-half, and see that it is clean and fresh. Very often this is all that is necessary.
2. If scours persists, give the calf 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of castor oil in milk, and then two or three times daily a mixture of 1 part salol and 2 parts subnitrate of bismuth in doses of 1 to 2 teaspoons.

Dairying is Profitable

Usually no division or activity on a farm is more profitable for the investment and labor involved than a small herd of good dairy cows.

No farm, however small, operated by the owner or a tenant, should be without a few milking cows, properly cared for and properly fed.

The milk or cream from a cow is marketable thruout the year at good prices, and provides a regular and steady income every week. Farmers of Kansas can feed and take care of milking cows cheaper than in many other sections of our country.

The most profitable method of handling dairy cows by the average farmer is to market cream and use the skim-milk for bringing up calves and pigs. As the dairy grows, a market may be found for selling sweet cream or milk to a nearby city.

Dairying is profitable for the following simple reasons:

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

Tenant Needs Dairy Cows

Nothing will help to keep a tenant on a farm better than a comfortable, steady, cash income from farm products. A few milking cows will do this and will remove a good deal of worry for money by the tenant farmer.

No landowner should hesitate to provide his tenant with a few good cows under some arrangement by which the tenant will get all or a part of the income from the cows. A few arrangements tried out with success are the following:

1. The owner provides tenant with five cows and a cream separator. The tenant returns to the landowner one-half the income from the sale of cream,

the tenant raises the calves produced, which become his own.

2. The owner provides three cows and tenant three cows; the tenant receives all the calves and agrees to increase the herd to 10 cows by raising the heifer calves; then tenant receives all the income from the sale of milk and cream until he has 10 cows. He then agrees to either pay the owner for the three cows or return three good cows to owner.

3. The owner supplies all cows to tenant, as well as a cream separator. The tenant returns to the landowner one-third of the returns from sale of milk and cream, and agrees to raise heifer calves which remain the property of the landowner.

Dairy Cattle Congress Changed

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

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

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

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

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

Salina Dairymen Make Money

Farmers in Salina from the western part of the state report that many of the farmers of that section would be in hard circumstances were it not for the cream they are selling. All winter the cream business has been the means of keeping up many communities and farmers, while not making records in cream production, are receiving from \$75 to \$125 a month from the creameries, and with warmer weather and wheat pasturage these incomes will be increased materially. The extreme cold weather recently and the heavy snow that covered the ground for several weeks decreased the production of cream and the receipts.

While there is no effort to make Western Kansas a dairy district it has been demonstrated that the farmer who feeds his cows and gives them plenty of shelter in bad weather is the most successful farmer in Western Kansas. The farmers say that the dairy side line finds the best friends among the younger generation, as they have studied the fine points of the business and give closer attention to the minor details and reap the greater profits. Butterfat is now selling at from 60 to 63 cents a pound and at that price cream soon runs into money, the farmers say.

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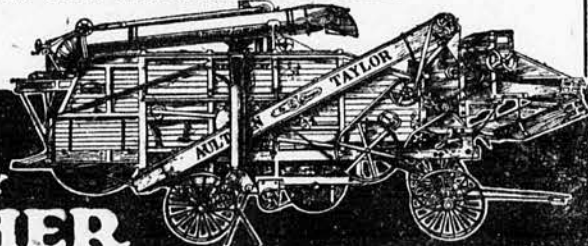
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**NEW CENTURY
THRESHER**

Superstition Or Science?

Nature Lore Needs Only Interpretation

BY DIXON MERRITT

YOU HAVE heard them say—the old farmers in the neighborhood in which you were brought up—that when the little, late, stunted cockle-bur weeds an inch or 2 inches high began to mature their burs, it was time to get the late crops under cover because frost would be along in a few nights. The catkins on the maple trees had something to do with early gardening. The women used to watch for blackberry blossoms—had something to do with planting beans, didn't it? And either the opening of the elder flowers or the ripening of the elder berries fixed the time for some summer operation—maybe it was sowing turnip seed, or it may have been harvesting the early onions. And there was a great deal more of the same kind. Nearly every field and garden operation depended on some tree or flower—a mass of mis-information, interesting as folk-lore and all that, but utterly useless as aids to productive farming.

That is what you thought, perhaps. It is what a great many thousands of people have thought. All those "superstitions" did not fit in with the little bit of cock-sure science that every boy and girl learned in school. It was merely something for well-meaning old fogies to putter around with and for well-informed people to smile at.

Not Mythical, Say Scientists

Comes, now, the United States Department of Agriculture and says that such lore is not superstition and never was, that it is not useless and never was, but that, on the other hand, it is and has always been one of the most accurate aids possible to the right sort of agriculture. Here is the opinion in the language of one of the department's scientists:

"Properly recorded and correctly interpreted, there is nothing, perhaps, to equal the records of the dates of periodical events in plants as indices to the bioclimatic character of a place or local area, because such events are in direct response, not to one or a few, but to all the complex elements and factors of the environment which no artificial instrument or set of instruments yet available will record." What that means, in plain language, is that there is a best time for every farm and garden operation, and that some tree or shrub or plant indicates that best time more accurately than all the scientific instruments can possibly register it. The only restriction is that this nature lore with relation to crops be "recorded properly and interpreted correctly." The "superstitions" that you smiled at were, all the while, the basis of a very useful and very exact science—only nobody had ever systematized it.

Phenology Helps Agriculture

"Very little specific study," says the same scientist of the Department of Agriculture, "has been made in this country of the subject of index plants to determine their relation to different periodical events in farm and garden practice, especially with reference to the relative value of different species and varieties as to the constancy of their periodical responses to seasonal influences year after year. Therefore, it is apparent that among the subjects requiring thoro systematic investigation that of the relation of phenology to agriculture is among the most important."

You see, this system that the old fogies followed was the science of phenology—only it was not scientifically got together. "Phenology" means the science of phenomena. No human being has ever yet known it in its completeness. Many hundreds of years ago a wise man, tho probably an unlettered one, picked up a bit of it here and there and practiced it and told it to his children, and they practiced it and in turn told it to their children. So it came down by word of mouth thru many generations, with accretions here and there, every generation adding a little, but each generation likely to confuse and wrongly apply what it had inherited from the preceding generation. Some of its results

may have been wrong, because men failed to remember accurately or to apply properly what their grandfathers had told them or what they had learned for themselves but, on the whole, it doubtless has worked beneficially, and now a beginning is made toward converting it into an exact science.

You can have no idea of just how scientific the thing is. It is all full of such terms as "phenological meridians," "bioclimatic law," "isophanes," "theoretical time constant." It abounds in such equations as "isophane 44b-34b equal 10 isophanes times 4 equal 40 days later." It involves platted curves, graduated diagrams and world maps with zig-zag lines running thru them. It is the most mathematical, geographical and biological "superstition" you could imagine.

The Hessian fly may be said to have started it all. Its depredations were such that it was necessary to sow wheat so late that the Hessian fly would not ruin it and yet early enough that it would get a start before very cold weather. The Department of Agriculture undertook to establish a system of planting dates for every section of the United States in which wheat is grown. It was not possible to make investigations in every field to determine the right time for planting. What had to be done was to establish one correct time and work out the others from it. The rule was laid down that the season, in general, varies four days for each 1 degree of latitude, 5 degrees of longitude and 400 feet of altitude. That is a perfectly good, workable rule. A disk calendar and other mechanical devices have been gotten out to aid the farmer in applying it. By it, any farmer can determine about what time he should sow his wheat. But he cannot determine by it exactly what time he should sow his wheat. And it would work out the same way for planting any other crop. No two seasons are just the same. The date that is right this year may not be right next year.

But if, on the day that was right for planting cotton this year, the locust trees were just coming into bloom, the probability is that the right day next year will be the day on which the locust trees are beginning to bloom, tho' it may be ten days later or ten days earlier than the year before. If, for five or 10 or any number of years, it is determined that the best day for planting cotton seed is the day on which the locust trees are beginning to bloom, the blooming becomes a pretty reliable index as to when to begin planting. That, of course, is a supposititious case. Locust blooms are not known to have any relation to cotton planting time. But the time for sowing winter wheat has been determined upon as the period between the time when the tall late goldenrod is in full bloom and the time when the white common Japanese clematis flowers are nearly all gone or the leaves are distinctly colored on the dogwood and hickories. At least, that is the verdict of Dr. A. D. Hopkins, the scientist of the Department of Agriculture who has been quoted several times before.

Applying the New Science

And that is what the application of the science of phenology to agriculture will be when it is worked out—a definite something in nature that will indicate the right time for doing a definite thing in the farm operations. It will be rather a slow process. Dr. Hopkins has worked out forms for gathering index material on practically all trees, shrubs and plants, annual and perennial, wild and cultivated, with regard to the various crops. In the course of years, qualified agricultural experts will gather and systematize the data.

In the meantime—well, any individual farmer may have some of his natural phenomena indices wrong, but he is likely to have a good many of them right. If he will use his own powers of observation and his own judgment, he can correct them for himself from

(Continued on Page 40.)

Profits

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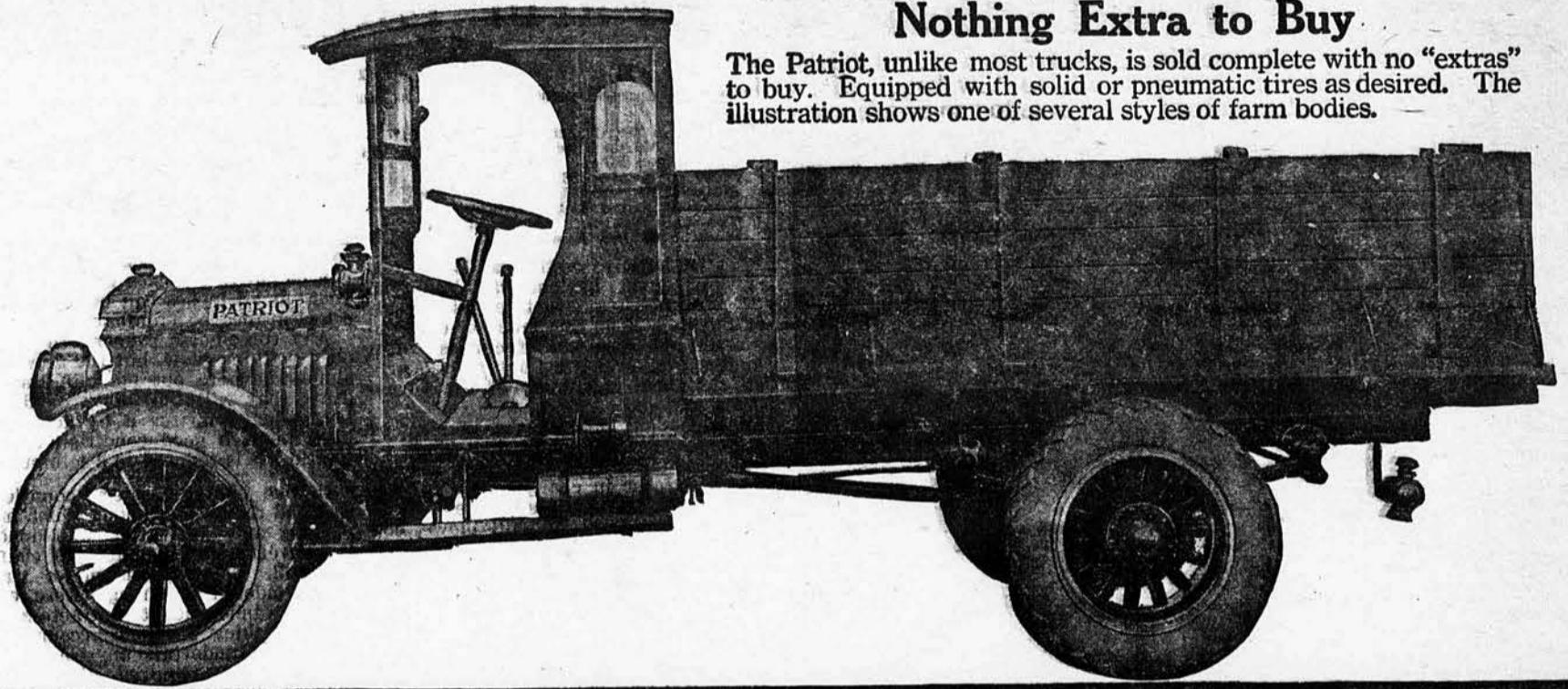
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transportation, at any time that a team can get on the roads, and at many times when a team would be unable to pull a load. It saves horses and feed. It brings bigger and better markets within easy reach, for with a Patriot you can readily drive to a market 100 miles distant.

Built for Country Loads

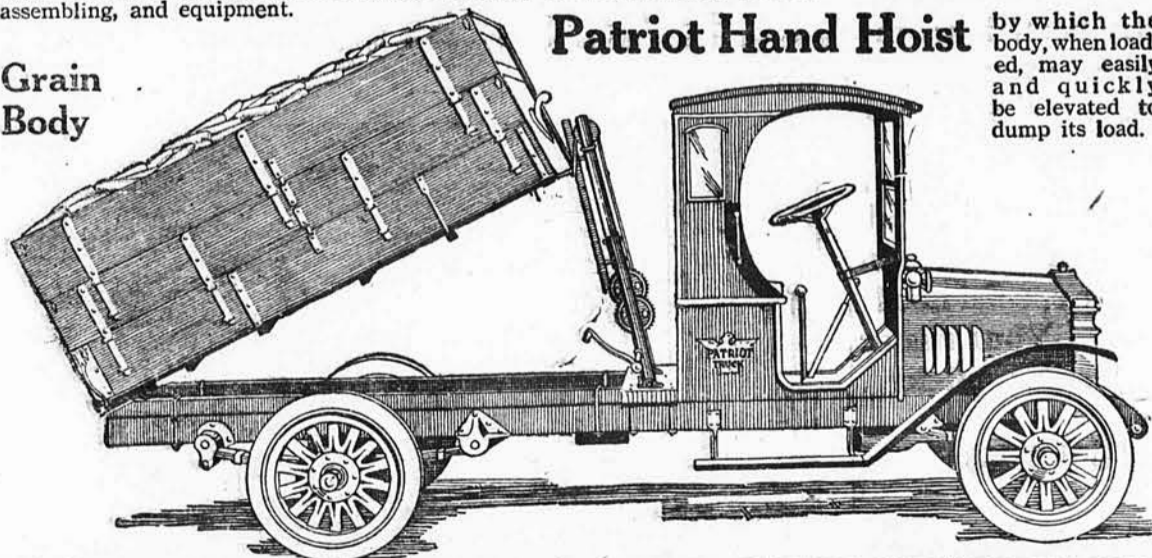
The First Motor Truck for Farm Work

The Patriot is the first Motor Truck built especially for farm work. It was designed with the needs of the farmer in view, and is equipped with the proper body for farm service. The manufacturers of Patriot Farm Trucks have been manufacturing truck bodies for farm work for many years and know the requirements of the farmer—both as to body and truck. In the Patriot these requirements are realized. Patriot Trucks are built in probably the largest factory in America devoted exclusively to the manufacture of trucks—a big, modern plant equipped to turn out a truck of the highest degree of efficiency, and yet enable us to make the truck economically and sell it at a very reasonable price—considering what we deliver in quality of material, character of workmanship, skill in assembling, and equipment.

The Factory is Near You If you ever need service or repairs, which even the best motor truck sometime will require, it is a great advantage to have the factory out West within easy reach. If you're thinking of buying a Motor Truck any time within the next year, it will pay you to come to Lincoln and inspect the Hebb factory and the Patriot Truck. You will see why Patriot Trucks have quickly secured such a wonderful reputation for performance.

The Patriot compares favorably with the highest priced trucks in America, and in addition it is built to render long and satisfactory service on the farm. Write for full information.

Grain Body

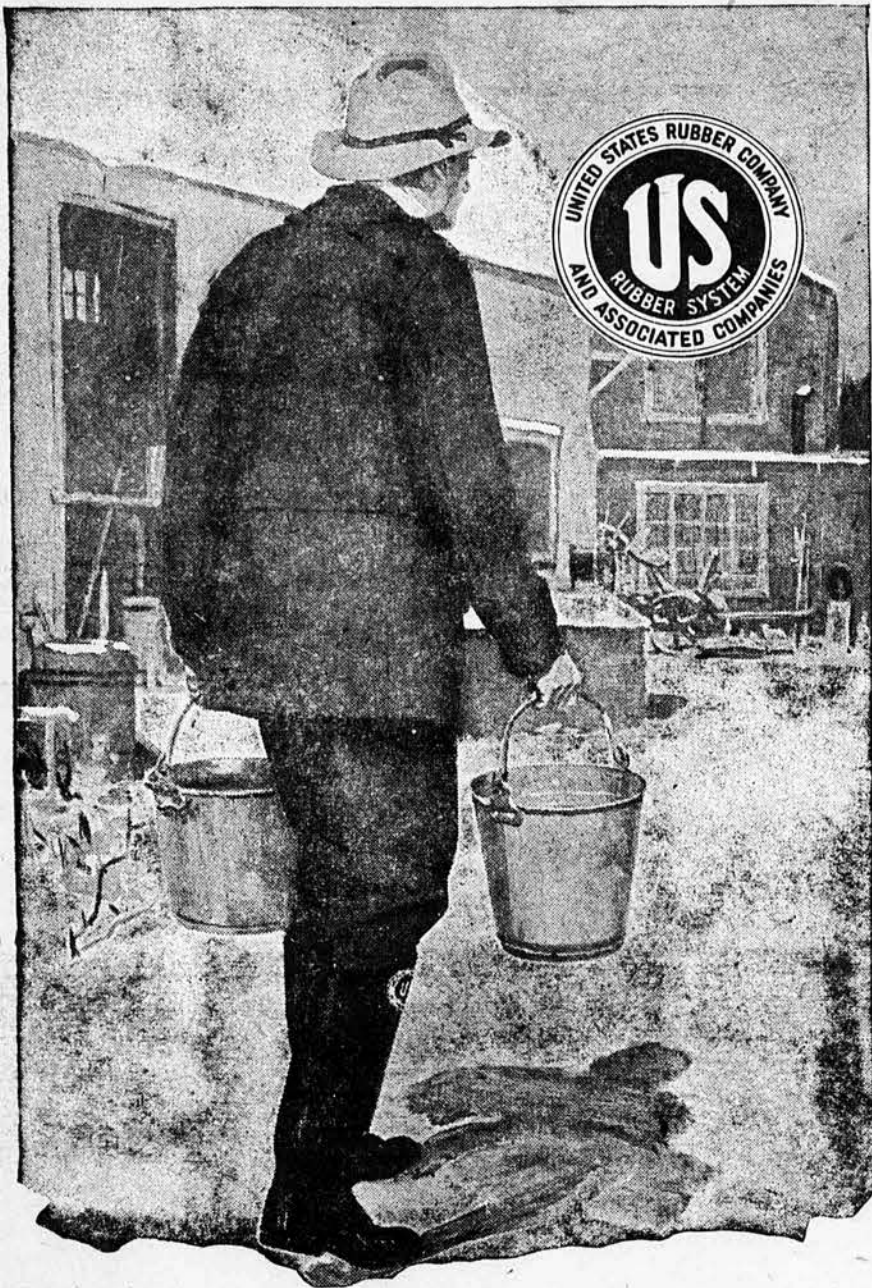


Patriot Hand Hoist by which the body, when loaded, may easily and quickly be elevated to dump its load.

HEBB MOTORS CO.

Manufacturers of
Patriot Farm Trucks
1349 P Street Lincoln, Nebraska

Lincoln Model
Capacity 3000 Pounds
Washington Model
Capacity 5000 Pounds



Here's The Rubber Footwear for Outdoor Workers

There's a warmth and comfort in U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear that means much to outdoor workers. No matter how dirty the weather, no matter how rough the going, this sturdy, heavy-service "U. S." gives solid foot-protection.

U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear is specially built to stand wear and tear. It's the double-duty kind of rubber footwear, reinforced for longer service—the kind that positively keeps out the wet and chill of snow, slush or mud underfoot. During the war, the Government probably used more U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear than of all other makes combined.

Every pair of U. S. "Protected" rubber boots bears the "U. S. Seal"—trade mark of the largest rubber manufacturer in the world. Look for this seal. It insures "U. S. Protection," saves your money, safeguards your health.

Wear U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear and be practical. U. S. "Protected" rubber footwear comes in all kinds and styles suited to the special needs of all who work in the open. Your dealer has the kind you want or can get it quickly.



United States Rubber Company
New York

U. S. Rubber Footwear

Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

Germans Destroyed Farm Property. France Needs Much Farm Machinery. The Three Horse Evener. How to Avoid Side Drafts. Motor Plows on English Farms. English Farm Labor Costs. Tractors Reclaim Waste Land. Questions and Answers.

HUNDREDS of thousands of acres of good agricultural lands in France are devastated as a result of the war. The Germans not only destroyed villages and factories, farm houses and orchards, but also nearly all the farm machinery of the devastated region.

To get an idea of the number of agricultural implements that would be needed a list was made by the government engineer in charge, which shows that to replace the losses they would need about 51,000 side-hill plows, 33,000 other plows, 56,000 cultivators, 30,000 mowing machines, 115,000 farm wagons, 88,000 harrows, 50,000 rollers, 48,000 hoes, 36,000 seed drills, 13,000 fertilizer spreaders, 16,000 beet extractors, 21,000 winnowing machines, 18,000 horse rakes, 32,000 reapers and binders, and 52,000 root cutters.

An Oklahoma correspondent wants to know how to hitch three horses to a walking plow so that none of the horses will have to walk in the plowed ground. It seems that keeping the horse off the plowed ground is one of the first principles in good plowing, and no sensible horse wants to walk there. We assume that our correspondent would have added another qualification to his requirement if he had thought about it—that no side draft result from the arrangement. Here is just where the rub comes. Considering the narrow furrow plowed with a walking plow, and the actual width of three horses when working abreast, it is impossible to provide an evener which eliminates all side draft. Even when two horses only are hitched to a walking plow, using the ordinary two-horse evener, there is some side-draft.

In order to avoid side draft absolutely, it is necessary that the point at which the evener is attached to the plow be directly in front of the center of resistance of the plow bottom. The center of resistance in a plow bottom is a point about 2 inches in from the shin of the moldboard and the same distance above the juncture of the share and the moldboard. Take a 14-inch right-hand bottom for example; the center of resistance is then 12 inches in to the left of the bank of the preceding furrow, if the bottom be cutting full width. The distance from the center of resistance to the center of the preceding furrow is 12 inches plus 7 inches, or 19 inches, which is half the length of the doubletree. If we use a 32-inch singletree, we shall have a clearance of 6 inches between singletrees. If we give them the ordinary clearance—2 inches—we shall bring the point of hitch, and consequently, the line of pull, 2 inches to the right of the true line of draft, and only some slight sidedraft will result.

For a three-horse team, with one horse walking in the furrow, the point of attachment of the evener to the plow will be directly behind the center of

the middle horse. If we use 30-inch singletrees with 2-inch clearance, the distance from the point of attachment of the evener to the center of the furrow previously plowed is 32 inches, thus throwing the line of pull 13 inches to the left of the true line of draft. This can be cut to 9 inches if singletrees as short as 28 inches can be used, and if all clearance be eliminated.

Any three-horse evener can be used on a walking plow, but the driver will simply have to put up with the sidedraft that will inevitably result, and try to make up for it by keeping his plow in such good condition that the total draft is reduced to a minimum.

In one of the western counties of England the system under which motor plowing and cultivating was done on the government's behalf was changed last fall. The various motor tractor units under this change were established as independent contractors, who, while working on their account, were expected to undertake any tractor work that may be required at controlled charges. There were five such contractor units and each was equipped with 10 tractors, 10 plows of two or three furrows, four cultivators, three or four binders and two rollers. The tractors in use were of two types of 20-horsepower.

The minimum charges for the various operations in agriculture were fixed by the local War Agricultural Committee as follows:

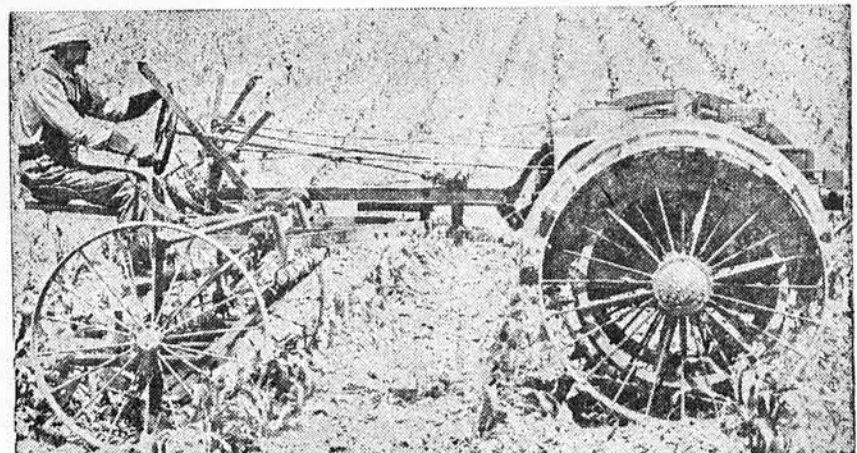
Plowing. Light land, three horses' work, \$5.48 an acre; medium land two horses' work, \$6.69; heavy land, three horses' work, \$7.91; heavy land, four horses' work, \$9.13. Cultivating. Disk or drag harrowing, \$2.74 to \$3.65 an acre; breaking stubble after harvest with cultivator, \$3.16 to \$4.87 an acre; rolling, if two rollers are drawn, 85 cents an acre. Harvesting. Reaping with self-binder, field 10 acres and over, \$3.65 an acre; five to ten acres, \$3.89 an acre; under five acres, \$4.26 an acre; haulage of farmer's binder, \$1.46.

These charges, in general, work out at substantially below the cost of team labor on the land. While it is true the British government in 1917 undertook plowing operations at a minimum of \$3.65 an acre, it is now known that this price involved a considerable loss. Even at a minimum charge of \$5.48 an acre for plowing, the demand for tractors is greater than ever.

Perhaps, the best testimony to the usefulness of the tractor has been the part it has played in the reclamation of derelict land, of which class there has been a large proportion in the county and which the War Agricultural Committee has set to work to bring under cultivation. These lands have been widely scattered, and in two districts in particular the task was very difficult. With the aid of the tractor, however, tree roots have been pulled up, whins cleared, gaps filled, bushes removed, and the land generally prepared. This was all done with the aid of the tractor, and many acres of useful arable land obtained which was put into wheat.

Some interesting information supplied by the committee illustrates the part which the tractor has played in increasing the area under cultivation in that county. In 1917 motor tractors

(Continued on Page 38.)



Farmers in the United States as well as in Europe find that They Can Cultivate Row Crops Very Satisfactorily with Tractors of This Type.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

March Weather in February.
Lime for Alfalfa Land.
The Use of Land Plaster.
The Burlington Co-operative Store.
Competent Manager is Required.
Many Farms Have Been Sold.
Some Farmers Prefer to Rent.
Declining Prices are Expected.
Early Oats Make Best Yields.

MARCH weather in the middle of February was our portion for the last week. It was pretty stiff March weather, too. On February 14 the wind blew very hard and a light trace of snow fell but luckily it did not get cold. Even the volunteer oats are still alive in most fields and those who sowed wheat on ground which grew oats last year are wondering if they are going to raise succotash—a mixed lot of wheat and oats.

At the Grange meeting recently an order for a good sized car of ground limestone was made up. This was taken by the members in lots of from 1 to 4 tons and it will be used as an experiment to see what effect liming our soil will have. On this farm we will use 3 tons, mostly on alfalfa land, but we will give it a trial on wheat too, and probably on a strip of oats. This lime costs us \$5.10 a ton laid down here and it is not the crushed stone but the ground article. The twine supply for the coming season was also ordered. It is to be standard, insect proof and run 500 feet to the pound. The cost is to be \$20.55 laid down here. This is about \$1.50 a hundred cheaper than last year.

Speaking of liming land recalls to my mind what a Virginian told me of farm practice in the old Dominion years ago. Instead of ground lime they used what was called "land plaster" but the lime it contained was the reason for applying it. After the corn was up about half knee high it was the custom to throw around each hill a handful of this plaster which, our friend said, helped the corn wonderfully. Not only that, but when wheat was grown on the same land the next year the plants grew much taller and sturdier where the handful of plaster had been thrown. It is evident that this old Virginia land was acid and that the plaster sweetened it. Perhaps it will help our crops in the same way. At any rate we will give it a trial.

The article on co-operation I wrote for the February 1 issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze has brought me a number of inquiries which I will answer here instead of personally as my correspondence has grown large of late. First, the only safe policy for a co-operative store is to make a profit on the goods sold. A price cutting war should never be started. If that is done the limited capital stock is soon deeply drawn upon and failure ensues. Second, cash payments should be the invariable rule. To extend credit is to incur some loss and the limited capital soon becomes tied up in accounts. The success of the Burlington store is largely due to following the two foregoing rules.

The accounts of the stockholders and the non-stockholders are kept separate by means of duplicate bills. When anyone purchases a bill of goods one copy of the bill is given to the bookkeeper of the store and the other to the customer. The customer keeps his bills until he has enough to amount to \$25. They are then handed in to the store and in return he is given a certificate for \$25 which should be presented when the rebates are allowed. The stockholders are known, of course, and in this way it is very easy to keep account of the trading done and who it was done by. The manager of such a store must have the control of business, subject, of course, to the advice of the directors. It is the best rule in every such enterprise to get a competent manager and then to interfere with him as little as possible. In the larger dealings the advice of the directors will always be sought by a competent manager. I should judge by my correspondence that a large number of co-operative stores are being launched. The possibility of decreasing

values should be taken into consideration in stocking up and lines which are likely to remain on hand any length of time should not be largely bought. Overstocking should always be avoided by new enterprises of this sort especially in a time when values may possibly decline.

Many farms have been sold in Coffey county during the last three months and a number of them are farms which usually have been rented in the past. This has reduced the number of farms for rent in the county and at this time many tenants are without farms for the coming season. If it be desirable to reduce the number of farms occupied by tenants I think I can say that Coffey county is making progress; a census of farms occupied by owners would no doubt show a larger per cent than at this time one year ago. Land prices have advanced fully \$10 to \$15 an acre since last fall and the better quality lands have advanced even more. The demand for improved farm land is still good and such land offered for sale at a reasonable price does not remain long in the market. Pasture or meadow land with a good native sod sells even more quickly than plowed land and at fully as much an acre.

There is more than one side to this tenant problem and it is not safe to assume that every tenant wishes to become a landowner. Possibly half the tenants would rather invest their money in other things than land; motor cars are very attractive and many tenants have pianos and live as well as any owner of the best farm in the county. I have no fault to find with anyone who wishes to do so but the old saying that one cannot eat his cake and keep it too still holds good. There are also tenants who do not care to be tied down to any locality for long; I have heard such congratulate themselves, when the August sun was bearing down hard on the corn, that they were not tied to this locality. On the other hand there are many tenants who would like to become home owners and there are many in this county who are becoming so. I know of many tenants who have in the last few years paid a large part of the price of their farms out of what they dug from the soil. The fact that land is advancing in price should discourage no one from buying a farm home; it should rather be an encouragement to them to know that their purchase is likely to increase in value.

Many seem to feel sure that we are in for a period of declining prices but I cannot be sure of that. We look out and see a world hungry and starving, and wonder if the demand for food is decreasing; we see a nation which has built very little for the last four years and wonder if the demand for building materials is to decrease; we see the shelves in all the store buildings in the country partly empty and wonder if that means a decreased demand on our factories in the future. We hear of a certain bond issue next April of at least 6 billion and have a promise of another before a year has gone which means still further inflation. Does inflation mean lower or higher prices? In the past it has always meant higher values. Is the present merely a period of temporary lower values to be followed by higher ones as was the case after the Civil war? No one knows for sure. In the meantime let us play as safely as we can and at the same time not forget that possibly prices may not strike the down grade for two years or more.

From Lyon county comes a letter which says "I remember last spring noting in your column that some oats had been sown in your locality in February and I was just wondering how they compared with those sown later." Those February sown oats were the best in the community and it seemed that the earlier in February they were sown, the better they yielded. I have been told that years ago broadcast oats froze out where early sown but I never have known of drilled oats being harmed by freezing weather even if sown as early as February 20.

Powerful yet Light The Tractor of Economy



THE HUBER Light Four

Plowing 40 year-old sod on Ruggles Farm, Circleville, Ohio.

THE HUBER LIGHT FOUR is powerful enough to break the oldest and toughest sod, pulling three bottoms and turning an acre an hour; but its balance between traction power and tractor weight is so nice that it works on plowed ground, discing or harrowing without packing the soil.

High test steel in frame and gear reduces tractor weight. Less power is required to move the tractor, leaving more power for the draw-bar. Direct drive through all spur gear and anti-friction bearings, carries the maximum of power direct to the draw-bar. High front wheels roll over the soft ground—instead of pushing it—increasing the pull by reducing the resistance in moving the tractor. Center draft on all loads saves power for the draw-bar and protects the frame from strain.

Thus the Huber Light Four delivers greatest power with least fuel, also has ample power at the belt for the ensilage cutter, hay baler, clover huller, small grain thresher.

Write for the booklet, "Doing the Impossible."

Dealers: We want live men in territory now open.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING CO.
 675 Center Street MARION, OHIO
 Makers also of Huber Junior Thresher
CANADIAN BRANCH, BRANDON, MANTOBA

Weights about 5,000 pounds. 12 h. p. at draw-bar; 25 h. p. at belt. Four-cylinder Waukesha motor. Hyatt Roller Bearings. Perflex Radiator. Short turn. Self-steering in the furrow. Center draft. Burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate. Road speed 2 1/2 and 4 miles per hour.

17 1/2¢ a Rod

164 Styles to Select From

THOUSANDS of farmers living in every part of the United States save 25% to 33 1/2% by taking advantage of my low factory prices. For many years my low prices for highest quality fence have saved to farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their savings this year bigger than ever.

GUARANTEED EVERY INCH PERFECT

Only the best wire used. Only the best wire workers employed. Ottawa fence is heavily galvanized. Withstands all weather conditions. Flexible tie insures most even stretching over rough ground, giving upstanding fence utmost durability. Quality first, best and all the time—that's our motto. If it is not just what I claim—I will want you to return it at my expense. You can be sure that every rod of fence you get from me will be perfect in every respect.

FREE BOOK Send your name and address now and I'll mail you postpaid my Free Book of Wire Mill Bar-gains—164 different styles at factory prices. See how much you will save.

FENCE AT WIRE MILL PRICES

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The Solid Grip Tie

Geo. E. Long, Ottawa Manufacturing Co.
 President
 103 King Street, OTTAWA, KANS.

American Fence

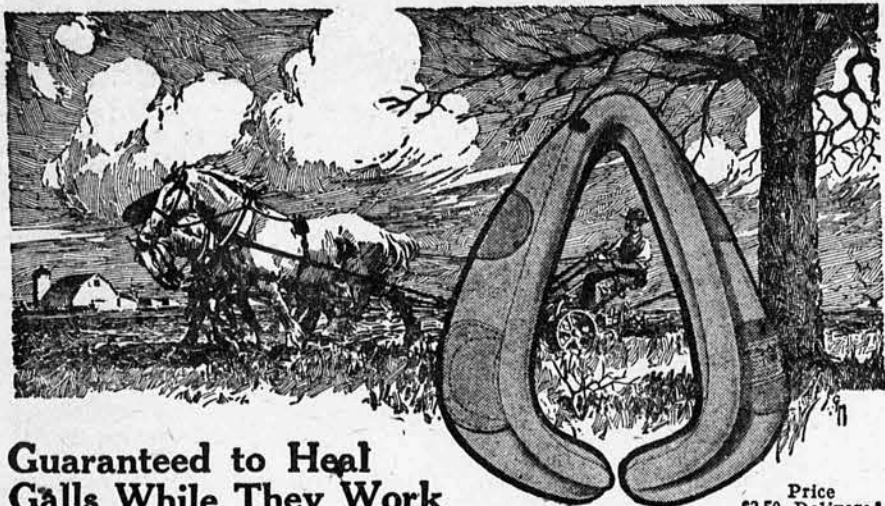
Full gauge wires—full weight—full length rolls. Superior quality galvanizing, proof against hardest weather conditions.

Send for our Special Book on Fencing. Dealers Everywhere

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

CHICAGO

NEW YORK



Guaranteed to Heal Galls While They Work

Sweat and chafing cause galls. Make a horse collar that will absorb sweat—move with the shoulder muscles, instead of chafing against them—and you have a collar that puts an end to galls. That's just what has been accomplished in the

does not hold heat. It absorbs sweat and impurities from sores. Keeps shoulders dry, cool and free from irritation.

Open at the Throat

The open throat makes the Langford conform itself to the shoulders—gives pulling muscles full play—moves with the shoulders, instead of rubbing and chafing against them. Easy to put on. Will not pack or harden. Cannot sweeney. Often last three or more seasons. Costs one-fourth as much as leather. A collar and pad combined.

Try this open-throated cotton collar. Use it on the horse with sorest shoulders. If it fails to heal, return collar and get your money back. If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$2.50, state size, and we will send you a collar, charges prepaid. (6-2c)

Price \$2.50 Delivered

Langford
HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

Absorbs Sweat

Made of closely woven army duck—stuffed with soft, springy cotton fiber. This fiber

THE POWERS MFG. CO.,
Box 115 Waterloo, Ia.



Capper Pig Club News

Now We Have the Pig Club Swine Record

BY JOHN F. CASE
Director of Club Work

LOYALTY and united effort have made possible the big things accomplished by the Capper Pig club in three years' work. No other club in the United States, I am told by men who should know, has been able not only to sustain interest in its club work but continue to grow in strength and enthusiasm. This happy result, I feel sure, has been largely brought about because we have not been content to go along in the same old way. "Make it different" is a motto that I adopted in club work when the Capper Pig club was organized, and we've been doing that very thing.

Beginning in 1915, we organized breed clubs and had members stirred up to a high pitch of enthusiasm over the merits of their respective breeds. The next year we had the county clubs with county leadership and a hot fight for the pep trophy and the spec-

But every boy will be urged to register the pigs he offers for sale as breeding stock. The rate for registration by the various swine record associations of national repute is \$1 for non-members and 50 cents for members of the association. In order for our members to get the half rate it would have been necessary for every boy to pay the national record association a membership fee of from \$10 to \$20. But now every member of the Capper Pig club is an honorary member of a national swine record association.

"The management of the Capper Pig club allows no crossbred sows entered in its contest work," I wrote the secretaries of the swine record associations. "We are insisting that purebred sows and pigs be entered in our club work, because we know that purebred stock pays best. But while this is true, our club work has been a wonderful help in stimulating interest in purebred swine. In view of this fact, and knowing that our boys have shown pep and patriotism, as well as accomplished big things in pork production, do you not feel that you could make the Capper Pig club members a special membership rate for registration of their pigs?" Did the swine record association secretaries look upon the proposition with favor? You bet they did! It took a little "showing" to convince some of them, but the biggest and best of the record associations have agreed to record pigs for Capper Pig club members at the membership rate, 50 cents a pig. The matter was brought before the directors of the associations and won unanimous approval. The American Berkshire association directors have not had their annual meeting, but Secretary Springer is a good friend of the Capper clubs and I feel sure that association will line up with the others. Here are the swine record associations that have granted us the special rate:

TIME FOR MEMBERSHIP EXTENDED

Owing to the importance of the announcement contained in this story, which could not be made sooner, the time limit for enrollment in the Capper Pig Club has been extended to March 10, instead of March 1. Cut out the application blank appearing in this paper and mail it today to Earle H. Whitman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

ial county prize. In 1918, we not only had the county clubs going strong and the leaders stirred up to intense enthusiasm over patriotic effort, but we had the inter-county picnics and the father and son department. "What new feature will we have in 1919?" was the problem presented to the club managers. Well, here it is.

It's a Purebred Game

Every sow entered in Capper Pig club work must be purebred and the pigs must be purebred, too. This means that a high per cent of the contest pigs are eligible for registration. Last year more than 5,000 pigs entered in the different clubs promoted by Arthur Capper, most of them in the Capper Pig club of this state, were eligible for registry. It would have cost our members \$5,000 to register these pigs. This year you can register your pigs for half the regular rate. And "here's how."

We have established the Capper Pig Club Swine Record association. The president is John F. Case, the secretary, Earle H. Whitman. The directors of this association will be the presidents of the various breed clubs. Certificates of membership in the Capper Pig Club Swine Record association will be issued to every club member who has contest pigs eligible for registration. He will file the necessary information with our record association secretary and if he does not desire to register his pigs, but wishes only to provide a certificate of eligibility, such certificate will be issued to him and registration may be made by the purchaser. This certificate will state plainly that it simply is a certificate of eligibility and must not be considered a certificate of registration.

- American Hampshire Swine Record association—E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill., secretary.
- American Poland China Record association—W. M. McFadden, Stock Yards, Chicago, secretary.
- Chester White Record association—F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind., secretary.
- National Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' association—J. R. Pfander, Peoria, Ill., secretary.
- National Spotted Poland China Record association—Fred L. Obenchain, Bainbridge, Ind., secretary.
- Standard Poland China Record association—Frank L. Garrett, Maryville, Mo., secretary.

It would please me if every member of the Capper Pig club would write to the secretary of the swine record association representing his breed and thank him for the action taken. And we owe an additional vote of thanks to Fred Moore, secretary of the Chester White Record association. Secretary Moore attended the 1917 banquet of the Capper Pig club and has been an enthusiastic booster ever since. His association was the first to pledge us support. E. C. Stone, secretary of the American Hampshire association, not only agreed to issue us a certificate of membership, but said this, "I know about the splendid work accomplished by the Capper Pig clubs. I'll do even more than you asked me to do. Every Hampshire breeder who is a member of your clubs may reg-

(Continued on Page 35.)

CAREY-IZED STOCK TONIC
Brick Or Block

Prevents and destroys worms; aids digestion; saves 25% of feed; supplies necessary mineral matter.

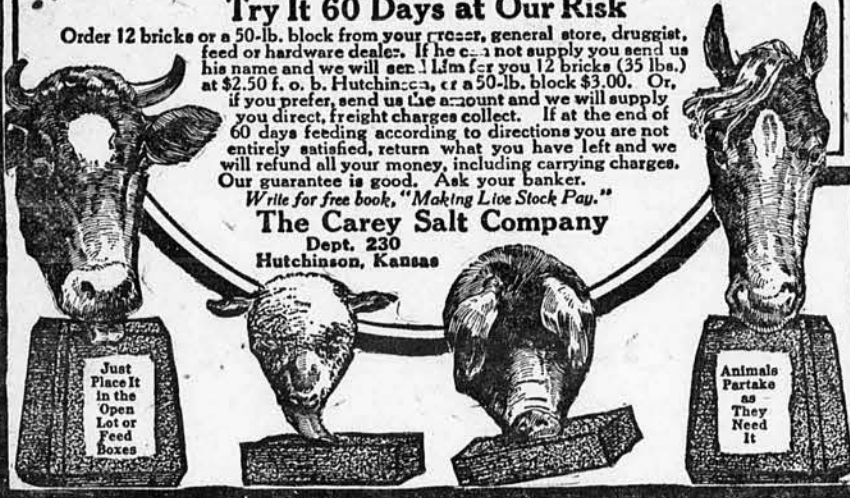
Keeps stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys in order; keeps animals in prime condition to resist disease.

We make no claims for Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick or Block which are not borne out by our own positive knowledge and by the experience of practical stock raisers. We guarantee satisfactory results in every case if fed as directed.

Try It 60 Days at Our Risk

Order 12 bricks or a 50-lb. block from your grocer, general store, druggist, feed or hardware dealer. If he cannot supply you send us his name and we will send him for you 12 bricks (35 lbs.) at \$2.50 f. o. b. Hutchinson, or a 50-lb. block \$3.00. Or, if you prefer, send us the amount and we will supply you direct, freight charges collect. If at the end of 60 days feeding according to directions you are not entirely satisfied, return what you have left and we will refund all your money, including carrying charges. Our guarantee is good. Ask your banker.

Write for free book, "Making Live Stock Pay."
The Carey Salt Company
Dept. 230
Hutchinson, Kansas



Stock Raising in Western Canada
is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms,

Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre
—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Co.'s are offering unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Canadian Government Agent



Eleven Trophy Cups and More Than \$2,000 in Additional Prizes Were Won by Members of the Capper Clubs Last Year.

Capper Poultry Club

Every Girl Who Enters Can be a Winner

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

YOU'VE NEVER seen a live, wide-awake girl who didn't enjoy games of some kind. They provide exercise either for the mind or the body, and sometimes for both. They train one to be alert to the moves other players are making. And what is a game? It's nothing more than a contest in imitation of the big contests of life. Many men, and some women, play the game of business just as much for the fun they have in winning out over others as for the actual profits.

Capper Poultry club girls are enjoying a game, too. Every one of them is alive to the fact that if she is going to win she must bend all of her efforts toward big production and low cost. Getting an early start is going to help.



Mrs. Gregg. Marion Gregg.

Giving contest chickens good care is another factor that will count. But even if all of the girls cannot win prizes they will all come out ahead anyway, for each of them will have profits from her chickens.

Every club member is prizing the eggs which her pullets or hens are laying as if they were gold dollars. Some already have set eggs. Others have taken orders for sittings. These extracts from letters will tell you about the activities of various club members.

Alma gets two or three eggs every day from her contest chickens and already has set some of them in an incubator. I hope they hatch. If they do, maybe she will have chickens first.—Mrs. E. A. Bailey, Muscotah, Atchison county.

Letha's Single Comb White Leghorns which she bought are little beauties. She has bands on the legs of all of them. Richard made some trapnests for her.—Mrs. H. D. Emery, Girard, Crawford county.

I chose Single Comb Mottled Anconas for my club pen because I had Single Comb Brown Leghorns last year and the Anconas beat them in egg-laying and in beginning earlier to lay. They also lay larger eggs. The report of the Missouri egg laying contest shows that the Anconas beat six other breeds, laying 300 eggs.—Berniece Johnson, Assaria, Saline county.

I received my check and am very proud of my prize, even if it is ninth. Next year Linn county is going to come out a lot farther ahead. I have been reading about the other girls making poultry club scrapbooks, so I began one the first of the year.—Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

It certainly is good to sell chickens and to have your own money to do with as you wish. I didn't have my own money nearly so often before I joined the poultry club.—Anna Painter, McCune, Crawford county.

I'm sending you 50 cents for the French orphan fund. The sum is small but God may bless it and make it 50 times as large as it is.—Agnes Schlichting, Mineola, Ford county.

My hens have been doing very well part of the time. I got two and a half dozen eggs last week. I am going to set eggs soon.—Esther Maus, Topeka, Shawnee county.

I mean to try hard to get some prize, even if it is only a small one. I have purchased Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from my mother, who has only purebred chickens. Papa built a new hen house for me.—Edith Grover, Lebo, Coffey county.

Papa has completed my hen house and I am proud to call my chickens and pen my own. I hope that I have good luck.—Esther Buhler, Abilene, Dickinson county.

Yes, I am a happy little girl and I think I have reason to be. I have my White Wyandotte chickens and, oh, they are beauties! At first they didn't want to sell any chickens until we said we wanted them for a pen for the Capper Poultry club and then they said "Well, we can't refuse the girls for the poultry club." I already have an order for two sittings of eggs.—Hazel Parmley, Centerville, Linn county.

It seems I didn't know until recently how much pleasure Ollie got out of the Capper Poultry club. I received fine letters from Mrs. Cubbison and Mrs. Bryan. Both are boosters for the club and I feel sure that the mothers' division is going to be a great success in our county.—Mrs. F. R. Harbison DeSoto, Johnson county.

I wish you could use several pages in the Farmers Mail and Breeze every week, for the stories are so interesting they are never half long enough.—Marion Gregg, McCune, Crawford county.

These girls' names have been placed on the honor roll as contributors to the French orphan fund: Gwendolyn White, Shawnee county; Marion Gregg, Crawford; Hazel Taylor, Sumner; Adelaide Hammond, Stafford; Esther Buhler, Dickinson; Nina Hosford, Crawford; Vera Brown, Jackson; Lillian Brun, Atchison; Berniece Johnson, Saline; Clara Chigbrow, Clay; Gertrude Brazil, Douglas; Anna Greenwood, Greenwood.

She Used Trapnests

Marion Gregg of Crawford county won fifth place in the open contest of the club for 1918. Here is her interesting story:

"I was a member of the club in 1917 so I picked eight of my best pullets for my contest flock for 1918, and bought a cockerel from a Barred Plymouth Rock breeder of national reputation. These I penned February 1.

"Papa built a large pen in a walnut grove for my chickens, then he built a house 12 by 16 feet, opened to the south. I used trapnests, and made a score card, so that I could tell the number of eggs each hen laid. I kept my chickens in their house during the cold weather.

"In the morning I fed them bran mash, and scattered corn, wheat screenings and oats in a deep litter of wheat straw. This kept them busy all day and in the evening I gave them corn, wheat screenings, oats and kafir. I kept plenty of fresh water, grit and dry bran before them all the time. I sprouted oats for them during the cold weather and as soon as spring came we sowed oats in a lot to supply the chickens with green feed. Papa killed rabbits for them occasionally.

"None of my hens wanted to sit so I used an incubator to hatch the young chickens, which were toemarked so I could tell them from the farm flock. The young chickens were fed chick feed for several weeks, then kafir and corn chop. Last fall several of them carried off prizes at the county fairs.

"My total income on my contest flock was \$265.40 and the total expense was \$73.85, giving me a profit of \$191.55, which I think repays me many times for my trouble.

"I thank Mr. Capper for giving us girls this good opportunity to prove our ability in poultry raising."

The Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper.....Club.

I will try to get the required recommendations, and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed Age
Approved Parent or Guardian.
Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....
Age Limit: 10 to 18.

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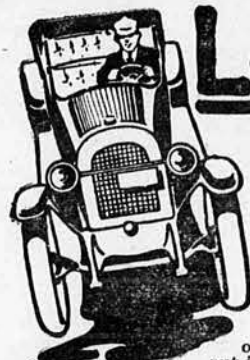
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 - Avery Company, Peoria, Illinois.
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 - Banting Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.
 - Batavia Machine Company, Batavia, New York.
 - Buffalo Pitts Company, Buffalo, New York.
 - Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
 - J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
 - Clark Machine Company, St. Johnsville, New York.
 - Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
 - Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Illinois.
 - Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Illinois.
 - A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pennsylvania.
 - Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.
 - Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Illinois.
 - Huber Mfg. Co., Marion, Ohio.
 - Keck-Gonnerman Company, Mt. Vernon, Indiana.
 - Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minnesota.
 - Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Michigan.
 - The Russell & Company, Massillon, Ohio.
 - Russell Wind Stacker Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
 - Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (United States Agency), Moline, Illinois.
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 - The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, New York.
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- Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaford, Ontario.
 - Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ontario.
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 - John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont., Can.
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 - MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
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 - Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 - Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.
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With the Home Makers

Clean House Now Before the Boys Return

BY CATHERINE DODGE

THE BOYS are coming back! All the American livestock is fattening—and bleating or gobbling or crowing, according to his language, for the privilege of being offered on the platter of the returning hero.

To be caught in the very midst of spring housecleaning—what a tragedy! Almost as bad as being caught in the end-of-the-winter grime. But how shall we manage to be spick and span? Let us clean now, while we wait.

In the pause of these late winter months we can make an inventory of things needed in the house. We can wash and mend all the old curtains. Some may be cut down and made into sash curtains, prolonging their usefulness. Such new ones as are necessary can be bought and made now, while we have the time to choose and to plan for some of the pretty new touches. At the same time shabby old cushions can be re-covered and towels and table linen looked after.

Next we shall get out the glue pot and the paint and varnish cans and see what can be done in the way of restoring invalid furniture. Many a disheartened old piece will take a new lease on life and really be better than new in a fresh coat of enamel, or the now very popular coat of black. This latter is so easy to handle that it is well worth trying—indeed, the boy's room might be made very up-to-date by this simple treatment.

The attic can be "sorted"—much more thoroly now than if we wait until the hurried moments of spring housecleaning time. Bureau drawers can be gone thru, and we shall have the time to decide what to do with this or that—how often we just tuck things back in despair because we are too rushed to do anything else.

Kitchen closets and cupboards can be put in order and every useless thing discarded. Such articles as are mending should receive attention and those that are not should go to the junk pile without delay. The shelves and hooks we have long needed can be put up, and obstinate hinges and locks can be called to account. Also, in the shed all may be made ready for the spring garden offensive.

With all the finishing touches done in advance, the first balmy day may be pounced on for an attack with white-wash and suds—and it will be "over the top" before we know it. Then someone will ask, "Have you done your spring housecleaning yet?" and we shall reply, "Bless you, it's all done, and we did not know when it happened."

Recipes from Farm Homes

Sweet Sandwich for the School Lunch (Prize Recipe)—Boil slowly until it forms a soft ball when dropped in water 1 cup of white and 1 cup of brown sugar, ½ cup of cream and a small lump of butter. Remove from the stove and beat to a smooth, thick paste, then spread between slices of buttered bread.—Mrs. O. B., Wyandotte Co., Kansas.

Noodles—Mix well ¾ cup of sweet cream and milk, 1 egg, a pinch of salt, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder, and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Roll this out in three thin sheets, rub with flour, let dry for 3 hours, then roll up and cut in thin strips ¼ inch wide. Shake and drop in boiling chicken or beef broth. Cook 10 minutes without lifting the lid.—May Peintner, Harvey Co., Kansas.

Chocolate Bread Pudding—Soak ½ cup of stale bread crumbs in 1 cup of scalded milk. Melt ½ square of chocolate, add 3 tablespoons of sugar, and enough milk taken from the bread and milk to make it the proper consistency to pour. Combine the bread and milk and the chocolate mixture and add a sprinkle of salt, a few drops of vanilla, ¼ teaspoon of cinnamon, and 1 egg slightly beaten. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with hard or cream sauce.—Ethel Baker Munson, Clay Co., Kansas.

Macaroni and Cheese—Cook 2 cups

of macaroni 20 minutes, drain. Put in a baking dish a layer of macaroni, sprinkle with cheese, salt and pepper; add another layer of macaroni, and continue until all is used. Beat 3 eggs well, add ¼ cup of sweet milk and pour over the macaroni. Dot with bits of butter and bake in a hot oven 30 minutes.—Mrs. E. N. B., La Junta, Colo.

Meat Loaf—Grind or chop 1 pound of beef and a little fat with 2 medium-sized onions. Boil ¼ cup of macaroni, broken in pieces, until partly done, drain and chop fine, then add 3 or 4 rolled crackers. Season with salt and pepper, mix all together and bake 1 hour. Add a little water if too dry.—Mrs. H. A. Shelke, Colorado.

Star Border Lace

[Prize Design.]

To make the first motif of this pretty star border lace, make a ring of 18 chain (ch).

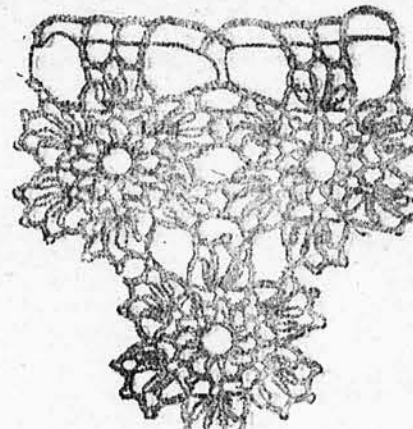
1st row—[2 single crochet (s c), 6 ch in ring] 12 times, turn.

2d row—Slip stitch (sl st) to top of last 6 ch, * ch 5, 1 s c in 6 ch. Repeat from * around.

3d row—* 3 s c over 5 ch, picot of 5 ch, 3 s c over same 5 ch. Repeat from * around.

4th row—Sl st to first picot, * ch 5, 1 s c in next picot (ch 14, 1 s c in same picot) four times, ch 5, 1 s c in next picot; and repeat from * around.

5th row—1 s c over last picot, * ch 5, 1 s c in top of first 14 ch (6 ch, 1



s c) in top of each of next three 14 ch, ch 5, 1 s c over third picot and repeat around from *.

6th row—* 5 s c over 5 ch (3 s c, picot of 5 ch, 3 s c) over each 6 ch, 5 s c over each 5 ch and repeat around from *.

Join motifs with corresponding picots as shown in illustration.

For the heading—1st row—* Make 2 double crochet (d c)—thread over hook once) in first picot, ch 20, 2 d c in next picot, 5 ch, 1 s c in next picot, 5 ch, 2 d c in next picot, ch 20, 2 d c in next picot, ch 2, and repeat from *.

2d row—* 2 d c over center of 20 ch, ch 10, 2 d c over 2 d c, ch 5, 2 d c over s c, ch 5, 2 d c over 2 d c, ch 10, 2 d c over center of 20 ch, cross over to the center of the next 20 ch, and repeat from *.

3d row—Work s c closely over the stitches in preceding row at the top of the lace.
 N. L.

Riley Co., Kansas.

Let the College Help You

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
 Jefferson County

About the only way to relieve the drudgery of household tasks such as dishwashing and sweeping which require doing day after day, year after year, is to have something different to think about while working. Books, magazines and papers will help to furnish new subjects for thought. There are ways, however, in which these can not equal the companionship of one's neighbors and friends. There are many lines of work that farm women might well meet to discuss or study. Personally, in the past, we have found few subjects of such common interest

as the subject of canning. Canning clubs have helped many of us in more ways than the stocking of our cellar shelves and the improvement of our tables. Older clubs are loath to cease their meetings even tho they feel they have mastered most of the lessons in food preservation. For this summer's work many clubs are making plans that will help the members in other lines of their work.

Some clubs, Mr. Hall tells us, are planning to make big exhibitions of their canned products not only in state and county fairs but locally as well. There is much to commend in a local exhibit made without aim to secure prizes. When the club members demonstrate their work, such an exhibit may well be the informal school from which so much good is always received by those interested.

Another club leader has planned to have every other meeting given over to talks by some prominent man or woman along the line of home activities. One talk will be on the subject of butchering. Professor Patterson, of the state agricultural college, is said to be most expert in that line. At Mr. Hall's suggestion, the members of our club have asked Professor Patterson to give a demonstration in butchering and in cutting up a hog. It is our plan to have one hog killed and dressed the day before Professor Patterson comes and to kill another while he is here.

The college is helping to broaden the interests of club members this summer by offering to send a series of lessons on various household problems. The circular making the announcement states that many up-to-the-minute suggestions are included in these lessons. It is further stated that the lessons will not only be interesting but a great help in future housework. Each club member is given a choice of four subjects: The Farm Home, Food Preservation, Household Pests, and Milk on the Farm. There are seven lessons for each subject except Household Pests. For this 12 lessons are necessary.

As I said before, our club plans to make institute work a part of the summer's program. The subjects of home nursing, home dressmaking and labor saving appliances are such as we are all interested in.

In connection with the last named demonstration, we have offered to furnish the materials for the making of a good fireless cooker and a good iceless refrigerator.

With the opportunities offered club members, as I have named them, and with three big can manufacturing companies offering to furnish cans and give prizes for the best exhibits in those cans, it would seem that such club work would appeal to all farm women in 1919. The requirements for clubs are simple and easily complied with. The blanks for application may be secured from the state club leader, Otis E. Hall, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

More Work for Knitters

Plans have been completed for a new knitting campaign to be carried out by the Red Cross chapters of the United States in behalf of the destitute in European countries. Details and instructions will soon be sent from national headquarters to the division managers with respect to the issuance of yarn in hand to be made into stockings, sweaters and mufflers for children, and shawls for women.

It is urged that every energy be bent to speed up production as the need for such articles abroad is very great. Refugees all over the world, who have been driven from their homes by the varying forces of war, have been for several years in rags or with practically no clothes at all. Pitiabile stories have been flashed across the ocean about thousands upon thousands of children who are barefooted and barelegged while snow and ice are upon the ground. Every article knitted by women in America will give warmth to a body which otherwise would lack proper clothing, and each garment will actually prevent suffering.

Don't forget to include the editors of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in your list of correspondents. They are human like the rest of you and appreciate letters from their friends commending them for any good thing you think they have done. We get many such letters, but we want to hear from you.



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D. K. Austin, Mgr., 103 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Here's to the Homemaker!

No woman can be a successful house-keeper, who does not practice system and regularity in her daily work. It is well to arrange the work in some such schedule form as follows: Monday, scrubbing and washing; Tuesday, baking and ironing (these two tasks go well together as the same fire may be used for both); Wednesday, mending. Thursday and Friday remain for cleaning the entire house and doing other necessary work that may arise from time to time. Saturday should be used to prepare for Sunday. The baking should all be done on Saturday, in order that the Sunday dinner may be served quickly, and without confusion, should unexpected guests arrive. Of course, there undoubtedly will be intervals when a regular schedule cannot be followed, but one should have a system to go by as nearly as possible.

There should also be a place for everything and everything in its place. If this rule is adhered to closely, much confusion and delay in extreme cases of emergency will be avoided.

If butter is sold, churning should be done at least three times a week to have it first-class. All utensils used in making butter should be scalded well in soap suds and then re-washed in clear water in order to remove any small particles of dirt, and to prevent the butter from adhering to the interior of the churn. Eggs should be gathered twice a day and kept in a cool dark place until taken to market.

All cooking utensils should be cleaned with a good cleaning powder frequently, in order to keep them from gathering a sediment, or becoming tarnished.

It should be the true aim and desire of each housewife to make the home beautiful and happy, and one where love abides. Here's to the American woman who is most capable of making an ideal home.

Helen Ella Hughes,
Mitchell Co., Kansas.

Phlox Bloom Each Year

BY L. H. COBB

One of the prettiest hardy flowers for the farm home is the phlox, and it can be depended upon to bloom every year. It is very showy, and yet not a coarse, gaudy flower. I have had this flower in all the delicate shades of pink and lavender, and also in the brightest of reds, orange, violet and magenta.

While phlox differ a little in height, they usually run about 18 inches in ordinary garden soil. All varieties are not of the same height, so where different varieties are planted in the same plot, the stiff effect is removed.

In starting phlox if small, cheap plants are used, the clumps will not be large the first season but they will bloom nicely. They become stronger every year and in a few years the clump will be as wide across as it is tall and there will be a solid mass of color. No flower shows off to better advantage as a background for the lawn or set against evergreens or shrubbery than the phlox. They also look well against fences, or in corners where two buildings or porches and buildings meet.

While these plants can be grown from cuttings quite easily, I have found the most satisfactory way to get a supply is to divide the clumps as soon as they get well established. Care in doing this will make it possible to have as many new plants as there are good crowns, tho each plant will be rather small to begin with.

If you have a fat-pocketbook you can buy the field grown clumps at the beginning and get as large clumps the first season as you would get the second or third by using the plants. These may bloom a little earlier, too. As they are so hardy, they should be set out as early as possible in the spring.

While the bright colors do well in the full sun, the pinks and lavenders will be purer in color and more delicate if they are grown in partial shade.

Good Lights Make Home Cheery

The humblest farm home may have a gasoline lamp or lantern which will give a brilliant light at no more expense than that of coal oil lamps. We have two gasoline lights in our home,

one a lamp which we have had for two years, and a lantern which has been used almost every night for more than a year. Each of them has two mantles and is generated with a match. A quart of gasoline will run each for six nights, burning about 4 hours every night. The lamp cost \$5 and the lantern, \$6.

The upkeep of a gasoline lamp is small, as the only outlay is for mantles which cost 50 cents for six. A mantle will last for months if it is not touched or set where a strong breeze will strike it. Of course, neither wind nor rain effects the lantern as it is protected by isinglass. The lantern is finished in nickel and is quite as good looking as the lamp. We use it in the house as much as outdoors.

Reading is doubly pleasant with a good light, and even the washing of supper dishes or mending the weekly supply of socks and stockings is not the drudgery it was by the dim light of the old coal oil lamp. The main street of our town is lighted by these lanterns hung in front of each business building.

Mrs. H. L. Adams,
Morris Co., Kansas.

It Pays to Keep Accounts.

The high prices and need for economy, and the income tax make book-keeping on the farm quite necessary. It is an unsatisfactory task for some persons while others use a system that gives much satisfaction and the desired information when figuring the income tax. I have kept accounts during the 17 years I have been married. At first it was an unclassified account of the receipts and expenditures which at the end of the year was not satisfactory, for it required so much work to find out what department had made a gain, and we could not tell where we should curtail expenses.

Now I rule the front page of my book for the total receipts and expenditures kept by months. The next double page I divide into 12 divisions and in the left hand space I write the months giving three or four lines to each month. At the top of the remaining divisions I write such items as groceries, oil and fuel, clothing, house furnishings, church and charity, physician and medicine, books, magazines and papers, household help, repairs, incidentals and totals. The remainder of the book is divided so that each member of the family has a double page for an itemized account of clothing. The total is recorded each month under the item "clothing" and at the end of the year I know just what it cost to clothe each person. Another space is given to the grocery list and the totals recorded under that item. Still another is used to keep the amount of cream or butter sold and the eggs and poultry.

I also have kept a record of the income and expenses of the farm. Whenever my husband makes a purchase, if it is not more than nails or hog rings, I record it. It takes only a few minutes every day or two and at the end of each month the book is brought up to date. Keeping the farm accounts is less work than the household accounts for there are only the farm help page and the automobile page, besides the receipts and expenses for each month.

Johnson Co., Kansas. Rilla Monroe.

How the Ladies' Aid Began

My mother had a "carpet rag evening" at our house one fall about 18 years ago, to which all the women of the community were invited, including the minister's wife and the minister himself. While the women folks sewed and chatted, the minister was thinking about a plan which he proposed later over the tea cups. It was for the women to organize themselves into a club called the "ladies aid society" for the purpose of helping the needy. There was no church building other than the county school house then, but within less than five years, with the help of the adjoining district, a neat, commodious, attractive church building was put up, known as the Mizpah United Evangelical organization.

Two years before the church was built, the little aid society had grown beyond its self-centered idea, until it felt the need of reaching farther, so a missionary society was organized as well. Then when the church was finished, the two societies were consolidated and the name changed to the

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find \$_____ and one 25c coupon for which please send me all the periodicals named in Club No. _____ for the term of one year and a calendar free.

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woman's home and foreign missionary society, more commonly known as the "society."

The meetings of the society are held at the members' homes in alphabetical order every two weeks. The women quilt and sew for one another, or anyone needing help. There are discussions concerning everything that comes up in a farm community, and a social hour at the close or beginning of each meeting.

The missionary meeting is held each month and the members take the regular missionary study for each half year. "Women Workers of the Orient" is the textbook to be used beginning with the first of the year. The first chapter "Work Within the Home" shows some features of home life in oriental countries which are startling to even the most busy and closely kept country woman here.

The members of the society are all ages, and kinds, from the young girls up to the oldest honorary member who is 91 and still active and interested.

Besides the sewing from which money for home work is made, the sale lunch is bringing in a rich harvest to the served as well as the server. Dues are paid monthly, and special offerings and gifts for foreign work are often received.

Isabel Gray.
Clay Co., Kansas.

Neatness Pays in the Home

I have only one extravagance, and that is plenty of house dresses, or rather aprons, for mine are made loose with sleeves cut in the body and a large collar and belt. By adding a few inches to the belt, they were easily converted into everyday maternity garments last summer and looked better, I think, than middy suits or kimonos. My aprons are made of dark blue percale, but I plan to have light gingham ones for next summer. Nothing is more demoralizing to the home atmosphere than for the wife and mother to get into careless habits about her personal appearance. Any housewife can have a number of housedresses and cast all faded finery into the scrap heap.

High-heeled shoes or toe slippers are decidedly out of place in the kitchen. Let the woman who fondly imagines she is saving money by wearing them cast up the accounts of wrecked nerves and painful corns, and she will see that instead of economizing she is wasting her life forces, squandering vitality that might be utilized in a more beneficial way. Those French-heeled boots that are too shabby for good and too good to throw away can be made fit for practical wear by sending them to some good shoe store and having low heels substituted.

Living on a farm and seeing our neighbors only occasionally has a tendency to make us grow lax in household matters, and we soon learn to neglect the little necessities of toilet. One doesn't need to have her hair curled. If mine is neatly arranged, teeth brushed, a clean percale apron on and my house in presentable condition, I am ready for anyone who chooses to drop in.

Mrs. C. E. Carman.
Sheridan Co., Kansas.

Unnecessary Furniture is a Waste

If I were to begin housekeeping, I would buy only the furniture that was really necessary for my home, whether I owned my home or not. When one buys more furniture than she really needs, she fills up the rooms and makes cleaning and dusting a difficult proposition; and besides she may just as well go slowly and add a piece of furniture now and then when the pocketbook will allow it.

A good rug in the best room, with a couple of rocking chairs and a library table, would be sufficient. The bedrooms need have only a small rug, and a good bed. The kitchen is the place where the farm wife spends the greater part of her time, so it should be convenient in every way. A good cook stove or range, a work table of the proper height, plenty of cooking utensils, with a large cupboard to hold all of the dishes and utensils are necessary in the kitchen.

Instead of spending money on fancy curtains and trinkets that do not amount to anything, I should spend the money on some good linoleum for

the kitchen floor. The linoleum is so much easier to clean than the bare floor. A few chairs and a dining table, with simple curtains hung at each window will make a home good enough for anyone to live in.

E. A. G.
Effingham, Kan.

New Spring Designs

8971—Ladies' Slip-On Waist. The lower section is gathered at each side, and the long sleeves are finished with wide, pointed cuffs. Sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

9177—Boys' Suit. The plaits are stitched as far as the waistline; the straight trousers are separate. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9183—Ladies' and Misses' Dress.



The waist is draped in surplice fashion and the skirt is a two-piece garment. Sizes 16, 18 years, and 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

Don't Nag

A soldier's wife had a letter from her husband in which he referred to his home-coming. "You won't nag, will you?" he wrote. "You will remember that I have been living a rough life at the front, and my table manners may be bad at first, and I may not remember to do the nice little things, but you won't nag me about them, will you dear?"

The wife is not at all the nagging kind, and wondered why her husband was brooding over nagging. Possibly some of his comrades had nagging wives. Whatever the reason for his fear, his letter may well serve as a tip to soldiers' wives. When our fighting men get back we will find that they have idealized home and family. Naturally, after facing death and the big things of life, they may stride over some of our little notions. Their accent in life will be on the big things; ours, possibly, on the petty details. Only for the things that will matter in the long run can we afford to seriously differ.

The time of convalescence is a trying time for both patient and nurse; the time of returning to civilian life may have its problems, but the words of the soldier, "You won't nag, will you?" may well be taken to heart by the members of every home to which a soldier returns.

Wallace's Farmer.

Gasoline Gives a Bright Light

For the benefit of those who cannot have electric lights, I wish to tell about our lamp. We broke our large kerosene lamp sometime ago and decided to look for a better light to replace it. After examining, inquiring and reading all we could about lamps, we decided to purchase a gasoline lamp for \$6.50 on

10 days trial. It was not satisfactory, so we returned it and the company sent another which worked perfectly. It gives a light equal to 300-candle power, and is as bright as an electric bulb, with a more mellow light. We can use it in any room in the house, as it is a stand lamp. It burns about 3 quarts of gasoline a week. The small mantles are not expensive and last a long time with care. We use this lamp in every room except the bedrooms.

Ellis Co., Kansas. Mrs. J. W. Pugh.

Another Use for Father's Shirt

I read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, how a number of women make aprons out of the men folks' cast-off shirts, and one woman writes she used her husband's old shirts to make house waists. My mother uses father's old shirts to make dresses and skirts for the little folks, and my cousin uses them to make rompers for her baby. The rompers look real cunning and one would never know they were made of old shirts.

Edna Lowe.
Doniphan Co., Kansas.

Gunny Sack Rugs are Pretty

I make pretty rugs from gunny sacks, by cutting them into strips of 13 threads crosswise, and then raveling out four threads on each side, leaving five threads in the middle. Sew them like carpet rags and have them woven by a carpet weaver. There should be six threads of warp, then no warp for 1 inch, then six threads again, alternating, so that when the rug is done, it will be fluffy and look like a plush rug. These rugs may be colored if desired, but are pretty with only a colored stripe near each end.

Kingman, Kan. Mrs. H. R. B.

Soup is Good for Children

It has been a long time since I was a little school girl, but I have not forgotten the delicious soup my mother always had for supper. We lived in the country and had to walk a mile to school sometimes in a foot of snow. We were always a very hungry lot of children that trooped home in the evenings. Mother knew we would be hungry and she always had the soup pot boiling. We had a great deal of beef in those days and often had beef soup. But it did not make any difference to mother whether she had beef or not, she could make soup of almost anything—good rich soup that warmed us children to the end of our toes—bean soup, potato soup, tomato soup and a dozen more kinds.

When mother made potato soup she boiled a few potatoes in the bottom of the pot and mashed them. Then she added sweet milk, butter, salt and pepper. She let this boil up, then poured it over little squares of toasted bread. All mother's soups were seasoned with butter and cream.

I wonder why mothers do not make soup for supper for their school children these days. It is the most delicious and nourishing dish that can be given them.

Mrs. S. E. Bandy.
Arkansas.

Does Your Incubator Smoke?

When my incubator lamp smokes, I soak the wick in vinegar and let it dry before using. It is very essential that the incubator lamp be kept clean at all times. I keep the wick well trimmed and see that the bottom of the burner does not get clogged up, for if it can't get air, it will smoke. There is a small window in the south part of the cellar and a door in the east. I keep my machine back in the northwest corner, and keep both the window and door open to provide plenty of air and assure a satisfactory hatch.

Mrs. Gordon Jorgensen.
Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

She Files Paper Clippings

Most of the reading matter we get is too good to be destroyed after one reading. The papers containing good serial stories are folded with the first chapter on top and tied with one story in a package. These are given to a hospital or to friends and neighbors. We do not care to keep some of the papers, so we cut out the good articles and recipes we wish to save and destroy what is left. I have almost a box full of these clippings and I expect soon to sort and label them.

Mrs. A. C. W.
Sterling, Kan.

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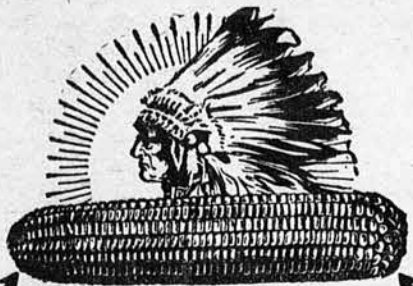
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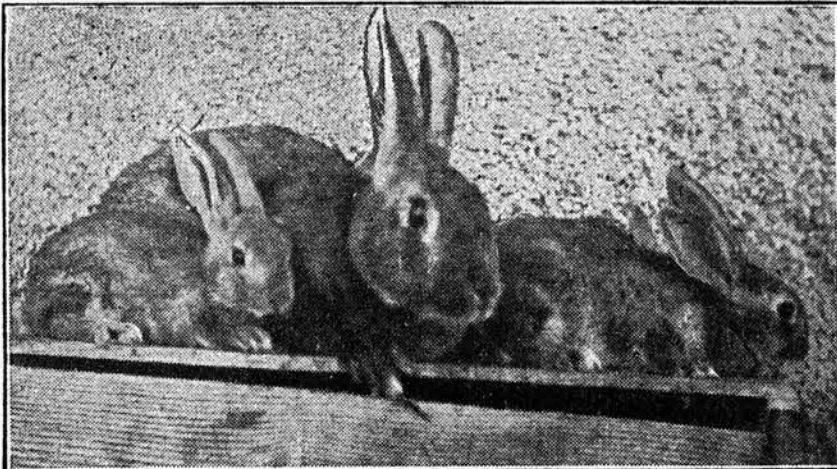
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For Our Young Readers

To Keep Rabbits in Health Vary the Food

ADAPTED BY E. E. HEIDT



RAISING rabbits is becoming a popular industry in country and city alike. Many consider the meat from rabbit as rare a delicacy as spring chicken.

Green vegetables and roots are the natural food of the rabbit in a wild state, therefore if you raise rabbits it will be well to give them a little of each of these. Most garden vegetables and roots are good, but some are better than others, and among the very worst are all members of the cabbage family. In fact, I would like to advise you never to give cabbage or cauliflower leaves, if for no other reason than that these tend to increase the peculiar smell which is natural to rabbits, says a writer for The American Boy.

Here, before I forget it, let me mention a little wrinkle. With rabbits kept in hutches, there is always some smell, but if this is strong enough to be at all disagreeable, there is something wrong with your methods. Either you are not particular about cleaning them out, or the food is not suitable. Which ever it is, you must find it and alter it at once. Make your motto "Cleanliness."

If you have a bit of garden and will grow chicory, you will find it extra good. It can be cut when 6 or 8 inches high, and will bear cutting several times a year. It will last for two years or longer and even then the roots can be dug up and given. This is the best of all green food.

Dandelions are worth planting in your garden, for they come next in value to chicory.

Lettuce is also good to give often. You may feed parsley for a change.

All kinds of farm crops, growing grain, corn, clover, alfalfa, may be used, but never give any green food which is wet, for it is almost poison. Far better to give nothing than wet green food.

Roots are very useful, especially carrots. Turnips and rutabagas are good for a change, but potatoes should be given raw only in small quantities; better boil the potatoes and mix them with shorts or meal.

In winter time, tea leaves given occasionally will take the place of fresh greens.

To keep rabbits in health, it is best to vary the food as much as possible. Feed them twice a day, morning and night, and try never to give the same food twice in succession. Draw out a list something like this, and follow it:
 In the morning give grain, corn, or peas.

At night give roots and hay and green food and occasionally give a mash, not sloppy but just crumbly.

In this list I mentioned grain, and I wish to say that almost any kind may be used, but it will be far better to get several kinds, and change them.

Oats will form the staple food, but it may be given in several forms: dry, dry but mixed with tea leaves; soaked; ground or chopped.

Give barley for a change, but it is too heating for everyday use.

Wheat may be given at odd times, but I fancy it is constipating.

Buckwheat is good, and so is corn. In fact, the latter may divide the

honors with oats, and may, like it, be given in several different forms in the cold months but in the summer months care must be used not to get your rabbits too fat.

Beans and peas are good but hard. They are best soaked for about 12 hours, then drained and given. A couple of tablespoonfuls for each animal is enough.

Bran is good for a change, but if given regularly it is bad. Bran and cabbage is the worst combination of a staple food I know.

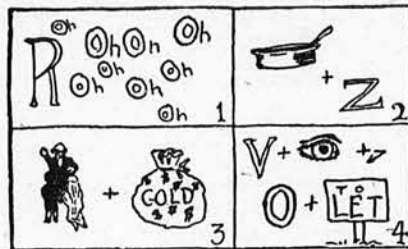
Always clean out the trough before feeding, and experiment until you give enough and no more.

It is well to sprinkle a little powdered sulfur on the mash once a week, also on the bedding, because it helps to keep the blood in good condition. The use of a standard disinfectant or spray such as is used about the dairy or poultry sheds is also advisable.

There are many inquiries, no doubt, that readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are raising rabbits would like to make and all such letters will receive prompt attention. Such inquiries should be addressed to the Editor, the Rabbit Department, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Flower Puzzle

If you can give the names of the four kinds of flowers represented in this picture, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct solutions. The time of answering will be judged by the



postmark on your letter. Give your name, age, county and complete address.

Solution February 15 puzzle—Names of cities: 1, Topeka; 2, Washington; 3, Sacramento; 4, Little Rock. The prize winners: Sarah Baker, Topeka, Kan.; LeRoy G. Harvey, Meriden, Kan.; Ormsby Meek, Rossville, Kan.; Gayle R. Hosack, Holton, Kan.; Helen Garrity, McAllaster, Kan.; Lida Shonfeld, Valley Falls, Kan.

They'll Have Separate Prizes

Contests of the town and country boys and girls conducted thru the Cherokee county high school will be separate this year. The objection of the town boys and girls contesting against the country boys and girls is the reason. It is often urged that the young folks living in town do not have an opportunity of winning when matched against those of the country districts who have horses to help them

with their work and who have more space and plenty of manure and other helps. There will be separate prizes, and displays of products will be kept separate so that the public can see whether or not town boys and girls are behind country boys and girls in this work.

The clubs which will be open to boys and girls will include poultry, gardening, kafir, pigs, canning and baking.

What Is Your Hobby?

A boy or girl without a hobby is like a ship without a rudder, on the other hand, the one who has a hobby is always trying to perfect himself in it. What is the thing that you are more interested in than anything else? Perhaps by telling about the success you have had you may be able to help some other young person win success, either in earning money or in becoming more accomplished along some definite line.

Raising chickens, rabbits or other livestock has proved profitable to many farm boys and girls. Your hobby may be of quite a different sort, such as making an interesting collection of some kind. Caring for the birds in the spring, gardening, canning and marketing the product, favorite dishes and how to prepare them will also make interesting subjects. Write on only one topic. The age limit for contestants is 10 to 18 years. Prizes will be \$1 for the best letter written by a boy and \$1 for the best letter written by a girl. Give your name, age, county and complete address. Send your letter to Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks' Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

You Can Never Tell

In a train of the Paris Metro, or subway, the attention of other passengers was attracted to a pretty young woman dressed as a Red Cross nurse. Presently a soldier entered the car—a soldier with his head almost completely enveloped in bandages. The young woman flew to him and asked in a voice full of maternal solicitude: "Have you been wounded, poor boy?" The mumbled reply of the soldier was: "Naw. I've got toothache."

The Last Word

A little girl traveling in a sleeping car with her parents greatly objected to being put in an upper berth. She was assured that papa, mamma and God would watch over her. She was settled in the berth at last, and the passengers were quiet for the night, when a small voice piped:

"Mamma!"
 "Yes, dear."
 "You there?"
 "Yes, I'm here. Now go to sleep."
 "Papa, you there?"
 "Yes, I'm here. Go to sleep like a good girl."

This continued at intervals for some time, until a fellow passenger lost patience and called:

"We're all here! Your father, and mother, and brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and first cousins. All here. Now go to sleep!"

There was a brief pause after this explosion. Then the tiny voice piped up again, but very softly:

"Mamma!"
 "Well?"
 "Was that God?"—Kansas City Star.

Let Us Smile

The thing that goes the farthest towards making life worth while, that costs the least and does the most, is just the pleasant smile.

The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men will drive away the cloud of gloom, and coax the sun again.

It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent—
 It's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent. —Josh Wink.

A Valuable Offer

Hundreds of the very best people in all sections of the country are securing many valuable articles each year by forming clubs of subscribers among their friends and neighbors. You can do the same. Our list of valuable and useful premiums for Club Raisers will be sent without obligation to you. Write for it today. A Postal Card will do. Just say, "Send Catalog." Household, Topeka, Kan.

When Farmers Talk It Over

Something Doing at Kansas City Last Week

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

EVERY farmer a member by virtue of his occupation, and every delegate allowed a speech—that was the announcement made on the program of the National Farmers' association convention held at Kansas City, February 20-21. And I believe the assertion made that every delegate should be allowed a speech was literally true. It was the talkin'est convention I ever attended and also one of the scrappin'est ones. But despite the talking and the scrapping, a lot of good was accomplished.

The National Farmers' association was born in Chicago in December, 1915. A great meeting of folks interested in agriculture was held, but along at the close of the convention the few real farmers in attendance decided that the men in charge were "agriculturists," not farmers. The farmers got together and organized the National Farmers' association, an association by and for farm folks. I attended the first convention of the association, held in Kansas City, Kan., in February, 1916. Not more than a dozen men were present, and these men appealed to me as being mostly dreamers, not doers. But the association has broadened and strengthened until a dozen states were represented at Kansas City. During the three days, I was told, more than 700 honest to goodness farmers attended the meeting and some of the biggest and best farmers in Kansas and other mid-western states were there. And the proof of the pudding that the National Farmers' association expects to accomplish something is this: The delegate and visitors "kicked in" with more than \$2,000, voluntarily contributed to promote the work of organization and the get together movement. C. D. Resler of Chanute, Kansas, president of the association, is to appoint a committee of five men, and this committee, including the president, will make a study of the work of farm organizations in the United States and Canada, the expenses of the committee to be paid from the fund obtained. But the principal object of this committee will be to line up the different national farmers' organizations for united effort. The task is not impossible, altho it is a difficult one. And out of this comparatively insignificant convention held at Kansas City may come a mighty federation that will do incalculable good for farm folks.

One of the principal objects of the fourth annual convention was to get the representatives of the National Grange, the Farmers' Union and the Society of Equity together. The Society of Equity was represented by J. Weller Long, Madison, Wis., national secretary; the Farmers' Union by D. T. Maddux, Richmond, Mo., president of the Missouri branch of the Union; the Grange by State Master C. O. Raine, Hayti, Mo. The men were representing their organizations unofficially, but they were undoubtedly "feeling out" the members of the various organizations to see how they felt about the get-together movement. I'll say, frankly, that the indications are that it will take some very diplomatic work before these different organizations will line up for united effort. Every representative of a farm organization naturally is looking out for the best interests of his particular association, but the fact that representatives of our farm organizations are willing to get together and talk it over is hopeful. And there's no discounting the fact that the rank and file is eager to see a national federation effected.

Representative Men Present

From the numerous delegates to the National Farmers' association convention appointed by Governor Allen, but comparatively few attended. But the men there were representative men. C. D. Resler, the president, has the confidence of his fellow Kansans. There's no doubt that he is heart and soul in the work. He was one of the little group of men who helped organize the association and has served its interests unselfishly. The association adopted a plan of action and I will

quote briefly from the report: "At the close of the most horrible war in the history of the world," says the report of the committee on federation and plan of action, "the farmers of this country find themselves confronted with a condition which not only means economic servitude to them, but threatens our entire civilization. With the money powers completely organized on the one side, and the wage workers on the other, the farmer finds himself caught between the two stones." Then the report goes on to urge a working federation that will provide for a just profit for the producer. "To overcome this condition," continues the report, "we believe the several farm organizations should become one, which would enable the farmer to present a solid front to the legislators of the state and the Congress at Washington, and receive the needed protection from them." Then the report recites the fact that if members of state and national organizations do not federate, we cannot expect farmers who belong to no organization to join a get-together movement. "Your committee believes that the most efficient way of reaching the desired end is by the complete consolidation of all organizations into a single National farmers' organization, and we therefore recommend that steps be taken to unite all organizations under a single leadership." It will be the purpose of the committee appointed to bring this about. When this is done a national convention will be called at which official delegates of the different state and national organizations will participate and a constitution formulated and submitted for final ratification to each of the organizations concerned. The committee recommended that the National Farmers' association cease as an independent organization upon the final ratification of the constitution. Mr. Long of the Society of Equity, Mr. Maddux of the Farmers' Union and Mr. Resler of the National Farmers' association were members of this committee.

An unusual feature of the National Farmers' association program was the fact that there were several representatives of union labor who addressed the farmers. Among the big things that the association hopes to accomplish in time is a direct from producer to consumer marketing association. There's no doubt that union labor would welcome such an arrangement. I, however, was not favorably impressed with the attitude of the union labor officials who addressed the convention. There can be little sympathy between farmers and union labor men as conditions now stand. I may be wrong, but I gained the impression that union labor would be eager to

have the farmers organize, welding them into a mighty political force that with union labor could dominate the country. Farm folks do not want that. The farmers of America want only a square deal. No matter how effective an organization they may perfect, they never will resort to the methods of union labor in enforcing their demands unless treated with such gross injustice by capital and politicians that similar action would be a last resort. But the plan for direct marketing of farm produce thru a federation of producers and consumers has wonderful possibilities. David Lubin, the great Jewish financier and dreamer, had a plan worked out that was simple and practical, but it never has been adopted.

Debate on Resolution

The real fight of the convention came over the adoption of a seemingly harmless resolution. Representatives of the Non-Partisan League from North Dakota and sympathizers from other states apparently were eager to line up the National Farmers' association for political work. In fact, a few men were present at the convention who represented the rabid element that demands force, instead of federation. This element was helped by the attitude of the union labor representatives. But to the credit of the association be it said that the big, safe and sane fellows dominated the convention and effectively "squelched" the Non-Partisan League men and their followers. "We are studying the work of the Non-Partisan League," said C. C. Connolly, Devil's Lake, N. Dak. "Your committee will study it, too. If this is the right sort of an organization, we want to join hands with it. If not, we do not. In Canada, more than 100,000 farmers are organized as a non-political farmers' union. We want to study that movement, too." That was the spirit that dominated the meeting—the spirit of fair minded investigation. As it now stands, the big, thinking farmers of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa do not believe that the Non-Partisan League is the type of farm organization that we want to join hands with. But we're willing to give them a fair hearing and a square deal when the final get together movement comes.

The final resolution which is given herewith, pledges the National Farmers' association to oppose the formation of a political party by and for farmers, or any other class of society as a class. This does not mean that once organized, farmers will not or should not vote together for the common good. But once thoroly organized no political party will be necessary. Farm folks will get what they need and deserve, for law makers, state and national, will have a wholesome regard for the mighty influence that can dominate the nation if it wills to do so.

A sharp fight was precipitated over the adoption of the resolution concerning the federal and state market bureaus. C. O. Raine, State Grange Master of Missouri, wrote the resolu-

tion which specified that the national and state bureaus of marketing should provide a market for farm produce and guarantee a profit to the producer. W. I. Drummond, of Oklahoma, secretary of the National Farm Congress, opposed the resolution because he said it was visionary and impractical. "The price of farm products always must be determined largely by the law of supply and demand," said Secretary Drummond. "Except in times of war the United States cannot guarantee a profit." Grange Master Raine in an eloquent address insisted that price fixing which would guarantee a profit is not visionary and that unless the producer be guaranteed a profit the time soon will come when there will be so great a shortage of labor because of the farm boy choosing some other occupation that we will have a nation or world wide shortage of food production. The delegates to the convention, however, favored the amended resolution which was prepared by J. Kelley Wright of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. The resolutions are well worth studying. They represent the thoughtful effort of some of the best farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Here they are:

Resolutions: Inasmuch as several farm organizations have endeavored to concentrate efforts from time to time on the questions of mutual farm interests, it is recommended that the N. F. A. do, in sympathy with other farm organizations, give special attention to questions which are up for discussion at special times, so that there may be a unity of effort to accomplish special things and thus secure effect, instead of scattering effort which has marked the past.

Whereas, statistics show there are 23 million acres of the most productive land owned by alien landlords, and whereas, we are unalterably opposed to any one except American citizens, by birth or naturalization, owning or controlling our farm lands, therefore be it

Resolved, that we ask the United States Congress to make laws discouraging such ownership.

Be it resolved by the delegates of the fourth annual convention of the National Farmers' association that we use our best efforts to consolidate the numerous farm organizations thruout our nation into one organization, under the leadership of actual farmers.

Resolved, that we favor the Federal Bureau of Markets and state bureau of markets, such bureaus to have power to collect accurate data on cost of production and marketing of farm products, to the end that the producer may more nearly receive a fair price and the consumer buy at a fair price.

Be it resolved by this convention that we co-operate with labor and democratic organizations of all countries, assuring them that the farmers of America, together with all organizations of labor, join with our President in declaring that we are fighting—not for any undue advantage for ourselves—but for the peace of the world, under a world democracy.

Resolved, that our Agricultural Colleges should, as rapidly as possible, place more emphasis on the effective study of marketing. The greatest need of the farmer at the present time is reliable information on marketing conditions and well trained leaders to help them in their business dealings.

The hope of America is in her democracy; an integration of all classes in her society for political purposes without distinction of class. Therefore, we as an organization are opposed to the formation of a political party by and for farmers, or any other class of society as a class. Further, we believe that farmers, as farmers in an organization exclusively by themselves, can best advance their own interests and the interest of society.

Be it resolved, that this organization thank the daily and farm press for their generous and courteous support.

Eliminate the Food Gambler

"I would absolutely prohibit gambling in foodstuffs of any kind and character. * * * The gambler hasn't any place in human society. He produces nothing; he does no good; he has no place. I would have a system of reports—twice a year at least—coming from the school district; say, on the fifteenth of June the actual number of acres of every kind of cereal that is planted; then at another date, somewhere in November or December; the actual number of acres grown. In the course of three or four years you would have a fund of information, and the farmer could sell at an honest-to-God market. Then some information could be easily provided about the best place to sell and the best time to sell. We could accomplish a great deal for the man who makes the real wealth and greatly stabilize one of the principal industries of the world."—From Governor Harding's address to county fair managers.

Paying Crops

To grow a first class crop four things are necessary. First, good soil; second, a well prepared seedbed; third, good seed; and fourth, a favorable season together with good cultivation or field management. If any one of these is lacking the crop returns will be less profitable than they should be.

Farm Topics for Discussion

The Farmers Mail and Breeze desires to have all of its readers make free use of its columns at all times. Write us your experiences and opinions on any subject that you think would be of interest. We can use a number of letters containing from 50 to 100 words and will give cash prizes for the best ones. We especially desire letters on the topics mentioned below.

Farm Equipment—What has proved to be your most useful farm implement or piece of farm machinery, and for what purpose have you used it? What experience have you had with tractors or trucks and how do you like them?

Field Crops—What was your most profitable crop in 1918? Tell us how it was cultivated, and mention its yield and how it was marketed.

Soil Management—What use are you making of manure, straw and commercial fertilizers? What is your plan for stopping soil washing on the farm?

Handy Devices—Send us a description of some labor saving device you have used on your homestead. Just a rough pencil drawing will serve our purpose. Our artist will do the rest.

Dairying—How many and what breeds of dairy cows do you have? What kind of silo and barn have you built? What do you think of milking machines and cream separators? What dairy feeds gave you the best profits? How much milk, or cream and butter do you sell?

Livestock—Tell us how many hogs, cattle or sheep you have been feeding. Mention the prices you have had to pay for feeds. What prices did you receive for your hogs and cattle? Did you make or lose money? Why?

Directions—Write only on one side of your paper and address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Give Sheep Proper Feeds

Change Roughage and Pastures Into Mutton

BY R. J. H. D'LOACH

SHEEP respond readily to good treatment. They clean up the weeds about the farm, and graze pastures and ranches, closer than other animals. They thrive with very little attention, but pay handsomely for the best care.

Sheep that are raised on the large western ranges are usually fed lightly and only in winter except when they are being finished for market; in fact, it is not necessary to feed them in grazing season except to keep them tame and under control. They are primarily grazing animals and do best when they have free range.

The ewes should be flushed just before breeding time in order to get the best results. If on the farm, they can care for twin lambs, and are more likely to drop twins if well fed prior to breeding.

They do not need very high feeding during winter. An abundance of forage, a half-pound of mixed grain feeds, and 2 or 3 pounds of silage or root crops daily a head will be sufficient.

The most important part of the flock of sheep is the breeding ewes, and if we once learn to care for these we have solved most of the difficulties of the business. In selecting feeds a formula should consist of some alfalfa and other legume hay, such as clover, cowpeas or soy beans.

Care at Lambing Time

Do not feed grain two or three days prior to, during and immediately after lambing time. There is danger of milk fever. Legume hay or other dry roughage and silage or stock beets can be fed with safety all thru the period of gestation and these may be supplemented with small quantities of grain a few days after lambs are born. Within a short time a full feeding of grain is possible without injury, if the quantity is very small at first and the increase gradual.

The best paying feature of the sheep industry is the quick sale of the fat lambs. Much study and attention therefore should be given to the subject of feeding lambs.

They very early develop an appetite for solid feeds, and will begin to nibble weeds and grass when only a few days old. Feeding may begin with safety when 10 days old, and should be done for the reason that a pound of flesh can be produced now much cheaper than when the lamb is older. Besides, too long delay will make it harder to put on flesh. In England, and more recently in this country, the custom has been developed of constructing creeps or small openings thru which lambs can pass, but which keep back the ewes.

These permit lambs to go into special inclosures where they can have extra attention. They should begin to use grain as early as they can with a degree of safety, which is about two or three weeks after birth. Other facts regarding the feeding of lambs are pretty well known, or can readily be learned from the many excellent books available, including state and government bulletins.

Healthy lambs make good use of every ounce of feeds that go into them.

and while they are young is the time to plan and feed for marketing. Delay is costly. Every farmer knows that it is good business to use feeds where they count for most, and grown sheep cannot make as good use of feeds as lambs.

Experiment has shown that to produce a hundred pounds of lamb flesh it was necessary only to add one of the following to the milk and grass diet: 71 pounds of wheat bran, 74 pounds of corn meal, 78 pounds of oats or 81 pounds of crushed peas.

Unweaned lambs that are to go to the breeding flock at maturity should receive oats, bran and peas, while those that are to go to the slaughter pen should receive corn. The corn produces a fat carcass and one better suited for market demands.

The rate of gain from the different feeds is given by Woll in the following quotation:

"When alfalfa is used alone it requires 110 to 120 days to fit lambs for market; with light grain feeding (one-fourth pound a head a day) 100 to 110 days; with medium grain ration (1/2 pound), 90 to 100 days; and with heavy grain ration (1 pound), 70 to 80 days."

He states that 1/4 pound a day of corn made as much gain as 1/2 pound, but that the gain was not so rapid.

Fattening Rations

Woll, in Productive Feeding of Farm Animals, gives a series of formulas to be used in combination for finishing sheep for market, and they are so good and so representative that we reprint them here, giving them in the order in which we find them. The amounts are to be given daily to each animal weighing about 100 pounds at the beginning of the finishing period:

1. Two pounds clover hay, 1 pound wheat bran, 1 1/2 pounds corn.
2. One and a half pounds of hay, 1 1/2 pounds roots, 1 1/2 pounds of oats and wheat bran, equal weights.
3. One and a half pounds clover hay, 1 pound roots, 1 pound corn, 1/2 pound wheat bran.
4. Three pounds alfalfa, 2/3 pound corn.
5. One pound each cotton seed hulls and cotton seed meal.
6. One and a half pounds clover hay, 1 pound corn, 1/4 pound wheat bran, 1/2 pound gluten feed.
7. Two pounds alfalfa hay, 2 pounds ground corn and oats.
8. Two pounds clover hay, 1 1/2 pounds soy beans, 1/4 pound wheat bran.

Barley for Wheat

These combinations can be mixed in large quantities for flocks, and then given out by totals—the number of pounds to each sheep multiplied by the number of sheep to be fed.

Barley makes a good substitute for oats or wheat in any one of the combinations, and may also be used in the place of corn.

Barley is grown easily in the more Northerly climates and is sure to come into more general use as a feed. It can be planted in spring and the crop is to be counted on.

(Continued on Page 40.)

Do You Know What Is Wrong With This Hog

WHY He Is A Profit Loser

Millions of dollars are lost to the farmers annually because of hog diseases, and government reports show that 90 per cent of the diseases of swine get their start through run-down condition of the hog due to worms or other parasites. The greatest enemy to the hog's health is

HOG WORMS

As the latest and most successful and scientific discovery in Hog Worm remedies, Shores Torpedoes are without a rival. A quick, easy and absolutely sure method of exterminating Hog Worms. Not a powder or a capsule, but a Tablet accurately compounded of several of the world's greatest worm expellers and health invigorators, including Santonin, the greatest medicine known for this purpose. Torpedoes are safe. No danger of overdose. No waste. Quick and easy to administer.

THE SYMPTOMS OF HOG WORMS

The hog's hair may turn the wrong way in places, also may have bare patches on flanks. Shows signs of itching. Rectum protrudes. Back humped up. Small pigs may become pot-bellied with worms. Don't let your hogs get such symptoms, for by that time the worms have already stunted them. The best way is to play safe. Better take no chances, but use a treatment that can possibly do no harm, and will do great good in case of worms or start for worms.

SHOOT YOUR HOGS WITH

SHORES HOG WORM TORPEDOES

THE NEW TREATMENT

Is being used today in thousands of herds and farmers who use it are immensely pleased. It does away with the old-fashioned idea of giving worm powder in silage or feed. It is individual treatment. Sure to hit the spot.

THE GUARANTEE

Is as strong as can be made. Written guarantee that if your hogs have worms and SHORES TORPEDOES fail to expel them, your money will be refunded.

SPECIAL OFFER

Enough to Treat Fifty Shoats

As a business opener in your locality we offer Torpedoes enough to treat 50 shoats for \$3. OUR DRAINING BIT sent for 50c with each order (worth \$2). Makes administering simple, easy and rapid. Lasts a lifetime—no other special instruments are necessary. Enough Torpedoes for 100 shoats, only \$6.00.

FREE Book and Magazine

Each customer also receives a copy of our FREE AD VISORY SERVICE whereby he may receive free veterinary advice on his problems of live stock ailments. Write

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Sold by all drug, feed and general stores.

Agents wanted. Write

"It's your own money you're spending," says Barney McGee

"Go ahead and chew your sweet, sticky plug, if you like it. But there isn't an ordinary tobacco that's one, two, three with Real Gravely. The real good tobacco taste stays with it."

Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Gravely cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

Write to:—
GENUINE GRAVELY
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Plug packed in pouch

YOU CAN SELL IT

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



Give the Boys a Few Lambs. The Sheep Club Means More Wool and More Mutton and It Brings the Joy of Ownership and Honest Pride.

Semi-Solid Butter Milk Is a Wonderful Hog Feed

Semi-Solid Butter Milk is pure butter milk as it comes from the churn, scientifically soured in such a way it produces the proper proportions of protein (casein and albumen), milk, sugar, and lactic acid from which the water or moisture is removed by vacuum evaporation until the Semi-Solid Butter Milk consistency is attained.

One Barrel Makes Seven of Butter Milk

One pound of Semi-Solid Butter Milk to seven pounds water, or one gallon of Semi-Solid Butter Milk to seven gallons water well mixed makes a product that is far better than regular butter milk in feed value. Our process of condensing eliminates all injurious bacteria often found in butter milk. Semi-Solid Butter Milk is pasteurized and sterilized making it the safest feed known.

Keeps Hogs Healthy

Semi-Solid Butter Milk is 100% digestive. No other feed attains such a high degree of digestibility. Semi-Solid Butter Milk is mainly used as a feed for poultry and hogs for which it is ideally adapted because the protein (casein and albumen) is coagulated in every minute particle so that no re-coagulation or forming of lumps is possible. The result is complete attack and consequent digestion thru the gastric juices.

Fattens Hogs Quickly and Costs Less

Semi-Solid Butter Milk as a fattening ration has no equal. To make the slop add the proper amount of water to the Semi-Solid Butter Milk, then add corn meal. There are no set rules for hog feed, but we do know that they should have a balanced ration and also that they must be fed something they like. Hogs are like individuals, they have an appetite as well as human beings. Remember that one gallon of Semi-Solid Butter Milk will make seven gallons of feed.

It Is Pure Butter Milk With the Water Out

Every man who ever raised hogs knows positively that butter milk is a good feed for hogs and Semi-Solid Butter Milk is nothing more or less than pure butter milk with the water extracted. It acts as a fattener, tonic, a conditioner, and a stimulant, and the best appetizer known. If you wish to put fat on quickly, just use less water than seven to one which will make the feed thicker and more fattening.

Any Hog Will Thrive on Butter Milk—Good for Chickens

There is positively no danger in feeding Semi-Solid Butter Milk as there would be in feeding raw butter milk in large quantities, as all the detrimental bacterial growth has been removed. Semi-Solid Butter Milk is sterilized and pasteurized making it perfectly safe with just the proper lactic acid for a

good appetizer—about 3 to 3½%. It also has twice the digestive protein that corn has.

It is the finest feed ever produced for hogs and poultry. Write us today and we will quote you prices either in barrels or carload lots. Don't wait another day if you want to raise good hogs and keep them healthy—furnish them with a good feed.

THE BUTTERFIELD COMPANY

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CAPITAL \$1,000,000
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

1-24-19.

Harding Cream Company
Omaha, Nebraska.
Gentlemen,

Will you kindly consider us as one of your regular customers for Semi-Solid Buttermilk

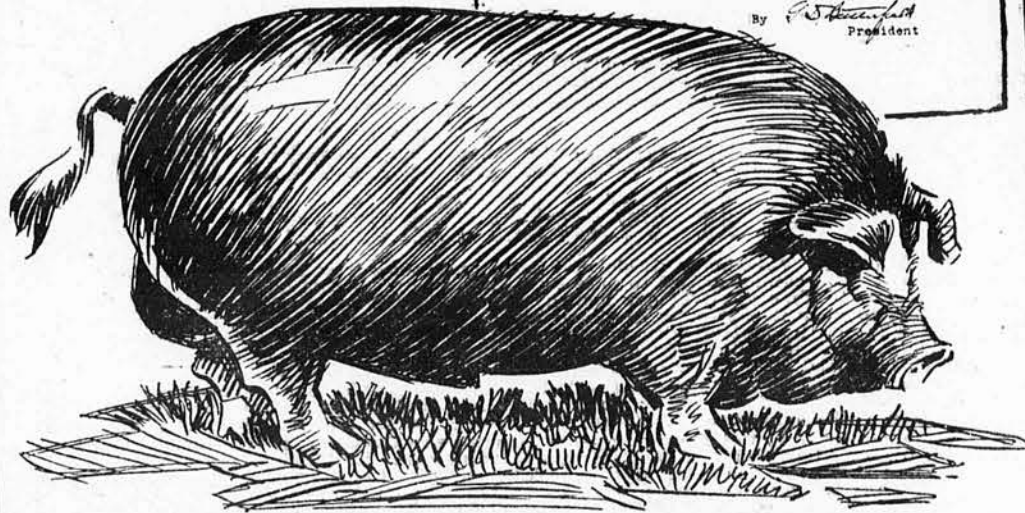
Last May we ordered two barrels of your Semi-Solid to try as a substitute for alfalfa pasture for small pigs. The trial was so satisfactory, in every way and the feed so easily prepared that we continued it through the pig raising season, using 26,892 pounds during the summer.

We expect to raise as many pigs the coming season as we did last and do not want to go back to old methods.

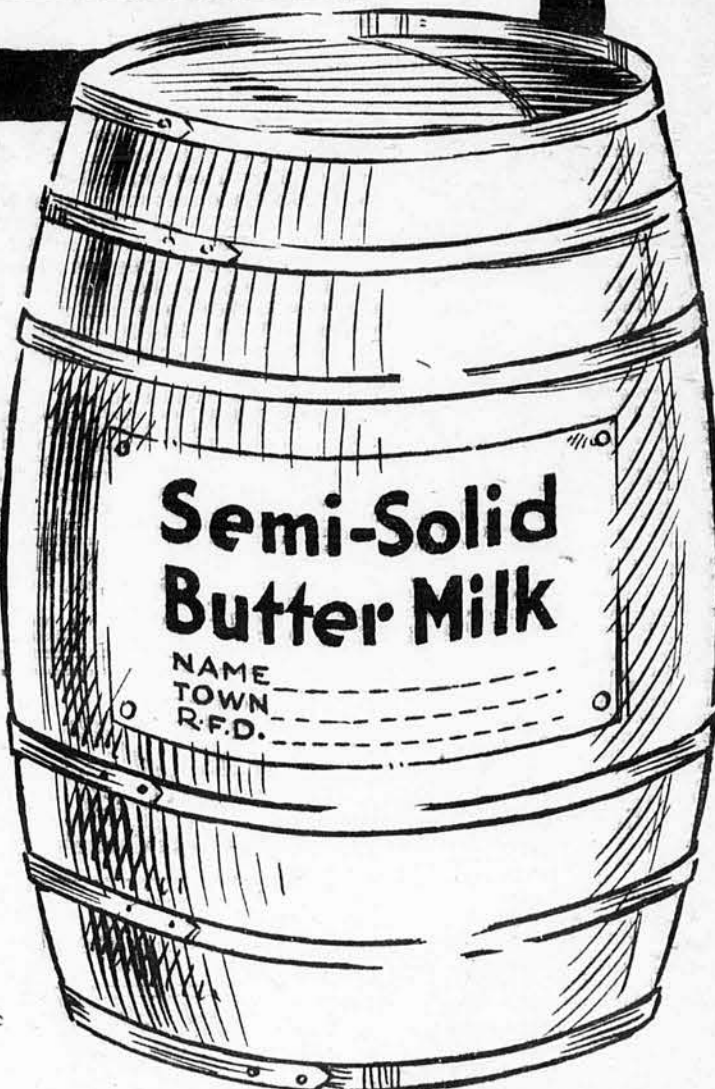
Yours very truly

THE BUTTERFIELD COMPANY
By *W. Butterfield*
President

Read What
a \$1,000,000
Hog Raiser
Says of it.



A Semi-Solid Butter Milk Hog

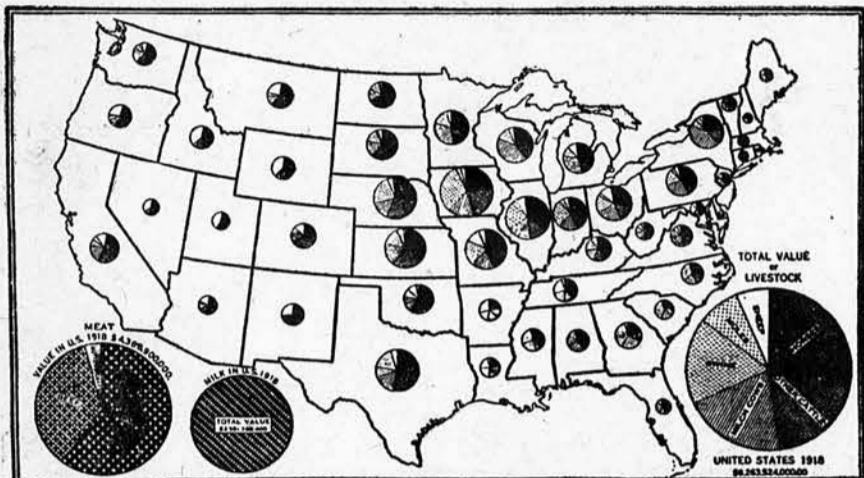


WRITE TO **Harding Cream Co., Omaha, Neb. or Kansas City, Mo.**

Kansas Plans Big Crops

Many Farmers Expect to Buy Tractors

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS



The circle at the right gives the comparative value of all live stock and is the key to the State comparisons shown on the map. The comparative values of meat and milk are shown in the two circles at the left.

KANSAS farmers continue enthusiastic about the prospect for good crops this year. More rain and snow fell during the past week, and the soil is now thoroughly saturated with moisture for 3 or 4 feet in depth. Many are planning to sow oats as soon as the soil can be cultivated. On account of the high price of wheat a large acreage of spring wheat will be planted in those counties of Kansas where spring wheat can be grown successfully. Farmers in every part of the state desire to reap the benefit of the present high prices paid for farm products and will increase the acreage of all of their crops as much as possible. To carry out this purpose many farmers are planning to purchase tractors which will enable them to plow and cultivate larger acreages of all row crops. The time now has come when it is imperative to have a good tractor on every large farm.

The appropriation necessary to enable the government to carry out its wheat guarantee for 1919 has passed the House, and the Senate Committee on Agriculture has ordered the measure to be reported favorably in the Senate. This insures its passage by the present Congress. The guarantee remains fixed at \$2.26 and 1,000 million dollars are appropriated to maintain this guarantee.

Assurances have also been made that the February minimum price for hogs will be continued for three months more and possibly much longer. Packers now have a large supply of meat on hand that was made from hogs purchased at the January and February prices and they naturally will urge that the present prices be maintained until this surplus has been sold, or reduced to reasonable limits. Livestock losses in Europe during the war were heavy and many of these countries will come now to America to replenish their depleted larders. The prices of such meat animals as hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens increased .5 per cent from December 15 to January 15. In the past eight years, prices increased in like period 1.5 per cent. January 15 the index figure of prices for meat animals was 7 per cent higher than a year ago, 57.8 per cent higher than two years ago, and 81.2 per cent higher than the average of the past eight years for January 15. In view of the increased demand for American meats and other farm products that will be made upon us by the nations of Europe it is thought that the present high prices will be maintained for a year or more. The high cost of labor and the rapidly advancing prices of good farming land also will tend to prevent any great reduction of prices for farm products.

The scarcity of corn and the high price of mill feeds caused many farmers last fall and this winter to sell most of their livestock, and it will require several years to supply these farms with the same amount of livestock that they had before the war began. This insures an increased home demand aside from any foreign demands that may be made upon us. Farmers in Western Kansas especially report a shortage of livestock. Continued rains and snows made it impossible to pasture the wheat and as this source of cheap feed was taken away from the farmers all livestock herds were reduced to a minimum. The present condition of the wheat is excellent and a large yield is expected. Local crop and weather conditions are given in the county reports that follow.

Allen—Weather is excellent. Cattle, hogs and all stock are wintering satisfactorily. Many public sales have been held and good prices are being paid for all kinds of livestock. Many farmers are getting interested in oil. Many drill rigs are running in this county and some oil has been found. Wheat is in good condition. Many are getting ready to sow oats. There is a strong demand for milk cows. Butter is worth 55 cents, eggs are worth 30 cents; hens, 22 cents; geese, 12 cents and turkeys, 23 cents. Prairie hay is selling at \$20; alfalfa, \$30; corn, \$1.60, and oats, 70 cents.—James H. Carson, Feb. 22.

Anderson—Wheat prospects continue good, and some farmers began disking for oats but the snow and rain of February 18, delayed the work. Considerable ground has been plowed for corn; the acreage here will be small. Feed is scarce and some stock is getting thin. Alfalfa hay, \$30; bran, \$2.30; shorts, \$2.45.—G. E. Kiblinger, Feb. 21.

Brown—Wheat prospects are encouraging and there is no frost in the fields. Feed is scarce. A 6-inch snow fell last week, but the weather is warm and the snow is melting. Straw, baled, sells at \$15; hay, \$30; wheat, \$2.12; corn, \$1.30; oats, \$1.70; eggs, 30c; cream, 40c; hens, 23c; hogs, \$17.—A. C. Dannenberg, Feb. 22.

Cheyenne—About 5 inches of snow fell on February 19 and it drifted considerably. Wheat is in excellent condition. Feed is scarce. Many public sales are being held. Everything is selling high except horses. Roads are still in very bad condition, but are improving. The following prices are reported for farm products: Corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$2.05; barley, 70 cents; butterfat, 38 cents, and eggs, 28 cents.—F. M. Hurlock, Feb. 21.

Kingfisher—Wheat is in better growing condition than it has been for many years. It will average at least 92 per cent of the 10-year basis. Farmers are preparing to sow oats. Most of the ground was plowed last fall. There is a scarcity of feed this winter and many farmers are having to buy what they need. The following are some of the prices being paid for farm products: Wheat, \$2.30 a bushel; corn, \$1.60 a bushel; bran, \$2.50 a hundred; butterfat, 40 cents, and eggs, 29 cents.—J. A. Bilger, Feb. 22.

Kingman—We had a heavy snow storm February 13 and 14. The ground has not been so well soaked for years. Cattle have

gone to market at good prices. Numerous sales are held and prices are very good. There is little demand for horses at present. Some land is changing hands. Butterfat, 38c; eggs, 25c; hogs are going to market at 16 cents.—W. C. Craig, Feb. 22.

Crawford—Wheat looks good and with present prospects should make an excellent crop. Rain and snow of last week have left the fields and roads muddy. Stock is doing well. Eggs, 32c; butter, 30c; hens, 22c; geese, 15c; ducks, 15c; turkeys, 25c; corn, \$1.35; wheat, \$2.05; oats, 60c.—E. R. Lindenberg, Feb. 21.

Cloud—A rain which began falling February 12 turned to a blizzard of snow and

was very hard on livestock. Many roads are blocked with snow drifts. Livestock is doing well, altho feed is not plentiful. A good many auctions are held and everything sells well. Hens are beginning to lay and eggs are dropping in price. No spring work has been done yet. Seed oats scarce and sell for 85 cents and 90 cents.—W. H. Plumly, Feb. 21.

Coffey—Weather is cold and the ground is covered with snow. Wheat still is in excellent condition but the fields are too soft to pasture. Feed is scarce, and corn shipped in sells for \$1.55 a bushel. Stock is doing well. There are not many hogs in the county. Roads are beginning to dry, but still are very spongy. Some land is changing hands, and there is not much land for rent.—A. T. Stewart, Feb. 16.

Decatur—We have had some very cold weather and feed is getting very scarce. Prices for farm products follow: Corn, \$1.60; eggs, 25 cents; butterfat, 40 cents; oats, 80 cents; flour, \$2.90 a sack. Public sales are beginning. Horses are selling for rather low prices while cattle are bringing high prices. Good cows are selling from \$70 to \$110.—J. S. Bell, Feb. 22.

Dickinson—The weather is very disagreeable, with a snow and rain storm on February 14. Fields are soaked and the roads are in bad condition. Wheat still looks good. It will be several weeks before we can begin field work. Feed is scarce.—F. M. Lorson, Feb. 22.

Elk—Plenty of moisture and the fields are soft. Numerous sales are being held. Corn, \$1.55; oats, 68c; butter, 30c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 28c.—Charles Grant, Feb. 21.

Gove—We had a very bad blizzard February 13 and it has been raining and snowing almost constantly since. Wheat crop is in excellent condition. Stock is wintering well, considering the recent bad weather. A number of sales are advertised for the next few weeks. Baby chicks are beginning to arrive. Corn is \$1.50; oats, 78c; butterfat, 46c.—Newell S. Boss, Feb. 21.

Graham—The soil is well soaked from our heavy snow of last week. Roads are almost impassable. Occasionally some livestock loss is reported.—C. L. Kobler, Feb. 22.

Kearney—Six inches of snow fell on February 20 and 21. About the only work we do now is to feed the stock. Feed is high and scarce. Butterfat and eggs are the same price as when last reported.—Cecil A. Long, Feb. 22.

Lane—Nearly all of the snow has melted except the large drifts. The fields are thoroughly soaked, and the roads are almost impassable. Wheat in excellent condition. The ground will be in good condition for spring crops. Feed is getting scarce and high. Many public sales are being held. The following prices are quoted for farm products: Corn, \$1.68; cream, 35 cents, and eggs, 28 cents.—O. L. Toadline, Feb. 22.

Phillips—A severe snow storm on February 12 caused considerable suffering among livestock. The last wheat is stooled better than usual for this time of year. Milk cows sell for \$100 and higher at sales. Farm machinery sells well, but horses are not in demand. Hens are laying and eggs are 32 cents.—A. D. Sutley, Feb. 17.

Rawlins—Wheat is in excellent condition. Nearly all the snow from our last storm is melted, but snow is beginning to fall again today. There is about a foot of mud under the thin covering of snow and the roads are almost impassable. There is not any frost in the ground. Several public sales have been held, and all stock sells well. Eggs and butterfat bring only half of last month's price.—A. Madsen, Feb. 20.

Roos—The ground is thoroughly soaked. Feed is scarce. A number of horses and cattle were lost during the blizzard of February 13 and 14. Roads have been in bad condition for several days. Bran, \$2.20; alfalfa, \$30; hay, \$24; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 46c.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 22.

Saline—Roads are blockaded in places with mud, and there is considerable standing water in the low fields. Farmers are having trouble hauling feed for our stock. We have had no wheat pasture for sometime. Alfalfa, \$22 to \$30; straw, \$15; corn, \$1.55; oats, 75c to 90c; eggs, 29c to 33c; butterfat, 50c; hogs, \$15.75 to \$16.25.—J. P. Nelson, Feb. 22.

National Grange at Washington

The opening of the Washington office of the National Grange is only a step in the modest desire of the representatives of this great constituency of American farmers and farmers' wives to serve more adequately this membership in making plain to those in more or less temporary legislative and executive authority, the views of sound and progressive country thought on National problems, and the reaction of the country people to governmental activities.

This office has been opened pursuant

to a resolution adopted by the National Grange at its session held in Syracuse in November, 1918, and is now at the service of every state, and of every one of the hundreds of thousands of members of this order in the 33 Grange states; and, so far as its facilities will permit, of every other true friend of American agriculture and country life.

Washington is a long way from the average American farm home; the ways of government do not run parallel to those of average country life. Men in government positions wish honestly to represent but may not know what is in the minds of those they wish to honestly represent. The opening of this office is one step in the work of making the way shorter and clearer by which the members of this order, and the true friends of agriculture, may be in closer touch with their servants in governmental positions, and thereby help make American democracy more safe and more enduring.

Thru this office, when its facilities are developed, the Grange hopes to be in close relationship with every department of the government which is working with the problems of rural life; as in the past it hopes also to be heard constantly on all proposed legislation affecting the business of Agriculture. For these purposes it hopes to have the advice and co-operation of the agricultural press of the country as well as of all others who may be interested in these great subjects.

Canker Worm Season

This is the time of the year to protect the shade trees from the ravages of the canker worm, warns O. F. Whitney, secretary of the Kansas entomological commission. Climatic conditions were such last spring that only a few of the worms survived, yet there are sufficient numbers of them remaining to cause serious damage to our shade trees.

The ground has but little frost in it at the present time, and a few warm days will enable the wingless moth to emerge, ascend the unprotected trees, and deposit the eggs which will hatch in a short time. Then will come the infestation. So far no better preventive measures than banding have been advocated. Place a strip of cotton batting about 4 inches wide around the trunk of the tree, over this place a strip of heavy paper about 8 inches wide, bind this firmly to the trunk pressing the cotton into the crevices of the bark. Cover the outside of the heavy paper with some sticky substance that will hold the wingless moth and this will do much to prevent the defoliation of our shade trees. Renew the sticky substance from time to time and remove the dead bodies of insects which provide a bridge for the wingless female.

Plant more sorghum crops and less corn this year.

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Bright Future for Dairying

BY E. M. CLARK
University of Illinois

When one stops to analyze the dairy situation as it exists today it will readily be seen that there never was a time in the history of American agriculture when the future had so much in store for the dairy farmer. This is due to the old law of supply and demand. When the demand for any commodity, such as dairy products, is large and the supply small the result is an increase in the price of that commodity.

There is at present an enormous demand for dairy products and this demand will exist for many years to come. The European people realize to a greater degree than we the true value of milk and milk products. They have found that dairy products were healthful, cheap and would replace high-priced meat very well. This has resulted in the consumption of large quantities of milk, butter and cheese. Cheese, for instance, is a regular article of diet on the European table. The supply of dairy products in Europe has been greatly diminished due to the war. The European people, however, have not lost their appetite for dairy products and they will demand large quantities of them for years to come. This means that the United States will have a very good foreign market for several years.

At present there is a big shortage of milk all over the United States. This has resulted in a higher price for milk and dairy products. There is certain to be a big shortage in dairy products for several years with correspondingly high prices paid. Now is the time of all times to stay in the dairy business and reap some of the rewards that are sure to come.

Thus we see that the demand for dairy products is large and will continue to be large for a long time to come. On the other hand we now have a shortage of dairy products and there will continue to be a shortage for some time to come. When such a condition exists the prices must stay up.

The price of good dairy cattle will continue to be high, as the demand for dairy products is large.

A large number of dairy cattle in Europe have been slaughtered and those that remained have not been heavily fed. On this account the production of milk in Europe has materially decreased. Some American breeders expect a large demand from Europe for good dairy cattle. This question is rather problematical, but the author holds the opinion that there will be no large demand for cattle by European breeders.

It was due largely to the rapid rise in feed prices that the dairy herds have been closely culled during the last two years. The increasing price of dairy products did not keep pace with the soaring feed prices and a good many dairymen became somewhat discouraged. Feed prices have apparently reached their maximum while milk prices are still increasing. Henceforth the margin between feed prices and dairy products prices very likely will be wider than in the past. This means a larger profit in the dairy business.

Now that the war has ended there should be a gradual increase in the available labor. Dairying, of course, requires considerable labor and the war caused a shortage of good dairy hands. This shortage became so acute in some instances as to cause entire herds to be dispersed. The installation of milking machines relieved the situation in many cases. Children and women helped with the milking on many farms.

Do not hesitate to embark in the dairy business on account of the labor situation.

White Coal

An article on the coming rapid development of trade between the United States and Latin America includes the statement that "throughout South America there is a demand for electrical appliances," and that all the republics in that part of the New World are studying the generation of electrical energy in the most economical manner. The same statement can be made concerning this country. Generating the current by water power is the cheapest practical way known to economic sci-

ence, but we have made only a slight beginning in the production of "white coal," as it has been called in sections of Europe where its common use is more advanced. Italy leads us decidedly in this respect, and even Norway has left us in the rear. This is one of the largest subjects calling for general consideration in all enterprising nations. St. Louis gets a large supply of water-generated electricity from the dam across the Mississippi at Keokuk, 147 miles distant. It is a valuable example of long-distance transmission and of the availability for the purpose of a great fiver subject to ice; but the people of the United States are scarcely yet awake to the possibilities of this wonderful source of dependable energy for power, light and heat.

The opportunity is as general as the distribution of water. It is open also to every farm, and will greatly conserve the labor so urgently needed in agriculture, in farmhouses as well as barns and fields. Nothing else in the outlook promises to banish or abate so much drudgery, the grinding work that induced Horace Greeley to leave the paternal farm because, as he wrote, he "did not want to be an ox." Touching a button is destined to replace many a present hard task.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Help of the Patriotic Needed

A call is being sent out by the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington, to all patriotic individuals asking assistance in getting the Federal Vocational Board in touch with returned soldiers who have been disabled, but who are making an attempt to work at some occupation, and are not succeeding well.

The Federal Vocational Board offers to these men the choice of over 400 trades, occupations and callings from which to select something, and in which the Vocational Board will make the student proficient. He will receive \$65 a month support while in training. If he is married and has children, he will get \$30 a month for his wife and \$10 a month for each child up to three. All expenses incident to the course of training are paid by the Federal Vocational Board. When he has finished and is pronounced competent, there will have been found for him a position in that line for which he has been re-educated, and preferably in or near his former home. This placement, wherever possible, is made so as not to interfere with ties, associations and interests which the man may have. When he qualifies after a trial, and is pronounced competent, his pay begins, which is the same as that received by other competent men doing the same work. His support allowance ceases when he goes on the pay roll, but at the same time his compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau begins and supplements his income. This compensation is absolutely unaffected by whatever he may be able to earn.

The Federal Vocational Board welcomes correspondence from those men who have tried to "carry on" and find they are hampered by their disabilities. The interest of citizens who may know of such cases is always welcomed and those who send into the Board at Washington addresses of men who are making a brave but unavailing struggle, are conferring a favor upon these men because they are opening the door of opportunity to all such.

Knows Skunks

"Did you ever have a skunk under your house?"

This question was put to Judge Taft in Los Angeles by Mrs. Sadie Hazlett, who was a witness in the suit of Mrs. Sarah E. Stevenson and Rupert Turnbull, against E. P. Swann and C. G. Boston, owners of a dairy at Monrovia, to abate a nuisance.

Somewhat nonplussed, Judge Taft replied to Mrs. Hazlett:

"That is a superlative of superlatives."

"Well," resumed Mrs. Hazlett, who was called by the plaintiffs. "I found Monrovia the nearest place to heaven I could find. It is a beautiful spot, but when I received the full aroma of the dairy, it reminded me of a skunk under a house. A skunk once got under our house and I am sure I know the odor."

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Soon as you know Prince Albert you'll say that P. A. *did not* bite your tongue or parch your throat. *And, it never will!* For, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch and lets the man with the touchiest tongue simply smoke his fill all the time.

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4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs., being only 48 lbs. per horsepower. Besides doing all ordinary jobs, it may be attached to any grain binder, saving a team, and in a wet harvest saving the crop. Also it may be used on corn binders and potato diggers.

8 H. P. weighs only 320 lbs., being only 40 lbs. per horsepower. For all medium jobs. Also may be attached to hay presses, corn pickers, saw rigs, etc.

15 H. P. weighs only 780 lbs., being only 52 lbs. per horsepower. For heavier farm jobs, such as 6-hole corn shellers, ensilage cutters, large feed grinders, small threshers, etc.

20 H. P. weighs only 1200 lbs., being only 60 lbs. per horsepower. For heavy duty jobs, such as shredders, shellers, grain separators, heavy sawing, etc.

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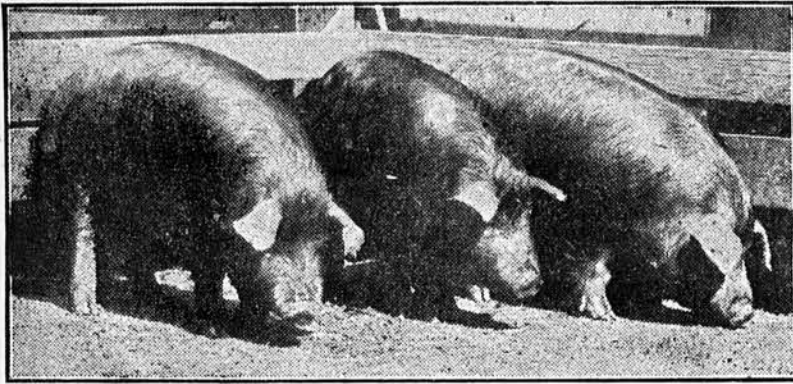
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BY JOHN M. EVVARD
Iowa Experiment Station



A Champion Pen of Duroc Jersey Barrows Bred and Exhibited by the Oklahoma State Agricultural College at the Oklahoma State Fair.

TO GROW and fatten swine economically with our home grown farm grains it is essential that we supplement them with feeds containing the constituents in which these grains are lacking. Indian corn or maize is our great American hog food; however, it does not provide a complete ration. The same may be said of barley, wheat, sorghum seed, kafir, milo, and rye, which alone are not efficient in the production of pork, taking swine from

weaning to marketing time. With an abundance of corn, barley, wheat and similar foodstuffs it is not possible to make a balanced ration because these materials all provide a one-sided diet, rich in carbohydrates, largely starches and sugars, and fats, but deficient in protein, muscle building and bone forming material. These three mentioned feedstuffs are of practically equal value for pork production. On the average it takes about 465

pounds of barley, 470 of wheat, and 475 of corn to produce 100 pounds of gain on thrifty, fairly well grown shotes. On the other hand, a mixture of equal parts of said feeds usually will produce gains at an outlay of not more than 445 to 455 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of pork made. The addition of a protein supplement such as tankage, or meat meal, or skim-milk, not only will produce gains much more rapidly than the mixture mentioned but more economically. The hog man must therefore realize that, even if he has an abundance of home-grown farm grains, he is still in need of those supplements, which are rich in protein and minerals.

Balanced Ration Essential

The hog needs a balanced ration, one that supplies physiological demands and cravings. These food constituents, protein, muscle, bone, cartilage, skin, hair, bristles and hoof formers; carbohydrates, sometimes called starches, the stuff that makes fat, and provides the energy for movement such as coal supplies energy for the working of the engine; fats, which are used both for energy and fat production purposes; and mineral nutrients, without which a hog cannot live, grow and thrive, should all be provided. The mineral nutrients include calcium and phosphorus especially, which with magnesium comprise practically all of the dry minerals of bone. Then there is the potassium, which is found as a potassium-phosphorus combination in the soft tissues. Wood ashes are especially rich in potassium and calcium, which explains in a large measure

their efficiency as a hog condiment and feed. There are other elements, such as sodium and chlorine which we recognize most readily in pure common salt, and also others: iron, magnesium, sulfur and probably arsenic, manganese and iodine, which are indispensable. It is sufficient to say that these mineral nutrients supply largely, not only the stimulants to the body without which life would be impossible, but also are highly essential in building up the bony body frame. The ideal ration should include the best of all of these feed materials in order to be most efficient.

What is the matter with corn?

All who have had experience in attempting to feed corn alone to young growing pigs realize fully the many difficulties encountered. The hogs do not thrive, much less grow—and finally in a number of cases, if the "corn only" ration is persistently fed, death will result; something is lacking. "Corn alone" does not mean corn on grass, or corn with cattle droppings—but absolutely nothing but corn, water, and fresh air. The more striking deficiencies of corn as a growing feed may be enumerated.

1. Lacking in protein.

Corn contains only 10.2 per cent protein in 100 pounds, and for every pound of protein there are only about 7.79 pounds of carbohydrate equivalent. The very young growing pig should have a pound of protein for every 4 pounds of carbohydrates, hence one readily realizes that corn to be physiologically efficient must be supplemented with a feed containing a large amount of balancing protein.

2. The quality of protein in corn is inferior.

This is especially true of approximately 50 per cent of corn protein known as zein, which lacks three protein building stones known to chemists as amino-acids, or namely, tryptophane, lysine, and glycocoll. An animal cannot grow without tryptophane, much less live and thrive. Recent researches of Osborne and Mendel have shown that maintenance or the maintaining of the live weight is not possible in rats without the complex tryptophane. They have also demonstrated that the lysine is indispensable for growth. In other words we have here two components of protein which if lacking will bring on death eventually. The thing to do is to supply the deficiencies of the protein as fed in corn and the cereal grains. Dr. H. J. Waters, of Kansas, just before leaving the Kansas State Agricultural college, demonstrated that if casein, one of the proteins which he separated from milk, is added to a corn ration that wonderful results follow; instead of having pigs die as on the corn alone diet the casein with corn makes them live happily—and grow so that they reach the marketable weights of 300 pounds in approximately 10 months. The casein of milk runs rich in tryptophane and lysine in comparison to corn—which probably tells the tale. The other 50 per cent approximately of the protein in corn, in addition to the zein, is of fairly good quality. The proteins of meat and milk are especially efficient because they contain all of the building stones which are necessary to build up the proteins of the animal body.

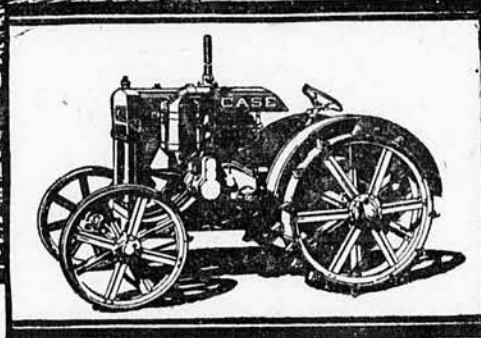
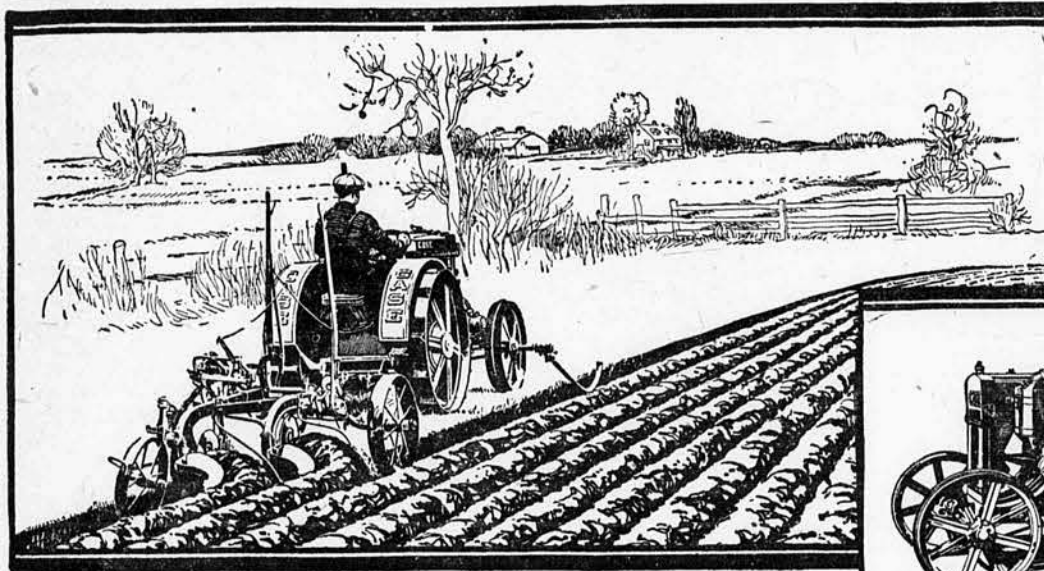
3. A scarcity of mineral nutrients.

Chiefly calcium, which comprises 40 per cent of the dry ash of bone. It is impossible for the young pig to eat enough corn to supply the calcium to his body; he must get the calcium elsewhere. Other mineral nutrients, such as phosphorus, magnesium, and possibly potassium, sodium, chlorine, and sulfur, are very likely present in too small an amount for best production. Common salt added to a corn ration at the Iowa Experiment station produced favorable results; and salt is a combination of sodium and chlorine.

4. Presents an acid ash.

This is especially true when the protein is high. Acid ash is undesirable in a ration as it is in a productive soil. For best results we must neutralize this acid condition by proper choice of supplements. It may be that the predominant reason why the farmer feeds lye to his hogs is because lye is an alkaline ash having a sweetening action upon the acid ash of the corn. Too much acid, such as corn supplies, interferes with protein assimilation; Hence it is highly desirable that a supplement be supplied which corrects this difficulty.

(Continued on Page 40.)



How Much Does It Cost to Plow an Acre?

Do you want to know how much it will cost you an acre to plow with a Case 10-18?

Here are the facts. You can figure the cost exactly in your community, based on the current price of kerosene.

A Case 10-18, under official tests, required 1 3-5 gallons of kerosene per acre, pulling two 14-inch plows 5 1-3 inches deep. The water used amounted to 1/4 gallon. The soil was hard gumbo stubble, loose on the surface. The average drawbar pull was 1,015 pounds.

The plowing was done at the rate of 1 1-10 acres per hour.

These figures are authorized and certified by the official Board of Tests of the National Tractor Show. It is also interesting to know that in this test the average drawbar horsepower required was 9.14. The Case 10-18 is capable of delivering as high as 14 horsepower on the drawbar, which proves that it has ample reserve for the most difficult jobs. In fact, we consider it the most practical and durable two-plow tractor built. Its belt power also exceeds its rating. It will deliver as high as 24 horsepower for belt work.

Note all the superiorities of this super-tractor, shown at the right. They represent the latest and best, and all of them can be obtained only in this Case 10-18.

Write for detailed specifications and illustrations, so that you may use this tractor as a guide in making comparisons. For it sets the standards.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.

(Founded 1842)

1649 Erie Street, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.



Features of the Case 10-18

- 1 Weighs only 3,400 pounds, little more than a team of horses. Low and compact with short wheelbase. Turns in 22 ft. circle. Stays on all fours.
- 2 Rated 10 horsepower on drawbar, but develops nearly 14 horsepower. Rated 18 horsepower on the belt but delivers about 24 horsepower. This insures abundant reserve power.
- 3 Four-cylinder Case valve-in-head motor. Removable head. Motor is set crosswise on frame, affording use of all straight spur gears. This conserves power.
- 4 One-piece cast main frame, forming dustproof housing for rear axle, bull pinion shaft, transmission and the bearings for these parts. Also a base for motor. This construction brings rigidity and prevents disalignment.
- 5 Belt pulley mounted on the engine crank shaft. No gears used to drive it. Pulley is part of the tractor, not an extra-cost accessory.
- 6 All traction gears are cut steel, enclosed and running in oil. No bevel gears, chain, worm or friction drive parts.
- 7 Case Sylphon Thermostat controls cooling system and insures complete combustion of kerosene in the motor. Prevents raw fuel from passing by pistons and diluting oil in crank case.
- 8 Case air washer delivers clean air to carburetor. No grit nor dust gets into cylinders to minimize their efficiency and shorten their life.
- 9 All interior motor parts lubricated by a combination pump and splash system. Speed governor, fan drive and magneto are dustproof and well oiled.
- 10 Complete accessibility. No dismantling necessary. Removable covers permit you to get at parts quickly.
- 11 Hyatt roller bearings in rear axle, bull pinion shaft and transmission case. Kingston ignition and carburetor. Five-piece radiator with a cast frame. Core, fin and copper tube, non-clogging type.

(812)

Provide Shelter for Hogs

Pneumonia Causes Heavy Losses Every Year

BY CHARLES THOMPSON
Specialist in Swine Husbandry

HOGS during the winter and the early spring demand more and better care than any other kind of livestock found on the farm. There are several important reasons why it is necessary to provide good shelter for the ordinary hog. In the first place he is not protected by a heavy covering of hair as are most other animals. What hair the hog possesses is coarse and affords very little protection from the cold. Hogs are more subject to pneumonia when exposed to damp quarters and cold drafts than other animals, therefore good shelter is necessary in order to protect them against that disease. Proper shelters would save thousands of dollars annually to the hog men of the state. Great loss is also sustained by hogs piling up and being smothered. The fact that hogs pile up badly in cold weather is evidence enough that they are not properly sheltered.

Good Sheds Save Feed

The carbohydrates and fats found in corn and other grains fed to hogs are needed to provide first, heat; second, energy, and third, any surplus not used as suggested is stored up as fat. This is our real gain in fattening hogs so we should eliminate as much as possible of the food needed for heat by providing warm quarters.

A good winter shelter must be warm, free from drafts, dry and sanitary but need not be expensive. A hog house may be an expensive structure costing hundreds of dollars or it may be a straw shed costing only the labor of building and yet serve the same purpose. Don't get the impression that we favor or recommend a straw shed for hogs for while they can be used satisfactorily, yet they are a constant source of danger, a harbor for lice, mange and other disease if not properly managed. However, in the absence of a better shelter for hogs a straw shed should be provided by setting posts about 4 feet high at back and 7 feet at front, covering with fresh straw. Wire netting can be used for back and ends to hold straw in place. This should be placed on high ground facing the south. Use plenty of disinfectant and crude oil in the inside of this shed and as soon as it can be dispensed with in the spring haul all straw and manure to the field. Take down posts and plow up the ground where the shed stood.

Several small sheds about 12 by 24 feet or even smaller are best for wintering hogs. In this way only a few sows or fall pigs are kept in one pen and they can be bunched according to their size or condition and fed as their needs demand. Five to 10 brood sows and 25 to 50 fall pigs should be about the limit for one house for winter.

For farrowing the individual house, 7 by 7 feet, is very satisfactory as the sow is isolated from the other sows and will not be up and down at farrowing time, thus causing loss of pigs. A small individual house can be made warmer than a big house by putting manure around the sides. This will protect a litter in the coldest weather. It is not necessary to have floors in hog houses but it is better to have them. In the absence of floors keep the earthen floor level and free from dust. Crude oil and plenty of bedding will serve for this purpose. Put the crude oil in the dust, tamp it down well and then bed well. Be sure there are no drafts from north, east or west. They cause hogs to pile up and cause pneumonia. Don't be afraid to use plenty of "Hog dip," about the sleeping quarters. Crude oil is good both on the hog and in the hog house. It keeps down lice and mange. If necessary for this year construct a straw shed. If you do not have a good place for the brood sow at farrowing time make one or two individual houses. The pigs you save will pay for the shed.

Missouri Open to Stock Hogs

With the founding of a quarantine of 21 days duration by the Missouri state board of agriculture on all stock

hogs shipped to Missouri farms from the Kansas City market it is again possible to take stock hogs from other states into Missouri. Such quarantine is to be under the supervision of the state board of agriculture and is to be at the expense of the shipper. The official order was dated and posted at the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange February 21, 1919.

Profit in Right Feeding

If a man is not making money feeding hogs it is because he was a poor feeder, his hogs were not efficient or a balanced ration is not being used. The balanced ration is the most important factor in profitable feeding.

Supplemented with other feeds that are as high in nutritive value, espe-

cially protein, corn produces cheap and rapid gains. One hundred pounds of tankage will replace 350 to 450 pounds of corn in the feed lot. With corn at \$3 a hundredweight, tankage should be worth \$5.50 to \$6.50, whereas the present price is only \$5 a hundredweight. When feeding 3 pounds of skim milk to 1 pound of corn only 65 to 70 per cent as much is needed for 100 pounds gain as when corn is fed alone.

The Kansas State Agricultural college has completed an experiment to determine the most profitable method of fattening pigs. The 66 pigs in the experiment were put into the feed lot at the initial weight of 54 pounds and a price of \$15.50 a hundredweight. The feeds used were pasture, shorts, tankage and corn. The hogs were marketed at the end of three and one-half months at a price of \$15.50 a hundredweight. After computing every possible item of cost against the sale price it was found that a \$2,005 a bushel return was made on the corn. The prices given are experimental prices only. The actual purchase price was \$8 a hundredweight in Kansas City and the actual sale price was \$19 a hundredweight in Chicago.

How Britons Buy Horses

At a recent meeting of the members of the British Percheron society extended discussion occurred relative to ways and means of supplying the demand for Percherons in Britain. It was determined that speculators and scalpers should be kept out of the business. It was finally concluded not to permit the landing of any Percherons in Great Britain that had not been inspected and passed on the American side prior to embarkation by a qualified British veterinarian and a representative of the British Percheron society to make certain that any Percherons intended for shipment to Great Britain from America should be sound and of creditable type and size. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously passed. It was also determined to send representatives of the British Percheron society to America this coming season to make direct purchases for the British Percheron association, the animals to be divided among its members after their arrival in Great Britain.

Early hatching will pay the best.



Stock need a spring tonic.

Most stock ailments come from winter conditions. Dry feed and lack of exercise weaken the digestive system, stunt the appetite, and poison the blood so that stock get wormy, do poorly, and waste feed.

Right now all farm stock need help—for it is freshening time, farrowing time, and plowing time.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

are the most effective tonic you can use—will quickly put your stock in tip-top condition. Get more milk from your cows, more work from your horses and mules, bigger and quicker gain from your hogs, sheep and beef cattle.

My stock powders are my own personal prescription developed in my 26 years of actual experience as a graduate veterinary surgeon. They contain Iron for the blood, Nux Vomica for the nerves, tonics for the appetite and digestion, laxatives for the bowels, kidney regulators and worm expellers.

Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies are sold by 40,000 of the best dealers—never by peddlers.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder keeps hens healthy, insures winter eggs, and means more profits to you.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder cleanses, dries and heals sores and cuts quickly.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer (powder) rids your flock quickly of lice, protects chicks, etc.

Free sample—ask your dealer.

Get a liberal free sample package of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders or Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder, also free copy of Dr. LeGear's reference book on Stock and Poultry.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
(In Surgeon's Robe.)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College (Toronto, Can.), 1892. Nationally famous specialist in stock and poultry. 26 years' actual veterinary practice.

My positive guarantee.

Get a package of any of my remedies, test them thoroughly. If you are not satisfied I have authorized my dealer to refund your money.

Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.

FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru this column. Those involving technical points will be referred to specialists for expert advice. Address all letters to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Desires to Buy Cowpeas

Can you tell me where I can get some cowpeas? F. W. HENNING, Great Bend, Kan.

If your local seed dealers do not carry cowpeas, you can order them from the Barteldes Seed company of Wichita, Kan., or from any of the seed houses advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. J. W. Wilkinson.

Sudan Grass

How early can Sudan grass be sown in Kansas and how soon will it make pasture? Does it bloat stock? My farm is creek bottom land and the soil is a sandy loam. Fowler, Kan. E. C. K.

Sudan grass should be planted about the same time that sorghums are usually planted in your section of the country. Sudan grass belongs to the sorghum family and should be handled in about the same way as far as time of planting is concerned. It should

make sufficient growth to pasture in about four weeks, but it should not be pastured heavily until it reaches a growth of at least 6 or 8 inches. There is no danger of bloat from pasturing Sudan grass. We are sending you, under separate cover, a copy of our bulletin on "Sudan Grass." S. C. Salmon.

Contagious Abortion.

I have contagious abortion in my herd of cows. What can I do to get rid of this disease? ALFRED L. CLINE, Lyons, Kan.

I am sending you our bulletin on contagious abortion, which gives you practically all the information we have on the subject. If we can be of any additional service to you, I trust that you will not fail to write us again. R. R. Dykstra.

Teosinte for Feed

Please give me some information about teosinte. Is it a good feed crop? Does it have to be planted every year? G. S. L., Raymond, Kan.

Teosinte is not adapted for growing in Kansas. It is a large coarse annual grass growing from 8 to 12 feet high and usually produces many stems from the same root. It is a native of Mexico and makes a maximum development in countries having long growing seasons and an abundance of precipitation. Under Kansas conditions, Teosinte would not mature but would probably make considerable forage. However,

it would not yield as well as the best adapted varieties of sweet sorghum. The cost of the seed is comparatively high. C. C. Cunningham.

Market for Soapstone and Sumac

Can you tell me where I could find sale for soapstone and sumac? A READER, Peabody, Kan.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for information about the sumac. In regard to the soapstone write the Department of Geology, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan. J. W. Wilkinson.

Bulletins on Hogs and Bees

I would like some information as to how to get government bulletins on hogs and bees. JOHN E. ANDERSON, Arvada, Colo.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletins on these subjects. Also write to the Colorado Agricultural college at Ft. Collins, Colo. J. W. Wilkinson.

Sweet Clover with Oats

Can Sweet clover be seeded with oats for pasture this spring and summer? C. B. LARSON, McPherson, Kan.

Sweet clover can be sown with oats successfully on good bottom land. On upland, especially in dry seasons, there is danger that the Sweet clover will not germinate, or if it does, that it will be crowded out by the oats. When

a good stand can be obtained, this is one of the best ways of providing fall pasture. It would hardly make sufficient growth, however, for spring or summer pasture. If this is the principal purpose you have in mind, there would be no particular advantage in seeding the Sweet clover with the oats. S. C. Salmon.

About Wild Onions

Are wild onions good to eat? How would you serve them? Please answer thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze. J. H. B., R. F. D. 2, Cheney, Kan.

Wild onions may be eaten either raw or cooked just as may be desired. However, they are too small to be of any value. They often make a bad weed growth in pastures, and impart an undesirable odor to the milk of dairy cows that eat them. J. W. Wilkinson.

Percheron Registration

Can three-fourths or seven-eighths Percheron be registered as Percheron or French Draft? A. E. DAVIS, Belleville, Kan.

High grade Percherons carrying three-fourths or seven-eighths blood cannot be registered in a recognized stud book neither can they be registered in the French Draft books. C. W. McCampbell.

Calves Born Dead

I have been losing my calves. The cows go their time, but the calves are born dead. I have fed them cane, milo, Sudan hay. Any information you can give me thru the Mail and Breeze will be appreciated. E. H., Caddoa, Colo.

These cattle are affected with contagious abortion. If "E. H." will write to the Kansas Experiment Station for a bulletin on contagious abortion, it will be sent to him. This bulletin discusses the disease and the handling of it in detail. R. R. Dykstra.

Ox Warbles

I would like to hear, thru your paper, what should be done for grubs in cattle's backs. I have a number of cows and heifers that are affected this way. M. KIENLEN, Neosho Falls, Kan.

Grubs in the backs of cattle are best handled by squeezing them out by hand. Sometimes it is necessary to enlarge the opening in the skin a little, before the grubs can be squeezed out. Another line of treatment, not nearly so satisfactory, however, as it leaves the dead grubs under the skin, is to place a drop of kerosene into the opening in the skin. R. R. Dykstra.

Remedy for Cows

Will you please give me the name and address of the doctor from Wisconsin who advertises a medicine and a treatment for cows that lose their calves before time. F. W. HARTENSTEIN, Talmage, Kan.

Dr. F. D. Hadley of the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison, Wisconsin has just written a bulletin on contagious abortion, and a card addressed to him will obtain this bulletin for you. Under separate cover, we are sending you the Kansas contagious abortion bulletin. Kindly write us again if we can give you additional information. R. R. Dykstra.

Poison for Prairie Dogs

Will you please inform me how I can obtain poison thru the Kansas State Agricultural college that will destroy prairie dogs? O. L. BRINKMEYER, Penokee, Kan.

The Kansas State Agricultural college supplies a prepared poison bait for prairie dogs which is very successful in killing them. It is put up in 2-quart and 4-quart sizes ready for putting out. A tablespoonful should be put in two or three small heaps near each occupied den. At the present time, this poisoned bait sells at 20 cents a quart, but is not sent in less than 2-quart packages. Robert Nabours.

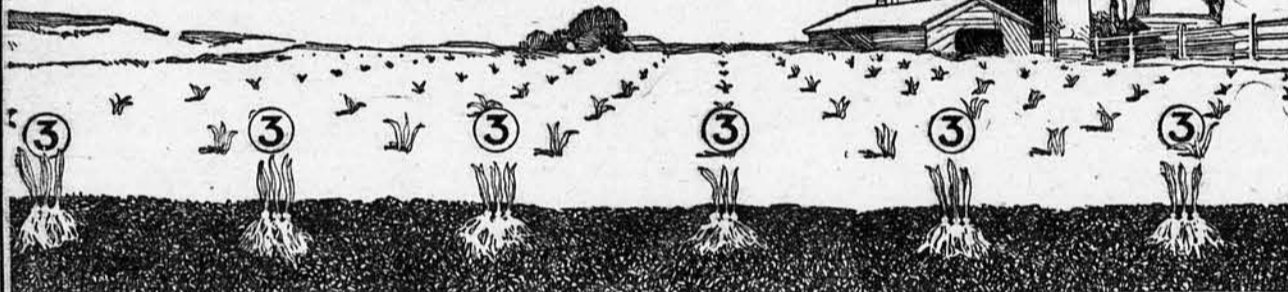
To Tan Cow Hides

Can you give me any information about tanning a cow hide? How long does it take it to dry and how can I remove the hair from the hide? FRANK RYBA, Atwood, Kan.

I believe it to be impracticable for an untrained individual to try to prepare a cow hide for a robe. It is such a complicated job that I believe it would pay to send the hide to some responsible tanner. We have found E. W. Biggs and Company, Kansas City, Missouri, and the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Nebraska, to be reliable firms, and there are no doubt others. I respectfully suggest that you write to one or the other of these firms for their terms. Robert Nabours.

J. I. CASE

"The World's Most Accurate Corn Planter"



\$350 More Profit From 40 Acres

Public tests and the experience of users prove that the J. I. Case Corn Planter, when set to plant three kernels, or any other number, to the hill, will plant 96 to 99 perfect hills out of every 100. The same tests show that 65 to 85 is the average of corn planter efficiency.

That is why J. I. Case accuracy is worth \$350.00 to you. Brings you more than enough extra profit the first year to pay for your planter, seed and labor expense. You might better buy a J. I. Case every year than inaccurately plant your corn even a single year.

It is this difference between J. I. Case extreme accuracy—and fair accuracy that brings an average of 20 more perfect hills out of each 100. Brings you at least 7 more bushels per acre and actually adds about \$350.00 to your profit for each 40 acres you raise.

J. I. Case accuracy is due to simple, sturdy, scientific design; to the size and shape of the cells; to the slow-moving, beveled and polished cell plate; and to the double cut-off, which handles big, round kernels as well as the regular ones with-

out cracking them, and prevents more than one kernel from passing at a time.

The J. I. Case dealer is usually the best dealer in every community. He has selected for his customers a line which has back of it over 40 years of specialized implement building. See your J. I. Case dealer now. If you don't know his name, write us.

J. I. Case Plow Works

1178 W. Sixth St., Racine, Wisconsin

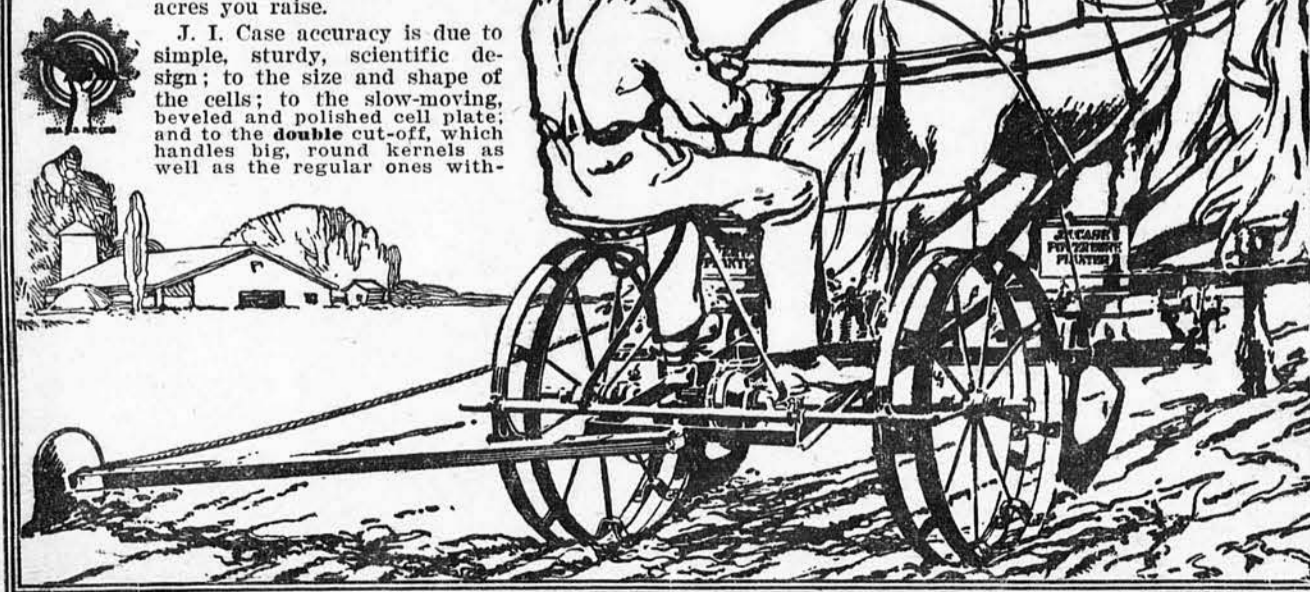
BRANCHES AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS AT:

- Minneapolis, Minn.
- Omaha, Neb.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Washington, D. C.
- Toledo, Ohio
- Cedar Rapids, Ia.
- Columbus, Ohio
- Dallas, Texas
- Sioux Falls, S. D.
- Des Moines, Ia.
- Richmond, Va.
- Saginaw, Mich.
- Kansas City, Mo.
- St. Louis, Mo.
- Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Denver, Colo.
- Bloomington, Ill.
- Syracuse, N. Y.
- Indianapolis, Ind.
- San Antonio, Texas
- Great Falls, Mont.
- Little Rock, Ark.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

NOTICE.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that our plows are the "ORIGINAL CASE PLOWS" and that we are entitled to the exclusive use of the word CASE on all plows and tillage implements, and in all catalogues and advertisements of same. Notice by any other concern regarding CASE plows is given because of this Supreme Court order, that our rights and the rights of the public may be protected.



TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Senatorial District

I live in Gray county. Would like to have you publish the names of the counties that compose my senatorial district.

SUBSCRIBER.

Harper, Barber, Kiowa, Comanche, Clark, Meade, Ford and Gray.

Notice to Vacate

What length of time is necessary to give in a notice to vacate a rented place? I rented 40 acres last year. I have received notice to vacate. Notice was dated February 1. I received it February 4.

M. S.

Thirty days' notice is sufficient.

Telephone Charges

When a person who has no telephone moves into a house where a telephone is already installed and wishes to keep it does the law require the telephone company to charge \$3.50 more than the monthly rent for installation altho there was no installation to do?

O. N.

No. Evidently some one is trying to work you.

Must He Have License?

Is there a law in Kansas prohibiting owners of cars charging people for riding in them, unless the owner of the car has a license to run a bus?

SUBSCRIBER.

No. Every incorporated town has the right by ordinance to impose a license fee on persons operating motor cars for hire, but there is no general state law to that effect.

Interned Enemy Aliens

Can you give me any information about what will be done with the interned enemy aliens after the war?

SUBSCRIBER.

I have no definite information but my information is that unless the person interned has been guilty of some act or declaration that would render him likely to prosecution under the espionage law he will be turned loose to go about his business.

Settlement of Estate

1. When a man or woman dies in Kansas and leaves property does the property have to be put into the hands of the probate court for settlement when the youngest child is 40 years old and all are willing to do their own business?

2. Would government bonds have to go to the probate court to be settled by the heirs?

3. Does the probate judge have the power to appoint a lawyer to help settle the business?

4. Do the probate judge and lawyer have the right to charge what they please or do they get a certain per cent?

5. There is no will. Does it make any difference if the estate is composed of real estate or money?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. Yes.

2. Government bonds would be part of the estate and administered just as other personal property.

3. No.

4. The fees of the probate judge are fixed by law. Where a lawyer is employed by the administrator to assist, his fee is allowed by the probate court.

5. No.

Taxes on Land

1. A rented farm to B for 1/4 of crop. Did A have a right to haul grain off of farm to thresh and keep the straw?

2. A purchased a farm from B, April 13, 1918. Will he be required to pay taxes on it for 1918?

3. Does 1/4 of corn stalks belong to A?

4. Could A keep B from pasturing stock on corn stalks of the farm?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. Where the lease reads "1/4 of the crop" the landlord has a right to 1/4 of the straw as well as 1/4 of the grain and would have the right to haul his share off the land.

2. Where land is sold and deed transferred prior to November 1 the purchaser pays the taxes due and payable before December 20 of that year.

3. One-fourth of the corn stalks or fodder belongs to A for the same reason that one-fourth of the straw belongs to him under that sort of a lease.

4. No.

Rare Coins

Will you please state the prices of the different old coins?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The double eagle of 1849 is quoted at \$100; the 10-dollar gold piece of 1798 \$25; the five-dollar gold piece of 1815, \$100; the silver dollar of 1804, \$1,000; the half dollar of 1853 (no arrows at date) sells for \$50; the quarter of a dollar of 1823 (head to left), \$50; dime 1804 (fillet head), \$7; five-cent piece of 1877 (proof), \$1.50; copper cent (fillet head), \$8.00; the English half sovereign 1558 (bust Queen Elizabeth reverse arms) sells for \$15; half crown of 1603 (bust James I reverse arms crowned) is worth \$7.50; Guinea 1690 (busts William and Mary reverse

arms crowned) \$15. The Canadian half dollar of 1822 is worth \$6.50; Canadian 5 cents 1870 (confederation coin), 15 cents; Canadian 10 cents (Newfoundland, head of Victoria), 35 cents; twenty-cent piece 1862 (New Brunswick, head of Victoria), 65 cents.

For further particulars and quotations write American Numismatic association, New York city.

Sale of Homestead

Can a person who does not intend to occupy the land himself get government land at an opening if he plans to sell it again immediately? In other words can land be homesteaded for speculative purposes?

O. E. T.

The person filing on a homestead acquires no title until he fulfills the conditions as to residence. He may, however, sell his improvements. The

person purchasing them would have to file on land and reside on the land just the same as the original homesteader.

A Number of Questions

1. In what states is government land to be found?

2. Is there any such land in Idaho?

3. Where could one get maps of this land together showing roads and railroads?

4. About how far is it from Hume, Mo., to central Idaho?

5. Can the distance be traveled with wagon and team?

6. Is there much timber in Idaho?

7. Are there many wild animals in Idaho, if so, what are they?

8. Is the climate in Idaho adapted to raising poultry or hares?

O. E. S.

Government land can be had in Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California.

You may possibly be able to get maps of vacant lands from the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. By writing the United States Land Office at Boise, Idaho, you can get a description of government lands in Idaho. By the roads you would have to travel it is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles from Hume to central Idaho.

The trip can be made with a team and wagon. Consult your home dealer concerning the best kind of a wagon. Go to the nearest garage and get a road map showing the best roads and full directions as to distance, etc. There are still a good many wild animals in Idaho in the mountains, bears, mountain lions, wildcats, deer, some elk and numerous smaller animals. There is still considerable pine timber in Idaho.

Chickens and Belgian hares should do well in Idaho.



E-B 102 Tractor Plow

Gives You E-B Sharp Share Plowing and Big Crops

Sharp share plowing with E-B Quick Detachable Shares cuts plowing cost and gets soil in better condition. Bigger yield with less work.

More soil turned with less work on your part because of easy handling. No land side friction — lubricated bearings.

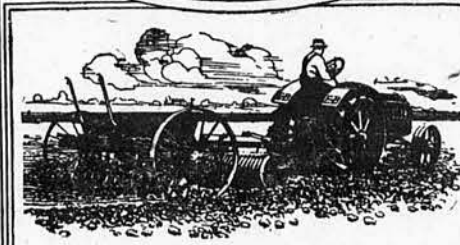
Get all the E-B extra values — your E-B dealer will explain.



E-B Tandem Disc Harrows

For Most Pulverizing with Least Work and Fuel

Proved in the hardest soils behind the most powerful tractors. Strong frame, discs that hold a sharp edge, quick adjustments that give better results and make work easy. Turn of crank secures even penetration in soft or hard ground. Handy lever controls disc scrapers. Your E-B dealer will give you complete information.



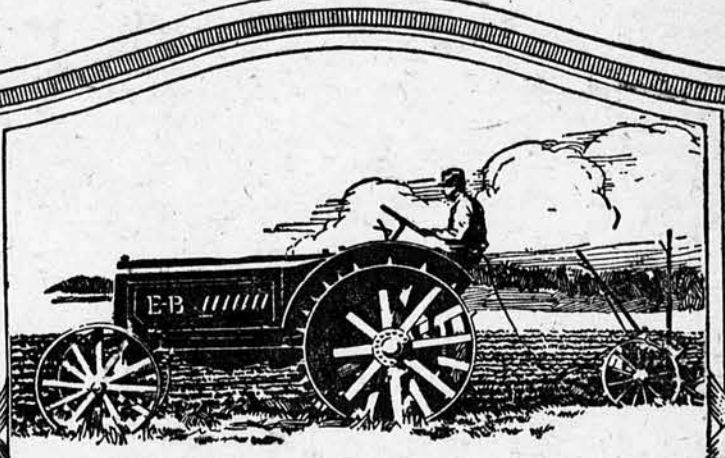
E-B Drills

Deposit Seed at Bottom of Furrow

The E-B Closed Delivery Boot and Deflector place the seed accurately at uniform depth.

The unified action of disc boot and deflector lay the seed at the bottom of the furrow.

For greatest yields per man per acre — the E-B Drill. Ask your E-B dealer.



25% Surplus Power For the Hills and Hard Places

Men who have owned tractors and are buying again demand a full rating of horsepower and more.

That's what they get when they purchase an E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating Model AA Tractor. That's ample for 3 14-inch bottoms. Because E-B 12-20 means 15-25 horsepower. 15 horsepower on the drawbar, 25 horsepower on the belt. S. A. E. Rating (Society of Automotive Engineers) assures this. It's the most conservative rating of power used today. Get this power. You'll feel repaid when your E-B Model AA pulls 3 14-inch bottoms steadily in all ordinary soils and 4 14-inch bottoms in loose soils.

Now, About Dependability and Service

To be able to work your plow every day in rush seasons (and half the night when necessary) you must have

1. The right design and construction.
2. A dealer near you and a branch not far from the dealer, to supply you in a rush if you need a part.

Regarding point 1—right design and construction. We say consider these advantages: Your E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating Model AA is built by the Emerson-Brantingham Company with a clear record of 67 years of implement building and 12 years of tractor building.

The E-B 12-20 Model AA is the latest result of all this experience. A large number of Model AA's are in use by farmers all over the country. It has proved itself right in both design and construction.

Some of the features that keep it unfailingly "on the job" are: All the working parts, including transmission and drive gears, fan gears and governor, are enclosed from dust and running in oil. Hyatt Roller Bearings; Ball thrust producer type Carbureter; Bennett Air Cleaner; K-W High Tension Magneto with Impulse Starter; Modine Spirex Radiator.

No tractor requires fewer repairs and replacements than the E-B 12-20 Model AA. But if these are needed you have not only your E-B dealer but one of the 35 big E-B branch houses and distributors near you to supply your needs at once.

E-B 12-20 S.A.E. Rating Model AA Built to Give You ECONOMY

Big power with light weight is essential for economy. The E-B exclusive patented Transmission on Hyatt Roller Bearings saves over 1000 lbs. in weight and carries the power from motor to drive wheel with least loss. Kerosene fuel—in a motor built to get the most power from it. More E-B economy.

Women and Boys Handle E-B 12-20 Model AA with Ease. E-B Auto Control makes the E-B Model AA as useful in the hands of a woman or boy as a man. Light weight makes the E-B 12-20 steer with little effort. You can quickly inspect any working part. Have Your Dealer Show You the E-B 12-20 Model AA and make him prove every claim, right there. We have an interesting, practical tractor book ready for you, beautifully illustrated from actual photographs. Write for it.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., Inc. Established 1852 ROCKFORD, ILL.

A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and Guaranteed by One Company

E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating — Model AA Surplus Power—Light Weight All Working Parts Enclosed

Farm Engineering

(Continued from Page 20.)

were used for plowing and cultivating to a limited extent, and were regarded by the farmers as more or less of an experiment. During 1918 the committee had 103 tractors at work, an increase of nearly 70 per cent on those employed the previous year.

A Water Problem

I have a water problem. I have a well that will hold 50 barrels that I want to pipe in side of barn into to supply my dairy cows with water at night. This well is of shale sides and can be plastered to hold more. The well top is 10 feet higher than where conducting pipe leaves barn.

Now the water would fall from caves 20 feet in 3-inch spout into 3-inch pipe or whatever size needed. This 20 foot fall would have to force water 75 feet and up a raise of ground amount to 10 feet. What I want you to tell me is would ordinary rains provide the power? Do you think the plan would work? I would want 5-inch gutter and 3-inch spout. How large would conductor pipe have to be? Can glazed tile be cemented close enough together to be used in this upward slant? My barn is 40 feet long, 30 wide with 20 feet posts. One side I already have spouted into a cistern.

I think cows milking heavily suffer from lack of water at nights during summer and this is the only plan I can think of to supply them.

O. S. A.
Greeley, Kan.

Such an arrangement as you describe in the inquiry should operate satisfactorily. Taking the average rainfall as a basis enough precipitation will occur during the year to fill your well at least four or five times. Of course there will be some seepage away from the well and some evaporation but you

will probably in normal seasons have a sufficiently great supply.

We would suggest that you use the glazed tile for conducting the water from the down spout to the well. This can be cemented closely enough to hold water. If you use 4-inch glazed tile the resistance will not be very great and it will easily be overcome by the 20 feet of water at the base of the pipe. We would suggest that the connection between the down spout and of the glazed spout be of sufficiently large curvature so that the change in direction of flow would not have too retardant an effect.

You are undoubtedly right in your assumption that cows do suffer for lack of water and to judge from the experience of dairymen who believe in supplying their cows with water at all times, you ought to get good returns on your investment.

Irrigation Plant

I would like to have your opinion in regard to an irrigating plant in this part of the state. The nature of the soil being creek ground running into a heavy soil about 60 to 80 rods from stream. Land has a fall of about 5 to 6 feet in 90 rods away from stream. The lift would be about 22 feet and would take about 150 feet of pipe to reach the level of ground. As I have a tractor do you think it would be a practical idea to install a centrifugal pump? If so would a 3-inch pump be large enough to water 10 acres as an experiment? About how much power would it take to operate a pump of this size?

G. N. W.
Lawrence, Kan.

The soil is of such a type that it will respond to irrigation methods and we

believe that you would find the proposition a profitable one for certain crops.

A 3-inch centrifugal pump would be an excellent size for you to use and it should be operated at a speed of about 550 r. p. m. in order to be most efficient. It will deliver at this speed about 250 gallons of water a minute under the conditions you name, that is, with a lift of 22 feet. It will require practically $\frac{1}{4}$ h. p. for each foot of lift so that the total power required would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 5 or 6 h. p. and if your tractor is medium size it will handle this easily.

About Barns

Bought a farm with improvements on it. It is on the southeast quarter of that section. The improvements are on the east road. The barn is northwest from the house. East and south is the front of the barn. The barn is 44 by 44. I would like to have room for ten head of horses and 10 milk cows and room for about 10 calves, a driveway that I could use at the same time for implement shed and a granary for about 1,200 bushels. How could I arrange this?

J. H. W.
Newton, Kan.

We believe that a barn of the size which you mention is too small to accommodate all of the horses you have but you might put in one row of horse stalls along one side of the barn and a row of cow stanchions along the other side. You could provide room for about eight horses and 10 cows and you would have a drive way 18 feet wide which you might use as a machine shed. It would almost be necessary to make additional provision for the calves and the grain bins.

Copper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 22.)

ister his 1919 contest pigs without charge." It will make our Hampshire breeders even better boosters than ever for Secretary Stone. Now, fellows, here's what you are to do.

After you receive a letter giving complete instructions regarding the new record association you will apply for your certificate of membership, which will be issued without charge. When you get ready to register your pigs you will send the information with the fee to Secretary Whitman, who will forward the money to the secretary of the record association that will issue the certificate of registration, which will be mailed direct to you. "Copper Pig Club" will be placed on every certificate of registration by the record association secretary. You can understand why it is necessary to have the matter handled thru our department, because otherwise the association secretary would have no means of knowing whether or not you were a member of the Copper Pig club. Simple, isn't it? But it will provide some mighty good business training for you. If Copper Pig club members—and we now have them in 14 states—take hold of this proposition as I think they will, only registered sows will be entered in Copper Pig club work after this year. And we'll have something new again in 1920 that will help boost the purebred game. This year a joint catalog describing pigs and poultry offered by all members of the Copper clubs will be put out about October 1. We expect to have more than \$100,000 worth of pigs listed for sale. This catalog will be attractively illustrated and several thousand copies will be printed. A department will be provided in which all registered pigs will be offered for sale. In my opinion, there'll be no difficulty in selling the good breeding stock that has "the papers" when it is sent out. The creation of the Copper Pig Club Swine Record association and the recognition given us by the national swine record associations is one of the biggest things ever accomplished in pig club work.

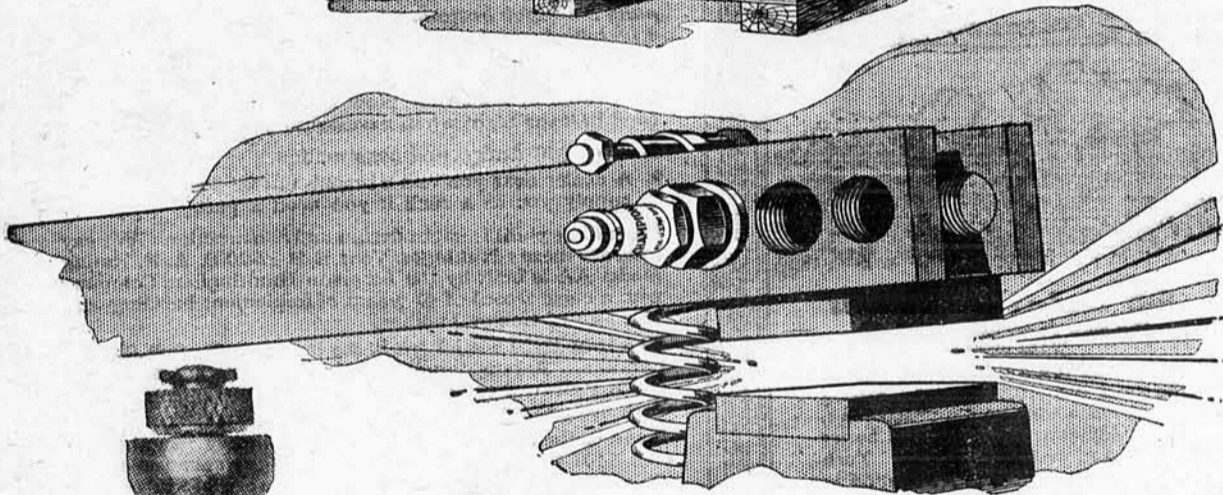
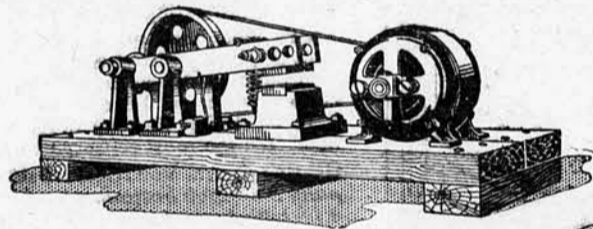
A meeting of the directors of the new association will be held during the pep meeting at the Topeka Free Fair in September, 1919. We will have representation from a number of states. Six presidents of breed clubs will represent Kansas. These presidents will be chosen when the breed club officers are elected this year. And I want boys or dads elected who are big enough for the job. Tell your friends who have been hesitating about joining the Copper Pig club about this new addition to our club work. Altho the date for enrollment closed March 1, I have decided to extend the time until March 10. Hustle your application to Earle Whitman, club manager, Copper Building, Topeka, Kan., without delay. There still is an opportunity to join the club in most Kansas counties, as in comparatively few counties is the club membership complete.

Take a look at the trophy cups awarded in Copper boys' and girls' work for 1918. Beauties, aren't they! Just as beautiful and desirable trophies will be awarded this year, and the pep trophy again will be the most coveted prize. Out in Cloud county they have the pep trophy on display at Concordia, the Cloud county papers are printing stories about the good work of the Copper Pig club team, and as one member put it, "I am so swelled up with pride that it will take dad's overcoat to make me a vest." And the dads are "some proud," too. There will be something doing, when we hold the pep celebration in Cloud county at a picnic this spring.

Notice to Readers

You can save dollars by writing today for our Free Premium Catalog listing articles for subscription club raisers to Household, a Story and Home Department Magazine, a Copper Publication. You will be surprised at the number of friends who will give you 25 cents for a yearly subscription when shown a copy. Write today for sample copy and Catalog and be convinced of our many liberal offers. Every article fully Guaranteed. Address
HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE DEPT. E,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs



Withstand Shocks of 300 Sledge Hammer Blows Per Minute

The results of various exhaustive factory tests imposed upon Champion Spark Plugs completely demonstrate their ability to endure every punishment your car's engine can impose.

The test illustrated here is known as the "shock test." The shock, which the Champion Spark Plug must survive without injury, is the equivalent to a weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, dropping with the rapidity of 300 times per minute.

The qualities that enable Champion Spark Plugs to successfully withstand such severe trials are largely a result of ten

years' study and experimenting that developed our patented gasket construction and our Number 3450 insulator.

This superior Insulator offers $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the resistance to shock and vibration compared with the best previous insulator. That is one of the several reasons why Champion Spark Plugs are more durable and dependable than ordinary spark plugs.

There is a Champion Spark Plug for every type of motor car, motor truck, tractor, motorcycle and stationary engine.



Champion Regular $\frac{7}{8}$ -18
Price \$1.00

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario

Silo Figures That Count

(Continued from Page 12.)

use in a fattening pen I should not consider silage profitable unless it carried that much grain.

"We cut it just as the grains begin to dent. If it gets drier than that we use water with it—and lots of it. It must be wet and all the air must be tramped out of it. These are the secrets of good silage.

"To pack the silage in our four 20 by 40 foot silos we use goats. We fill two silos at a time and put 20 goats in each silo, with a man in each silo to distribute the silage evenly and another to drive the goats. When the silo is full the goats are lowered to the ground with a rope tied around their horns.

"Our silos are built in pairs with a feed chute between the units of each pair. This arrangement makes it possible to drive a wagon under the chute and haul directly from silos to feed bunks. We never have any spoiled silage. We guard against this in the first place by tramping the stuff thoroly, and lastly by feeding it out faster than it can spoil.

"Silos the size of these are supposed to hold about 250 tons each; but when it comes to talking about tons of silage the words don't mean anything unless you know the condition of the feed. Well-earred corn, cut sufficiently wet and thoroly tramped makes double the feed that the same space holds if the corn is chaffy, too dry and carelessly packed. I figure that we had 1,250 tons in the four 250-ton silos last winter.

These silos are made of hollow tile, slushed inside with cement. They were built in 1913 at a cost of \$2,500 for material, transportation and skilled labor. Outside of that we did all the hauling with our own men and teams and we did all the scaffolding. And that scaffolding was a big item. I suppose the same silos would cost \$900 apiece now.

"No, we never have roofed these silos, nor would I have a roof put on even if someone offered to do it without cost. As for the rain and snow that may fall on the silage; I consider it a benefit rather than a detriment. And without a roof the silos can be filled much fuller than if covered.

"We have used these silos, full capacity, five seasons and have been mighty well pleased with results. I should greatly dislike—especially with corn so high-priced—to try to make anything on cattle without silage."

Letters from Farm Folks

(Continued from Page 11.)

is produced right out of the soil. The general crops are corn, wheat and oats. Corn and oats go to fatten the stock. Wheat sold on the market, goes to swell the bank account or improve the already fine farms.

I am sending some pictures of views at Ash Grove, not because they are so extraordinary but just as a sample of what a farm home in Kansas is. We will have electric lights from our own plant very soon, in the barn and shed, with a big light in the barn yard. We also have a good water system. I see no reason why city life could appeal to any man. This farm is 3 miles east of Jewell City. W. I. Jordan.

Jewell City, Kan.

Makes Money With Chickens

In the Passing Comment was an article as to whether Kansas would have been better off had there been no chickens. I know chickens to be a paying proposition.

Last spring we bought a few hens and paid over \$12 a dozen for them, altho they sold much higher at some sales. I could give figures to show the amount of eggs we sold, but I am only going to tell of my young chicks.

I bought eggs to set in my incubator, paying 5 cents above market price, as I did not want the mixed lot. Last spring was generally considered a good year, as we had no big rains, but the late spring rains caused considerable loss. I do not consider that I did exceptionally well, but my first bunch of broilers paid for the eggs I set, and the others paid for the corn. The hens were fed from it too. We had all the fried chicken we wanted all summer and fall. To have fresh meat always handy is quite an item. We also sold some cockerels for breeding.

I have a good flock of pullets that

you might say are clear money. I realize the value of free range, but unless there are hens, there is so much of it that is actual waste. My money has not started to come in from my pullets but my year is not up until March. I will then figure on the eggs sold.

The farm women are realizing more and more every year, the money that can be made from chickens, and to me

the work of raising chickens is not only profitable, but agreeable as well. Ottawa, Kan. Mrs. C. E. Bethell.

Says Packers are Supreme

Victor Murdock, member of the Federal Trade Commission, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee today that he feared the five big packers had acquired so much power that even the

United States government might not be strong enough to combat it.

"Even Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator," Mr. Murdock said, "could not reach into Chicago and take the license of a great malefactor, altho he could rescind the license of one of the little fellows."

Early hatching means a longer growing season.

There's an Oliver Dealer Near You

Think what that means in service to every farm owner! The knowledge that you can drive to town today—any day—and get an Oliver Plow or an Oliver part, and how important such a service is this Spring when the ownership of a tractor and of a plow, even at the last moment, will insure the planting and harvesting of a crop from acres that otherwise would be unproductive.



"Oliver Plowed Fields Bring Greatest Yields"

From the very beginning the Oliver effort has been to make the Oliver Institution something more than a distant and impersonal factory. The Oliver conception of its purpose is frankly this: First—To build a product that will stand up under the hardest usage, rendering honest service; and that will fit the seed bed best. Second—To place within immediate reach of every farm, a competent dealer. The duty of that dealer is not simply to sell Oliver tools. He must co-operate with the farm owner to the fullest extent.

Oliver dealers help to bring to the farm owners in their territory a more complete knowledge of the tillage required by the different soil conditions, of plow designs, of the proper plow hitches, of tractor construction and operation—information that the Oliver Chilled Plow Works has gained from over sixty years' experience in the manufacture and study of farm implements.

For Oliver is selling, not just plows, but results—not just farm implements, but more bushels.

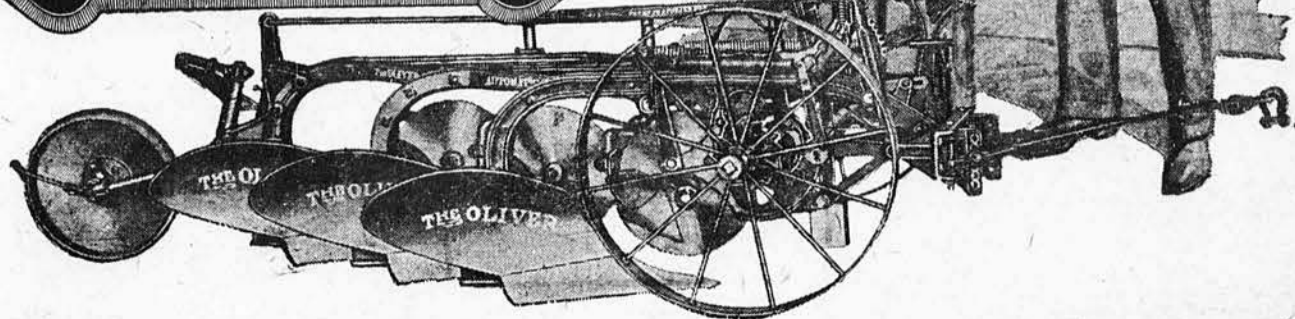
The Oliver dealer wants you to be satisfied. He realizes that it is just as much to his interest as it is to yours that you receive the fullest service of which Oliver Implements are capable, and he is ready to co-operate with you to the limit in making sure that you receive that service.

This Spring, therefore, when you are buying a tractor, choose your plow and tractor tools carefully.

Remember—that plow service and dealer service in all their phases mean more bushels.

There's an Oliver Dealer near you.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
South Bend, Indiana



"Shake. We're Glad You Came"

(Continued from Page 6.)

W. R. Stubbs and Governor Allen appearing on the program.

As indicated by the report of J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock association, to the executive committee, the organization is in a progressive condition. This report showed that the association had 4,655 members, as compared with 2,040 at the time the association met at Wichita last February. The meeting at Hutchinson was the sixth yearly convention of the association. Four of the former yearly gatherings were at Wichita.

A recommendation favoring closer co-operation of the producers and the packers and government supervision and regulation of packing plants and stockyards, but not government ownership, was among the resolutions passed at the convention. The resolutions urged also that the railways be compelled to supply all killers, large or

small, with ample refrigerator cars. Following is a summary of the additional resolutions that were adopted:

A recommendation for the appointment of livestock men to the state board of administration at Topeka; a recommendation that the old system of time be continued and the present law for time change be repealed; an indorsement of the Kansas state fair at Hutchinson.

A recommendation that law enforcement officers be required to enforce the law relative to full-weight and full-protein content of all mill and cottonseed feeds and expressing disapproval and condemning the action of the millers of the state in profiteering in mill feeds during the war period. An indorsement in full of the work of the Kansas State Agricultural college and calling on the association to take an active part in round-up day at Fort Hays, April 12, and at cattlemen's day at Manhattan, May 13. A recommendation that the governor issue no paroles or pardons for livestock thieves without approval of the association's executive committee.

A recommendation that the railways be returned to private control at the very earliest moment compatible with public good, and that they be regulated by the interstate commerce commission; also that telephone, telegraph, express and cable companies be returned to private control.

A provision for an active board of directors of the association to act for the executive committee in times of urgency, to consist of one member from each congressional district.

A recommendation indorsing the collection of 5 cents a car on livestock at stockyards for the benefit of the National Livestock Shippers' Protective league and urging the formation of boards in Kansas City and Chicago, to exert the same influence on the stabilization of cattle prices as has been exerted on hog prices by the stabilization committee.

A recommendation that the present legislature pass a law creating a state brand inspector.

The convention re-elected George Donaldson of Greensburg, president, and chose the following vice presidents: James R. Plumb, Greensburg, first; Dan Callahan, second; Ed Root, Brookville, third, and B. O. Bakin, Wichita, fourth.

Feeding Hogs for Profit

(Continued from Page 34.)

We now realize some of the reasons why corn does not prove acceptable to the growing pig. Let us extricate ourselves from the "corn alone" plight by considering what are the essentials of an ideal supplement.

It so happens that those superior supplements which are adapted to bal-

ancing corn are also best for barley, wheat, sorghum seed, kafir, milo, rye and other carbohydrate or starchy farm grains. The ideal supplement to corn therefore is likewise the ideal one for these other grains. In the next article we will discuss briefly some of the essentials of an ideal supplement.

Superstition or Science

(Continued from Page 18.)

time to time. Any intelligent farmer who will take the trouble can work out a pretty good system for himself. And the Department of Agriculture will be able to give him more and more aid from year to year.

Dr. Hopkins has recorded the results of his work in a Weather Bureau publication entitled "Periodical Events and Natural Law as Guides to Agricultural Research and Practice," but it is too technical for the average reader—in fact it is not meant for the average reader. At the present stage of the investigations, reports of progress are for scientific workers. As the research develops workable, reliable indicators they will be announced. After all, the successful practice of phenology is individual application of observation and common sense to the common things around the individual.

Give Sheep Proper Feeds

(Continued from Page 30.)

Any farmer can take these combinations and alter them to suit his own locality and finish sheep for market with no risk whatever. It is only a matter of care if the right combination of feeds is given.

The owner of a flock of sheep can do nothing more important than to make a study of these feed combinations and adjust them to suit his own climate and crop conditions. Success is sure to follow a careful and accurate observance of these results.

When sheep are properly cared for it is estimated by western sheep breeders and feeders that the wool pays for the feed and the carcass is clear profit. This estimate is based on the assumption that the flock receives the proper attention from the dropping of the lambs to time for marketing.

Sheep breeders often inquire about self feeders for sheep. We cannot urge too strongly that farmers should not use self feeders. The death rate is far higher and the gains are never as satisfactory.

Alfalfa Boosts Land Prices

How the crop of never-failing alfalfa has increased the value of farm lands in Northwest Kansas in the past 20 years is illustrated in the case of 80 acres near here that has changed hands many times during that period.

In 1892 Jim Anderson owned the land, and had a hard time selling it for \$1,200. That was before alfalfa had been tried. Once the farm was planted to the forage crop, a few years later the price rose to \$5,000 and the value kept growing until a few days ago, when it brought \$12,000 cash, and the new owner says that it will take at least \$2,000 an acre to tempt him to let go.

Last year's alfalfa crop on the land was but an average one, but the hay and seed sold for \$4,000.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wisconsin Has Seed Potatoes

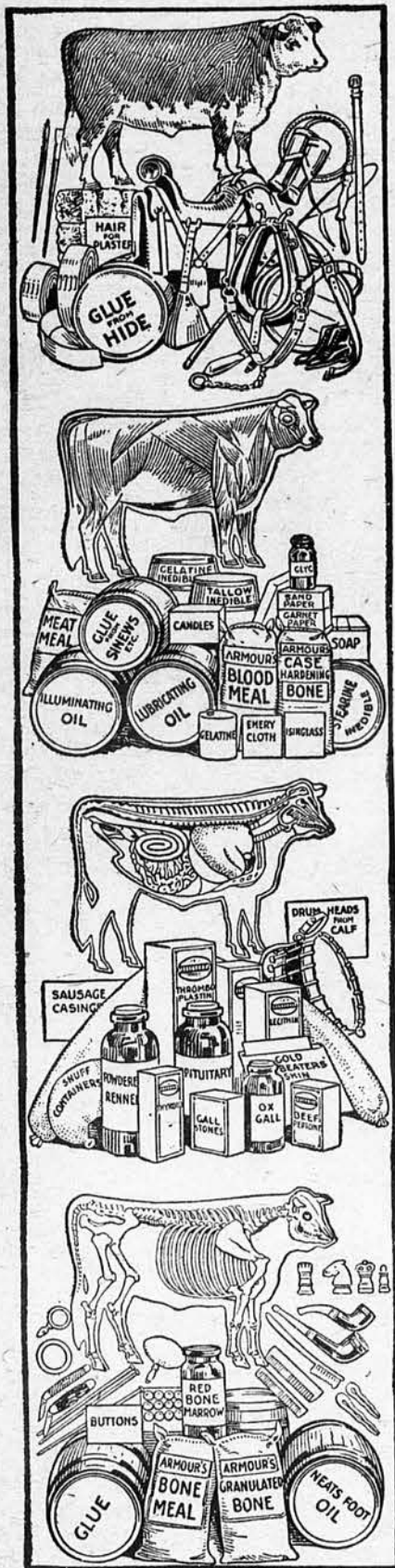
In a letter from W. P. Jones, marketing agent of the Wisconsin state council of defense to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, attention is brought to the fact that Wisconsin has a large crop of Triumph seed potatoes and navy beans for which the Wisconsin marketing bureau is seeking a market.

The quality of these seeds is said to be first class and the price is right. Any Kansan interested might communicate with Mr. Jones at Madison.

Capper to Washington

Arthur Capper, Senator Elect, and Mrs. Capper arrived in Washington, D. C., February 22, from Florida and will remain until it is determined whether a special session will be called. Homer Hoch, J. G. Strong and J. N. Tincher, new members of the house, are also in Washington.

If You Were Paid for the Meat and Hides Only



FROM a 1000-pound steer which you may recently have sold to Armour and Company for \$160, the fresh meat, at wholesale, brought but \$141.25. The hide sold for \$13.75. On the old meat-and-hide basis, which prevailed before meat packing became a science, this would have left a loss of \$5.00. The cost of slaughtering, dressing and distributing amounts to \$5.79 more, or a total deficit of \$10.79.

But because Armour and Company are able to turn into by-products the parts that were once waste, they are able to pay you about 15 per cent more than the wholesale value of the dressed beef. The by-product material from the steer represents \$11.77, covering the deficit of \$10.79, and leaving to Armour a net profit on the steer of 98 cents.

Armour's Bigness Your Advantage

Only through volume operation—huge plants, costly machinery and well-equipped laboratories—can animals be handled to pay you the above difference. Otherwise you would have to take less for your steers, or the customer pay more for meat, thereby restricting meat-eating.

In making these by-products, every part of the animal is put to use. Hundreds of different articles are manufactured; from sandpaper to soap,

from glue to auto cushions. Even the fine hair in the cows' ears are made into artists' brushes.

For the Nation's Health

But aside from these purely commercial articles, wonderful medical preparations are made. From the pineal gland of the steer (so small that 15,000 are required to make one pound of the drug) pinal substance is produced. Pancreatin is from the hog; thyroids and suprarenal from sheep—all to alleviate and cure maladies that hitherto often terminated fatally.

It is through the complete utilization of every portion of the steer that Armour is enabled to pay you for the live animal more than the total receipts from the sale of the dressed beef and the hide, and thus you become a silent partner or beneficiary of the by-products business.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY CHICAGO

Free Booklet—"The Livestock Producer and Armour." For your copy address Armour's Farm Bureau, U. S. Yards, Chicago.



This is the Mark Under Which Your Best Products Reach the Consumer

Feed Prices to be Lower?

Livestock Producers Hold Back Orders

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

DESPITE the fact that prices for bran and shorts have reacted considerably from the recent extraordinary level, no eagerness is apparent on the part of hog producers, who are preparing for the spring farrowing season, or other stock interests, to enter the market for supplies. The common feeling in the trade is that further declines in the market for millfeed are probable, and livestock producers are conducting their purchasing on this assumption. This policy on the part of consumers in Kansas promises rewards, judging from a study of demand and supply conditions.

Large sales of bran were made by millers of Kansas and generally throught the United States at as high as \$55 a ton, and transactions in shorts were recorded at \$60 to \$65 a ton early in the winter. These unprecedented prices followed the removal of price restrictions, by the United States Food Administration, the market having advanced from the maximum level of \$26 a ton for bran and \$28 for shorts in Kansas City. From the high level, prices have since receded to \$35 a ton for bran and \$38 to \$42 a ton for shorts, which figures prevail at present.

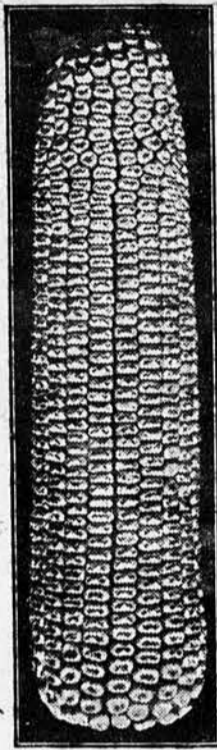
Extreme dullness dominates the market for bran, tho a fairly active demand is being witnessed in the shorts trade. Kansas producers are taking only very small quantities of both mill offal feeds, but the South and Southeast are purchasing on a comparatively liberal scale. The East is practically out of the market, the jobbing trade interests of that important consuming section having accumulated excessive stocks at the record high levels. An indication of the general situation in the bran and shorts trade in the East is the fact that a prominent handler of feeds in that section is reported to have on hand 200 cars of the offal, which were acquired at \$50 and \$60 a ton. Kansas livestock producers who followed a more cautious attitude as regards the millfeeds, have gauged the market accurately and profitably.

More Feed Stuffs Apparent

So far as flour millers are concerned, stocks of bran and shorts are light. Demand for flour has been abnormally dull the last few months—veteran millers declare never in their long milling experience had they witnessed such a stagnant condition in the trade. Of course, with no available outlet for flour, production decreased to less than 50 per cent capacity. Lately, however, the Food Administration Grain Corporation has reentered the market for large quantities of flour for export to Europe. About 2 million barrels have been purchased since the resumption of buying two weeks ago. A continuation of purchases of flour at the present rate would enable many mills to grind at full capacity to fill both domestic and export orders.

In connection with the purchases of flour for export, it is interesting to note that when the orders have been filled and flour taken from reserve stocks replaced, 70,000 tons of bran and shorts will have been added to the domestic supply. It is apparent, therefore, that an active demand for flour will result in an increased quantity of mill offal in American markets. Kansas and other Southwestern states thus far have not fared well in the export flour trade, owing to the comparatively low level at which purchases were made by the government.

The quality of wheat shorts is returning to the pre-war standard. Until recently millers continued to offer the "war-time" variety of offal feed, but a change in the demand situation



caused flour manufacturers to offer mill feeds of a higher feeding value. Grinding of 95 per cent flour is becoming general, which permits the millers to add the 5 per cent low grade flour to strengthen the feeding value of the shorts. During the war, a 100 per cent government standard flour was produced, which allowed no flour particles to enter the offal. Some mills continue to make this grade of flour.

As abnormal influences have affected the bran and shorts market in Kansas City for months, it is necessary for feeders to turn back to the quotations of recent years for information as to the normal figures. In 1917 the range on bran in Kansas City was \$26.20 to \$42 a ton; shorts \$28.60 to \$51. In 1918 bran sold between \$16.40 and \$28.80 and shorts between \$18 and \$35. In 1915, bran sold at \$16.60 to \$24 and shorts at \$19.40 to \$27.00. In 1914, bran brought \$16 to \$25 and shorts \$19 to \$27 in Kansas City. The Kansas City prices on bran in 1913 were \$15.20 to \$23; shorts, \$18 to \$27 a ton.

No definite trend was noticeable in the market for either cash or future corn last week. Prices fluctuated within an extremely narrow range in Kansas City, closing at \$1.23 to \$1.38 a bushel for carlots, compared with \$1.30 to \$1.39 the preceding week. Farmers

apparently have not been greatly impressed with economic theories regarding lower prices—recently the corn producers have outwitted the speculative interests of the East—and their hesitancy as regards moving corn to market has been one of the most important factors in sustaining values. A decrease of about 70 cars was noted in the receipts in Kansas City, while the principal markets of the country reported a total reduction of practically 1,000 cars. Demand for carlots by Southwestern feeders, which was generally slow, diminished. No extensive buying by feeders of livestock in the Southwest is expected for a considerable period, owing to the approaching pasturage.

Moderate advances occurred in oats prices, but developments in the trade were due almost entirely to fluctuations in corn. Prices advanced to a range of 59½ to 63½ cents a bushel in Kansas City, compared with a level of 58 to 62 cents a week previously. Receipts were scarcely sufficient to care for the demand, buyers being forced to draw about 25,000 bushels of the grain from Kansas City elevators for their requirements. A bullish influence in the oats trade is the possibility of a sharp reduction in the acreage to be devoted to the grain, which may result from the eagerness of farmers to plant a record area in wheat.

Barley is selling in Kansas City at 84 to 85 cents a bushel. Considerable of the recent activity in the market for barley has disappeared of late, due to a diminished demand from feeders. A slight spurt in prices occurred with the announcement that all restrictions on the manufacture of "near-beer" and other non-intoxicating beverages had been removed by the United States Food Administration. With mild weather and grass near, whole ground barley feed is not sharing the demand noted about a month ago. The feed is selling at around \$2 a 100 pounds on the Kansas City market.

Because of severe storms the receipts of hay on the Kansas City market diminished to less than half the arrivals of recent weeks, about 600 cars for the week. The principal decrease was noted in alfalfa receipts, the bulk of which has been moving from the Northwest and Colorado.

Spent 179 Billions on War

Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at 179 billion dollars in an official estimate made public recently and based on data in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The table was compiled on estimated expenditures to last January 31.

The expenditures of the Allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves, which totaled \$18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows: Great Britain, \$37,100,000,000; France, 27 billion dollars; United States, 18,481 million dollars; Russia, 18 billion dollars; Italy, 10 billion dollars; Serbia 8 billion dollars; Japan and Greece, 1 billion dollars. The loans made by these powers and included in the individual expenditures, altho not added to the total as a separate item, were as follows: Great Britain, 8½ billion dollars; France, 2 billion dollars; United States, 7,875 million dollars.

The total expenditures of Germany were given as 36½ billion dollars, and of Turkey, 23 billion dollars, making an aggregate of 19½ billion dollars for these two members of the Germanic alliance.

"One thousand innocent bystanders killed in Berlin." That's frank exaggeration. There aren't 1,000 innocent persons in all Germany.—Washington Herald.

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

To the boys going back to civilian life

You will need new clothes almost the first thing.

If you were not a Styleplus wearer perhaps these facts will convince you:

- We concentrate our volume which enables us to manufacture at low cost.
- We attach a sleeve ticket on every Styleplus garment at our factory which plainly marks the price.
- Styleplus Clothes have earned the reputation of always being exceptional in value and in style.
- Styleplus are for the men who want a reliable quality—and real style—in the medium price range.

Buy your clothes in a store where you can see the different styles and patterns, try on the clothes and get a satisfactory fit. It is the only way to be sure you are getting exactly what you want.

So, to get real clothing satisfaction, visit your local Styleplus Store today!

Sold by one leading clothing merchant in most cities and towns. Write us (Dept. E) for Styleplus booklet and name of local dealer.



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America's only known-priced clothes



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Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.

Styleplus Clothes
\$25-\$30-\$35

Each grade one price the nation over

Would You Kill the Primary Law

(Continued from Page 3.)

declared to mean all products of farms, orchards, gardens and livestock, which may be the subject of barter and sale. The director of the division of markets is to be appointed and is to work under the supervision of the state board of agriculture. No salary is stipulated.

The ways and means committees ought to give some attention to the law or rules requiring or permitting the board of administration or its business manager to buy supplies for state institutions. The members of this board are mature business men, but some of the contracts they have made in the last few weeks are the talk of the day among millers, grain men and merchants. If the ways and means committees believe it is wise to buy corn for July delivery at \$1.65 a bushel, as the board did in January, I haven't another word to say except that July corn right now is \$1.24. If the board thinks it wise to pay 88 cents for oats when that grain is now 70 cents and, like corn is going down, and \$2.60 for bran when \$2 is the market—why, I shall remain dumb. I am not sure that the board should be blamed for this. I think it is caused by the crazy system of buying a year's supplies in ad-

vance. While the war was in progress and things were going up it may have been wise to buy all the rice in sight; but the armistice was signed in November, and Kansas lost a lot of money on its rice and its corn and oats and bran. I'm not trying to cause trouble for the board or for Mr. Kimball, the state's manager. I am calling attention to a poor system of doing business. Perhaps the law is at fault. I've never read it. I only know that merchants are laughing at us.

In the Senate and House

When the senate failed to pass a resolution by Senator Thompson, of Hutchinson, pledging the legislature to appropriate funds to pay the state's proper share for cost of construction of permanent roads, when state property is within a benefit district, friends of the good roads movement became alarmed.

The vote was taken by some as an indication that the proposed amendment to allow the state to aid in building highways will have hard studding. Twenty-seven votes are necessary for the passage of a resolution to submit a constitutional amendment. In itself the Thompson resolution is not important. But it pledges the state to a policy similar to that urged by friends of the state aid to roads amendment.

The resolution was recommended out of the committee of the whole. It failed of passage because the necessary 21 votes could not be secured for its passage. The vote

when announced was 16 for and 12 against. Here is the roll call:
For—Brunner, Carroll, Crocker, Doerr, Gulick, Hart, Kavanal, Milligan, Montee, Plumb, Price, Satterthwaite, Schoch, Smith, Thompson, Wilson.
Against—Anspaugh, Delaney, Getty, Hilkey, Laing, Malone, McClain, Metcalf, Myers, Nighswonger, Pomeroy, Whitney.

Senator Montee, of Crawford county, may be a warm friend of Governor Allen, but he takes a queer way of proving it unless he believes the governor would be happier in private life than in the United States Senate after his one or two terms in Topeka have ended. Here is the bill the senator has introduced:

Section 1. No person while holding a state office, except to succeed himself, shall be eligible as a candidate for any elective office.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute books.

There. What do you think of that? Senator Montee declares the bill is not aimed at Governor Allen. Not for one minute. A number of members of the senate have expressed themselves as favorable to such a measure and it is believed it has a fair chance of getting thru the upper house. But the attitude of the house is not known. A great many speculations have been made as to what Governor Allen would do if both houses should pass the bill, and it should be sent to him to be signed or vetoed.

The senate passed without opposition a measure abolishing the commissioner of irrigation. The bill introduced by Senator Sutton, of St. John, has the irrigation plants near Weskan in Wallace county, near Selkirk in Wichita county and near Modoc in Scott county, revert to the counties, which gave the land to the state. The executive council is authorized to sell all pumps, machinery and equipment.

The senate spent more than an hour one day, last week, discussing a bill by Harvey, of Clark, relating to registration of mortgages. As finally passed, holders of mort-

gages living in this state, must register all their mortgages in their own county, or if living outside of the state, in the county where they live.

Property which escapes taxation and which is discovered within a five-year period, may be doubly taxed as a penalty. This is the import of house bill No. 75 by Jones, of Lyon, which was passed on third reading by the senate yesterday. The measure passed after a provision that this double penalty should not be inflicted in cases where the taxes were not paid thru a mistake on the part of an assessor.

The present statute provides that tax evaders must be caught within a year.

The house has passed the Miller bill, providing for free dental inspection of school children, and a house joint resolution that asks Congress not to push the clock up this spring. Farmers do not like the "daylight saving" idea. They prefer to have their men work by sun time. Some, it is said, favor working by moonlight.

The election committees of the house and senate in joint session agreed upon the drafting of a bill which will have the following sweeping effect:

Do away with the primary for United States senator.

Do away with the primary for governor and all state officers.

Do away with the primary for nomination of congressmen.

Do away with the August primary entirely. Substitute therefor a primary to nominate county officers, district judges and state senators, the primary to be held early in May.

Also have this primary nominate delegates to a congressional convention to be held a week later and delegates to a state convention to be held two weeks later, in the even years.

The congressional convention beside nominating a congressional candidate also will choose district delegates to the national convention in presidential years.

The state convention to nominate United States senator, governor and other state candidates, and to choose delegates at large to the national convention every four years.

Enemies of the primary assert the cost of landing state offices is too great. This is about the only excuse the opponents of a primary openly give for wanting the law repealed. Under the surface, however, they want to go back to the old order of things.

The state is asked to appropriate \$52,541 for one year and \$63,370 for the second year of the coming biennium as the state's share to duplicate federal funds by the Smith-Hughes act for aid to the public school system.

A measure by Senator Nixon provides for county institutes to be held from four to six weeks with allowance that two or more counties may hold institutes together.

Another Nixon bill specifies a school month as four weeks of five days, each day including six hours.

A measure introduced by Senator Milligan provides for almost complete change in personnel for the state board of education, and definite power is given the state superintendent to make appointments of the secretary at a salary of \$2,400 annually and of the supervisors at \$2,000 annually.

The members eliminated are the presidents of the three oldest state educational institutions, at Lawrence, Manhattan and Emporia, and instead, the state superintendent, one county superintendent, one superintendent of a city of the first or second class, one superintendent of a city of the third class and one other educator, compose the board.

A bill is proposed by Representative Anderson to prohibit creameries from paying more for dairy products away from their plants than at the plants.

The salary of the governor would be increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and that of his private secretary from \$2,500 to \$3,000, with other increases in the same office to correspond. By Montee.

Salary of state superintendent of insurance increased to \$5,000 and other increases and additions to force made. By Keene.

Additional appropriations for Norton tubercular sanitarium of \$32,000 and for Larned state hospital of \$140,000. By Doerr.

Authorizes county commissioners in counties of 35,000 or more to choose county jail matrons at \$720 annually instead of \$600. By Satterthwaite.

Twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for salt plant at Hutchinson reformatory with additional \$10,000 for revolving fund. By Whitney.

Appropriating \$26,000 for a board to investigate systems of state insurance and report to next legislature. By Whitney.

The state penitentiary appropriation bill was brought out by the ways and means committee with allowances as follows: Salaries, \$95,000 annually; maintenance, \$180,000 annually; library, chaplain's fund, \$4,000 annually; parole fund, \$1,000 annually; warden's kitchen and entertainment fund, \$1,200 annually; hospital for criminal insane, \$10,000 annually; contingent fund, \$5,000 annually; new cell houses, \$20,000; general improvements, power plant, \$53,000; upkeep and mines and brick plant, \$22,500; improvement pumping plant, \$10,000; rewards, \$2,000.

The ways and means committee of the senate presented to the senate the approved appropriation measures for the Kansas Free Fair and the state fair at Hutchinson. The Free Fair request for \$15,000 annually was granted. Hutchinson's requests were trimmed somewhat, but still were sufficient to total \$110,500. This amount included \$20,000 for revolving fund, \$20,000 for an administration building, \$12,000 for sheep barn, \$15,000 for horse and cattle barn, \$15,000 for additional barns, besides other items.

A brand new state text book commission and a new state board of education are provided for in bills that have been introduced in the senate. The text book bill was put in by Metcalf upon request, would provide a commission of seven members, five of whom would be appointed by the governor. The state printer and the state superintendent would be members.

Senator Milligan is fathering the bill providing for a new state board of education. It would remove the present members who represent Kansas university, the State Agricultural college and the Emporia Normal school. The state superintendent, one county superintendent and one city superintendent would supplant them. Both the Milligan and the Metcalf bills are being urged by Miss Wooster, state superintendent.

Empire Red Tubes Last as Long as the Average Car Itself



The Mystery of Rubber

FEW people realize how rubber has baffled the skill of the chemist. No one knows what actually takes place when rubber is vulcanized. No one knows why a continued pressure on a sheet of rubber has the same deteriorating effect as heat. There are many theories, but no positive accepted truths. Rubber makers still have worlds to conquer.

That is why it is possible for there to be such an amazing condition as exists today in the manufacture of inner tubes.

By the control of an exclusive process, The Empire Rubber & Tire Co. of Trenton, N. J., have been able to make a tube which instead of having to be replaced every year or so, ordinarily lasts as long as the average car itself.

Premature old age rather than the

wear and tear of the road, is what usually ruins inner tubes.

After the ordinary tube has been in service about so long, it gets brittle and "checky", and finally won't hold air. But the Empire process gives to the tube longer life than crude rubber itself possesses.

For twelve years this exclusive process has been used in making Empire Red Tubes. In all that time, there has never been an off year, nor a change in the process, because no improvement has been necessary.

Many of the first tubes made by the Empire process are still in service—punctured and patched up, but yet in the running.

These records have proved that in the vast majority of cases an Empire Red Tube will last as long as the average car itself.

30x3	\$4.00
30x3 1/2	4.45
32x3 1/2	4.75
33x4	6.50
34x4	6.65

The Empire Tire Dealer

Empire Red Tubes

What the Farmers Want

We want the Sims Kenyon bill passed, and Torrens bill in regard to land titles. We do not want the text book law tampered with, as we are able to purchase much better school books at about one-third cost because of it. We are opposed to compulsory military training, and agree that West Point should be abolished.

FRED L. BRANCH.
Pawnee Station, Kan.

At a regular meeting of the Centerton National Farm Loan association the board of directors passed a resolution asking our representative, Lee Seamster, and Senator Jesse McFarlan, to support any bill for the adoption of the Torrens system of land titles.

W. W. SLOCUM.
Centerton, Ark.

I am a breeder of purebred cattle. I wish a law might be passed by which every man owning a scrub herd would be taxed. I think this would better livestock conditions in our state.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS.
R. 3, Goodland, Kan.

It seems to me that the governor is going at the land tenantry business in the wrong way. He must know that to raise the taxes will only increase rent, as the land must pay the taxes and interest. When the Cherokee Strip was opened to settlement a law was passed to the effect that anyone owning 160 acres could not take a claim. Why not have such a law with 320 acres as the limit? Too many men are using land as storage for their extra money. The men who have made fortunes out of the war will pay prices for land that will keep the soldier who fought for \$1 a day ever from owning his own farm.

R. A. CHAPMAN.
Ashton, Kan.

We should have a law compelling the settlement of all controversies by arbitration in the locality, as near as possible, where the deed was committed. Such a law would save to the home and nation builders all the money used for building courthouses, for long drawn out litigation, and insure to each locality true democracy in the adjustment of its social and economic affairs.

We need a law empowering Kansas to loan to its citizens, for interest, all the money they need to establish and successfully operate all legitimate businesses, using the interest to improve public institutions.

A. M. HOPPER.
Scott City, Kan.

Since the war began a great deal more interest is being taken in our public schools. Bills are before state legislatures in many states requiring all children to attend school. The public school is the one efficacious antidote for the blight of illiteracy and foreign ideals. In the past we have permitted the ignorant hordes who have come to this country to form their own school system and teach what they wish, even to their own language. It is impossible to make genuine A. No. 1 Americans out of these children in this way. We do not give the foreigners a separate court or postal system, so why tolerate a separate educational system?

Kansas needs a law to prohibit the use of public money for sectarian schools, as is being done in District 101, Barton county. Here is the Michigan law:

Section 16. All residents of the state of Michigan between the ages of 5 years and 16 years shall attend the public schools in their respective districts until they have graduated from the eighth grade.

Provided, that in districts where the grades do not reach the eighth then all persons herein described in such districts shall complete the course taught therein.

Section 17. The legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render Section 16 effective.

E. L. GENTER.
Anthony, Kan.

Grange Notes

BY ERNEST McCLURE
Legislative Committee Secretary

The road bill will be passed one way or the other soon. It is difficult to tell at this time what the disposition of the house will be, but the amendment by Jackson of Anderson, seems to have a fine show in the house. The amendment provides that the county commissioners may hire an engineer for the length of time necessary and when the work for which he is hired is completed, he can be discharged. It seems that this is the fair thing to do, but the manager for the Good Roads association refuses to accept the amendment. Whether the legislature will accept it is another thing, but we have confidence that the legislature will adopt the amendment.

The road law provides for a county unit for road building. An amendment to the law is included in the bill to provide taxes for the building of county unit roads. The amendment says: "All the highways shall be classified," "Class A roads shall consist of all roads in the county that are main traveled highways selected by the county engineer and the board of county commissioners with the approval of the state highway commission." Further on it says: "For the construction and maintenance of class A roads there shall be expended at least 50 per cent of all road funds and motor vehicle license funds collected

in the county." In other words if the class A roads which would be thoro-fares thru the county would receive one-half or more of the road funds, and the class B roads, which are the real farm to market roads will receive one-half or less of the road funds. The roads which feed the big towns would receive marked attention, but the roads which feed the little towns would have to skimp along on less than 50 per cent of the road tax, altho they may benefit 90 per cent of the people and an equal percentage of the roads of the county. To get in class A you will have to receive approval, of county engineer, of county commissioners and of the state engineer.

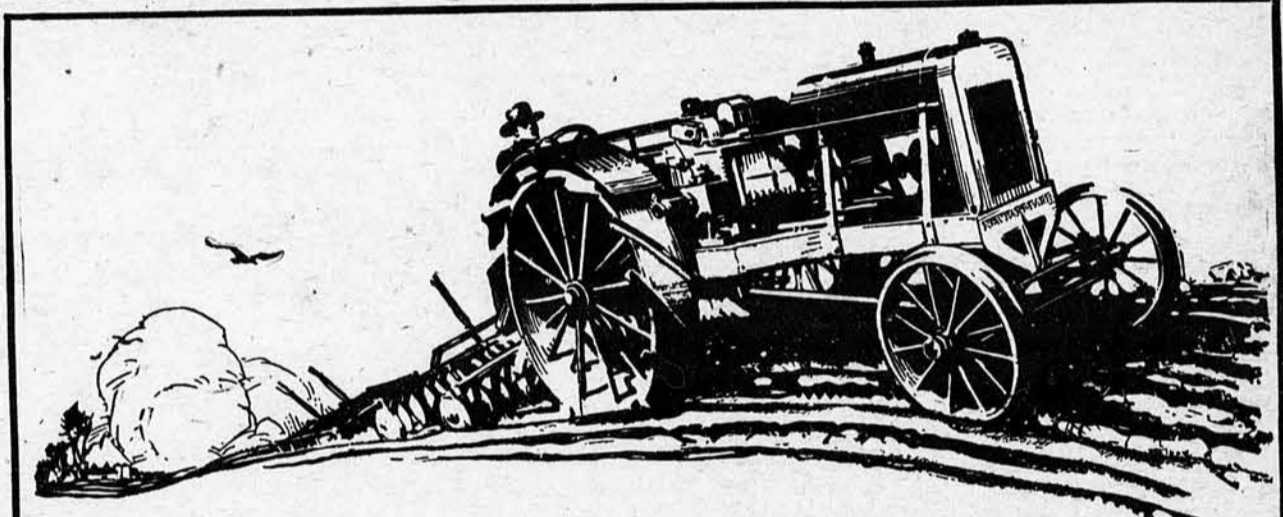
The anti-discrimination bill before the legislature, which State Master Needham was responsible for reviving, was presented to the legislature, but owing to the fact that some interests wanted to be heard before the committee, it was re-referred to the committee. William Campbell of Bourbon, has the bill in charge. There seems

to be very little doubt the bill will be reported back favorably.

The Torrens bill seems to be resting on its merits. The arguments produced by Mr. Brewster seem to have been sown in fertile ground, but it is now understood that the reason the law is not working in states where they have it is because the abstractors and loan companies are all fighting it, and have tacked amendments to the law, so that with a little manipulation of the ones who wish to loan money, and the assistance of the abstractor, the law is made unworkable. There is no doubt the bill before the senate is workable. It was drawn by Judge Benson, who was a district judge for years, was United States Senator, and served a number of years on the supreme court of Kansas. He was considered one of the best lawyers in the state, and drew the bill for the purpose of offering relief from the present system. He was assisted by two other attorneys, and the bill is the result of conscientious, painstaking efforts of three attorneys.

Senator Frank C. Pomeroy got on his fighting clothes the other day and opposed a half dozen lawyers on the proposition of putting in a new school of mines down at Galena, at an expense of \$160,000 to start. He declared the policy of distributing the institutions out over the state was not only expensive but it was used as a means by the different representatives of the counties in which the institutions were situated, to swap votes for appropriations for the different institutions. Senator Pomeroy obtained enough votes to defeat the measure and in doing so perhaps defeated similar bills that remain to be acted upon.

House bill No. 177, the state tax commission's bill providing for the appointment by the county commissioners, with approval of the state tax commission of a county assessor in each county, who should have complete control of all the assessing in that county has been defeated in the house. It appears there is no likelihood of its being revived.



Specifications:
 Power—Pulls three plows—30 HP on belt. Tested at the last National Plowing Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, developed over 31 HP at 732 RPM.
 Motor—2 cylinder twin, 4 cycle. Valve in head. 750 RPM.
 Tractor Frame—Cast steel, one piece. No bend, no twist.
 Carburetor—New Dray Kerosene Shunt.
 Bearings—S. K. F. and Hyatt.
 Speeds—Two forward, one reverse.
 Transmission—Selective sliding gear.
 Cooling Device—Honeycomb radiator—shaft driven pump and fan.
 Lubrication—Force feed.

The Tractor dies if it lacks Reserve Power

YOU want a tractor that walks right along with a three-plow gang or disc seeders despite the hardness of the soil or the heat of the sun.

Yes, you want more—you must have more of a tractor than that. There must be a reservoir of eager reserve power or the tractor will die on an up-grade.

You want such power and such reserve as you can find only in the New Hart-Parr—the tractor that burns power-full kerosene as other tractors burn gasoline.

This reserve power of the New Hart-Parr, this perfect burning of kerosene, springs from the Dray Kerosene Shunt, exclusively a Hart-Parr feature.

At no load or full load, as in silo filling, the kerosene is fed into the twin cylinders in just the right amounts and in the right condition to burn perfectly and to keep the motor running easily and contentedly.

The New Hart-Parr is built for the power it develops—rugged, simple, easily accessible, with its engine resting on a one-piece cast steel frame. Yet it's not a heavy tractor.

If you don't know the New Hart-Parr intimately, you should talk with a nearby Hart-Parr dealer, or better still, with a Hart-Parr user. You will find him an enthusiast.

Send today for a booklet. It tells why.

HART-PARR COMPANY

Founders of the Tractor Industry

832 Lawler Street

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The New **HART-PARR**

Stockers and Feeders High

Change in Prices is Believed Inevitable

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

STOCKER and feeder cattle are selling in Kansas City and other markets at the highest prices in history, with quotations around \$1 a hundredweight over the opening of 1919. Fed cattle are practically at the same level as at the outset of the year. This means that the demand for cattle for grazing purposes is fully up to expectations and forecasts. In fact, it is surprising in its volume and activity considering the lofty level of quotations.



are those weighing 800 pounds or more in Kansas City. It is possible to sell two loads of stockers for grazing weighing more than 800 pounds in much less time than in disposing of one load of 600-pound animals. However, all are selling well, altho the heavier steers, which cost more, continue to offer the more promising returns. The bottom level of quotations are on the light steers and stock cows and heifers. Fair to good heifers are quoted from \$8 to \$9, with choice ones up to \$13.

On the Kansas City market one finds stockmen who are selling stocker and feeder cattle, or refusing to make purchases on account of what they deem the inevitable readjustment in prices. But the majority sentiment in the market adheres to the opinion that grass is the cheapest feed even at current high rental rates for pastures, and that a venture in grass beef-making is worth undertaking.

If the fed-cattle market displayed as good a tone as stockers and feeders, the trade in beef animals as a whole would be brighter. But the irregularity of fed cattle and the narrowing spread between finished and unfinished supplies does not seem to be a deterrent of much importance in the stocker and feeder trade.

Single load purchases by Kansans predominate, but last week Marsh Encell of Howard, Elk county, paid \$14.50 a hundredweight for 213 steers weighing 915 pounds. This string was of choice quality, and averaged a cost of \$132.67 a head. And Mr. Encell plans to purchase 200 head more to run on Kansas grass.

After Mr. Encell concluded his purchase of \$132 feeders, he was asked what prompted him to pay figures for grazing cattle which in the past were considered extraordinary for the best fed beef animals. His answer explains much of the buying of stockers and feeders at the current level.

"I came to buy cheaper cattle, but the common and plain sorts did not strike me as being as good an investment," said Mr. Encell. "I never paid so much for cattle before, but I am equipped to make beef on grass, having 2,500 acres. If I was a wagonmaker, I should continue to make wagons instead of letting my plant remain idle, and, being a beefmaker, I think this is no time to let my grass remain unused. Besides, if there is a loss, the cattle market in the last four months of 1918 paid me \$14.15 to \$15.90 for 213 steers which I ran on grass and cake for four months, and which cost me, in August, just \$12 in Kansas City. I made a profit of about \$5,000 on that grazing deal."

Here are Mr. Encell's grazing plans and calculations:

"I am going to keep those steers on alfalfa and prairie hay until grass becomes available. On the grass I shall feed three to four pounds of cottonseed cake daily. By August 1, with good grass and this concentrate, the steers should weigh 1,200 pounds. If they bring me \$15, or just 50 cents over the cost price, I shall make a liberal profit. I figure that if I get the weight on which I am counting, I can break even on these cattle with a decline of as much as \$2 a hundredweight in my selling price compared with the cost of \$14.50. My cottonseed feed bill will be \$3 a head a month."

Mr. Encell did not pay the highest prices. Twenty Hereford stockers weighing 786 pounds sold in Kansas City last week at \$14.80. The same seller sold 34 whiteface heifers weighing 705 pounds at \$13 for grazing. An Illinois buyer paid the record of \$16.65 for 25 Angus feeders weighing 1,133 pounds, but these were taken for a quick corn finish and sale at Chicago, not for grazing. The top on stockers for grazing last week was \$15.40 in Kansas City.

The most popular cattle for grazing

Stock cows range from \$7 to \$9, medium stocker steers are quoted at \$12 to \$13, with the common class weighing less than 700 pounds down to \$8.50. Feeders weighing 900 pounds and up are quoted from \$12 to \$16.65. A year ago the top on stockers was \$11.85. The top on feeders a year ago was \$12.25.

A curious and rare phase of the Kansas City livestock trade last week was the fact that cattle, hogs and sheep each scored the same top price—\$18 a hundredweight. In the preceding week, the tops were \$17.50 on cattle, \$18 on hogs and \$17.10 on sheep. A year ago the top cattle brought \$13.60, top hogs \$17.15 and top sheep \$17.50. Of the tops the past week, most gratification was expressed by sheep interests. Considering the money invested, the top lambs at \$18 doubtless were the most profitable to the sellers, with cattle second and hogs third in that respect.

Packers are opposing strenuously advances on fed steers. After rises last week, they succeeded in closing the market 10 cents to 25 cents lower. Butcher stock closed about steady, but there were gains in instances. Packers are buying steers for slaughter from \$12 to \$18.50 in Kansas City. Best fed yearling steers are worth \$13.25 to \$14.60. For cows, including canners, they are paying \$6.25 to \$14, with canners at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Fat cows are quoted at \$11 to \$14. Heifers rule between \$7 and \$13.50 in sales to packers.

Elmer Simpson of Vermillion, Marshall county, Kan., who sold the \$18 top cattle in Kansas City last week, profited from the nervousness of a feeder in his district, who turned the load over to him last October at a cost of \$13.25 a hundredweight. Mr. Simpson fed the cattle about four months on corn and cottonseed cake, closing the last month with about 8 pounds of alfalfa molasses feed to the head daily instead of the cottonseed product. He fed about 2 pounds of cake daily until he substituted the molasses feed. There were 21 head in his top load, which averaged 1,290 pounds.

After selling at the high level of the winter, hogs fell back slightly last week. But there is a good tone to the market, packers having paid above the minimum average for all their droves. The most encouraging feature of the market is the tremendous movement of hog products for export, the February outgo to Europe, on which official figures are not yet available, being estimated at 350 million pounds. Demand for stock pigs is growing, with quotations in Kansas City for the non-immunized offerings at \$14.50 to \$16.50 last week. Missouri is now permitting stock hogs to go from the Kansas City yards. Kansas opened its doors to this movement months ago. Some hog men predict stock pigs will sell on the same level as finished hogs if the broad demand does not diminish.

Sheep and lambs scored the sharpest advances, their action bearing out trade forecasts recorded in these columns. In Kansas City last week, as a result of light receipts, sheep and lambs rose 50 cents to \$1 a hundredweight. The rise is expected to bring heavier shipments, as storms helped to restrict the movement the last week. Lambs, which rose 75 cents to \$1, closed at a range of \$17.50 to \$17.75 for the bulk, and a top of \$18. Feed-

ing lambs closed at \$16 to \$16.30. Fed sheep, which gained 50 cents to 75 cents, sold at \$10.75 to \$11.85 for choice Colorados. The medium grades sold down to \$10.75. Fed yearlings ranged from \$15 to \$16, wethers at \$12 to \$12.25. For the best Western breeding ewes \$16.50 was quoted last week, for good aged Westerns, \$11 to \$12 and for short mouthed ewes, \$8 to \$9.

It is doubtful whether any Kansas feeder was happier over a Kansas City sale last week than J. E. Lingo of Mays, Sedgwick county, who sold 250 good 85-pound lambs at \$17.50. Mr. Lingo bought these lambs, Westerns in Kansas City December 3, weighing 62 pounds, at \$13.50. He turned them on a wheat pasture for two weeks, and then started them on a ration of alfalfa with ½ pound of corn daily. He later increased the corn ration to 1½ pounds a day. "My profits on these lambs were \$2.50 a head," Mr. Lingo said after telling how he fed the lot.

Better Hog-Cholera Serum

Less than 1 per cent of anti-hog cholera serum manufactured under Federal supervision during the last year was found to be unfit for use and its sale prevented by Federal officials, according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture. Of 271,402,530 cubic centimeters of serum made in licensed establishments, 2,488,661 was declared unfit. Corresponding figures for last year were 238,861,279 cubic centimeters of serum produced, and 5,036,875—or more than 2 per cent—was unfit, and likewise withheld from market.

This comparison shows that Federal supervision has increased the production of serum for combating hog cholera in the United States and has improved the quality. Serum declared unfit is not, however, necessarily injurious; it is frequently condemned merely for lack of potency. Hog-cholera virus used simultaneously with the serum is subject to similar control.

In its supervision of anti-hog cholera serum and virus manufacture, the Bureau of Animal Industry prevents either product of doubtful quality from leaving the establishment in which it is made. A knowledge of this policy by swine raisers of the United States, it is believed, will cause more herds to be vaccinated and result in greatly reduced losses from hog cholera.

Swatted the Scrubs

Here is a sample service possible on the part of county farm bureaus, especially in livestock raising sections. In Colorado last season it is said that the Garfield County Farm Bureau saved the ranchmen and farmers \$10,000 thru co-operative buying of purebred bulls. The livestock committee late in the summer of 1917 surveyed the county and found many grade bulls were being used on the range. During the winter of 1917-18 several meetings of the livestock committee and the farm bureau as a body were held, and it was decided that only the best of bulls should be used on the range. A committee of nine was appointed to obtain orders and purchase the bulls, and thru the county agent get in touch with large breeders thruout the United States. As a result 103 registered Shorthorn and Hereford bulls were shipped into the county.

Demonstrate Dehorning

Dehorning makes an animal more easily handled. It renders the animal less dangerous to attendants. It prevents the goring of other cattle in the feedlot or in transit to market. It adds uniformity to the appearance of cattle and thereby adds to their value.

Methods of dehorning cattle have been the subject of unusually interesting demonstrations held by U. S. Cattle Specialists co-operating with other extension forces. They showed how to remove horns with clippers and saws, and with the use of caustic soda and caustic potash to prevent the growth of horns on calves. Dehorning chutes, for holding cattle while being dehorned, were recommended. Farmers were permitted to dehorn one or two animals to become familiar with the operation.

The method of dehorning depends in each case upon the age. Demonstrations with young calves showed how the growth of horns can be pre-

vented by properly applying caustic soda or caustic potash. Older calves and other cattle were dehorned either with the saw or clippers. While clippers remove the horn more quickly and with less pain to the animal, the saw has the advantage of not crushing the horn, especially in the case of old animals whose horns are hard and brittle. Neither does the saw cause as much bleeding, since by lacerating the blood vessels it causes a clot of blood to form quickly.

Pigs Take 100-Mile Joyride

New Mexico is getting purebred pigs by motor car. Four, last summer, had a ride of nearly 100 miles into the heart of New Mexico. The county agricultural agent and the boys' and girls' club leader arranged this "personally conducted" tour for the Duroc-Jersey, so the pig club members of Monticello should not be disappointed. Pig clubs are popular institutions in New Mexico and the keeping of purebred animals is being encouraged by the club leaders and the county agents.

In Sierra county, where before the club work not one purebred hog was to be found, 20 were distributed in a few weeks last summer. The other 16 had motor car rides of nearly as great length thru the mountain valleys of the county as the first four, for some of the western counties are as large as a whole state in the East and distribution presents difficulties which only a motor car can solve. The pigs are not to reach the block this year but are to remain to increase the purebred family of the county.

Livestock Association Officers

Officers for 1919, of the American National Livestock association, are: Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, president; C. M. O'Donel, Bell Ranch, N. M., first vice president; and M. K. Parsons, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wallis Huidekoper, Wallis, Mont.; Isaac Baer, Meeker, Colo.; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill, Kan., and E. L. Burke, Omaha, Neb., second vice presidents. John W. Springer, Denver, was re-elected treasurer; Sam H. Cowan, Fort Worth, Tex., attorney, and T. W. Tomlinson, Denver, secretary.

Herefords to the Argentine

Stockmen are interested in the shipment of 25 Hereford bulls ranging from 14 to 18 months old, which left the Warren T. McCray farm last month for shipment to the Argentine. This is just the forerunner of the export business that stockmen have felt sure was forthcoming from this country to the South American nations as soon as shipping space could be obtained. Every prospect is for the growth of a great export business in livestock from North to South America and for the next few years every shipment made will be closely watched and should be of the highest character.

Farmers' Supply Association

A farmers' supply association, organized by the farm bureau of Crawford county, Ohio, saved \$4,500 to farmers on a business last year of \$49,500. The association has a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each, one share to a man.

Marshal Foch wants the watch on the Rhine permanently equipped with French works.—Arkansas Gazette.



AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

TWO AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, Finlayston breeding. Very promising. \$125 and \$250. Rob't P. Campbell, Atten, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

FASHION PLATE HERD Registered Galloway cattle. Bulls for sale. Address V. R. Blush, Silver Lake, Kansas.

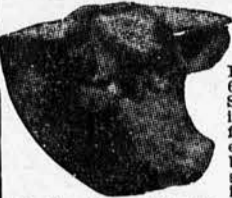
HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

FOR SALE. TWO BEAUTIFUL, spotted Shetland pony mares, two and five years old, sound, \$50 and \$75 respectively. Greensward Farm, Fredonia, Kansas

REGISTERED FRENCH DRAFT STALLION for sale or trade. WEIGHT, 1800; black; 7 years, sound, good disposition. George Raetz, R. R. 4, Junction City, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns



Headed by Imp. Bapton Corporal, bred by J. Dean Willis, and Imp. British Emblem 656840, 1st prize Sr. yearling, American Royal, 1918. A few cows and heifers with calves, and bred to these bulls; also two outstanding sons of Imp. Bapton Corporal, for sale now.

PARK E. SALTER,
Phone Mkt. 2087 Wichita, Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls

16 bulls from 6 to 10 months old, got by two splendid Scotch bulls and out of Scotch topped cows of good scale. Not highly conditioned; sure to do well in your hands. Prices very reasonable. Address,

V. A. PLYMOT, BARNARD, KAN.
(Farm in Mitchell county)

VALLEY VIEW SHORTHORNS

6 Good Bulls

Five red, one roan, 10 and 12 mo. old. Some out of show cows.

15 Young Cows and Heifers

The cows have calves at foot and all are real values.

These cattle are all Scotch topped and in splendid breeding condition.

Good R. R. connections via Belleville or Concordia. Write for information.

J. B. DONHAM, Talmo, Kansas
(Republic County)

Use a SHORTHORN Bull

AND ADD 200 POUNDS to every steer you raise. A load of Shorthorn yearlings sold for \$20.75 at Denver in January, the record price for feeders. Four loads of Shorthorn steers brought \$524, \$361, \$358, and \$349 per head at Chicago in December. Why not start a Shorthorn herd by putting in two or three registered females and keeping the female increase? You would soon have a valuable herd at small cost. Pure-breds pay the best.

American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SUNLIGHT 455282

is a four-year-old grandson of Avondale that will weigh 2500 pounds. Deep red. A splendid bargain. Also seven young Scotch topped bulls from seven to 18 months old. Big rugged fellows, lots of bone and size and ready for business. For prices, etc., address,

H. S. ANDERSON, HOLTON, KANSAS

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three boys well along in calf, one of them pure Scotch. Cows and heifers are bred to a good grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

STUNKEL'S SHORTHORNS

For sale now: 20 bulls 12 to 18 months old, reds and roans, most all sired by CUMBERLAND DIAMOND out of cows by VICTOR ORANGE and STAR GOODS. Some herd bull material among them. Prices \$125 to \$300. Come and see them. Can ship over Rock Island and Santa Fe.

E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

SALT CREEK VALLEY SHORTHORN CATTLE

PIONEER REPUBLIC COUNTY HERD
Established in 1878

For sale: 15 bulls from 10 to 20 mo. old. These are good, rugged, heavy boned, and ready for service. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.

E. A. CORY & SON, TALMO, KANSAS

Scotch and Scotch Tops

Bulls 9 to 16 mo. old. The best lot of bulls we have offered for some time. Priced to sell. Address,

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
Rural Route 7.

4 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS
For sale, ten to fifteen months old.
Maxton Bros., Rydal, Kansas

of breeders and farmers that had come a long distance to attend the sale. Twenty-six Poland China bred sows and gilts sold for an average of \$55. Clyde Dubois, of Agra, Kan., bought seven and a number of other breeders from a distance secured several sows each. They were a choice lot of sows and gilts and worth more money than was paid for them.

Barrett & Land Shorthorn Sale.

58 head average.....\$228
Doubtless bad weather kept many away from the Barrett & Land Shorthorn sale, held at Overbrook, Kan., February 20, who would otherwise have attended. Those who were there, however, were after cattle and found the offering to their liking so that from the time the first animal was led into the ring until the auctioneer made his final announcements, the bidding was spirited and the sale did not drag.

The average of \$228 which was realized on the 58 head sold was a price which suited the sellers as a great part of the offering was very young and suited the buyers as they were getting real beef prospects for their money.

Probably the most interesting point of the sale was that the Johnson County Calf Club, organized under the name of the Johnson Co. Shorthorn Association, had a representative present to secure calves for the coming season's work. The calf club took 18 head of the good calves offered at an average of \$202.

The nine-year-old white cow, Snowdrop 121026, with an August calf at foot and rebred, was the top of the sale, going to W. C. Harkey, of Lenexa, for \$495. Other representative sales are listed below:

- Sycamore Cowslip, 9 yrs., to L. E. Harville, Iola.....\$280
- Benison 3rd, 7 yrs., to W. C. Harkey, Lenexa.....280
- Golden Princess, 9 yrs., to Geo. Lorimer, Olathe.....300
- Viola, 9 yrs., to Victor Jaspersen, Scranton.....310
- Sadie, 9 yrs., to Ross Coffman, Overbrook 230
- Anna, 4 yrs., to Park Salter, Wichita... 275
- Julia 2nd, 2 yrs., to A. B. Shaughnessy, Moran.....245
- Dutch, 2 yrs., to H. Olson, Lyndon.....260
- Lillian, 2 yrs., to Park Salter.....240
- Queen Mary, 1 yr., to J. H. Foltz, Waukarusa.....300
- White Lily 1 yr., to J. H. Foltz.....340
- Anna Prim, 1 yr., to J. H. Foltz.....240
- Earl Rannock, 1 yr., to Wm. Land, Carbondale.....190
- Viscount Scotchman, 1 yr., to F. O. Kinney, Overbrook.....250
- Miller Boy, 1 yr., to J. W. Harbour, Overbrook.....165
- Lord Clipper, 1 yr., to John Heise, Berryton.....155
- Earnest, 1 yr., to D. L. Talley, Overbrook Clipper Sultan, 1 yr., to A. E. Wiley, Carbondale.....150
- Barmpton Starlight, 1 yr., to C. E. Miller, Lyndon.....165
- Prince Henry, 1 yr., to Ross Coffman... 200
- Duke Baron, 1 yr., to Orba Crouch, Harveyville.....190
- Roy Gempler, 1 yr., to C. G. Williams, Lyndon.....135
- Ingle Goods, 1 yr., to F. G. Buchheim, Scranton.....325

Field Notes.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Something special in the way of a young Holstein herd bull is being advertised for sale by the Stubbs Farm at Mulvane, Kan. Please read in this advertisement what Mr. Ahlgaard has to say about this calf.—Advertisement.

An unusual opportunity for parties wishing to buy Red Polled bulls is offered by Ed Frizell, Larned, Kan. Mr. Frizell has 32 head of these bulls for sale, coming yearlings and coming twos. See the advertisement and write him for full particulars.—Advertisement.

Three Weeks' Feed Saved.

Parties who buy high-class Duroc Jersey hogs in the postponed sale of W. W. Zink, of Turon, Kan., will get the same good hogs (one of the choicest sale offerings of the season in fact), will buy them nearly three weeks nearer to the farrowing date and will save the expense and trouble of three weeks' feeding and handling. It is unfortunate of course to Mr. Zink that the storm caused the postponement of his sale from February 14 to March 4, but it will be an advantage to the buyer. The sale will be at Turon, Kan., as advertised in this and previous issues and few if any sales this year have been better worth attending.—Advertisement.

Big County Breeders' Sale

At Alva, Okla., March 12, 13 and 14, the breeders of improved livestock in Woods county will hold their annual show and sale. In the sale, which will be managed by John Strothers, at Alva, five different breeds of registered livestock will be represented. There will be 31 registered Percherons, about equally divided as to sex, about 30 registered hogs, Poland Chinas and Durocs and about 60 registered beef cattle, including 25 Shorthorns and 35 Herefords. In addition there will be sold a choice small herd of Jerseys, one bull and 14 cows and heifers, and a dozen jacks and jennets of desirable quality and breeding. As a part of the show, which will be held March 12 and the morning of March 13, a number of tractor manufacturers will give a demonstration.—Advertisement.

Sale of Good Polands at Peabody.

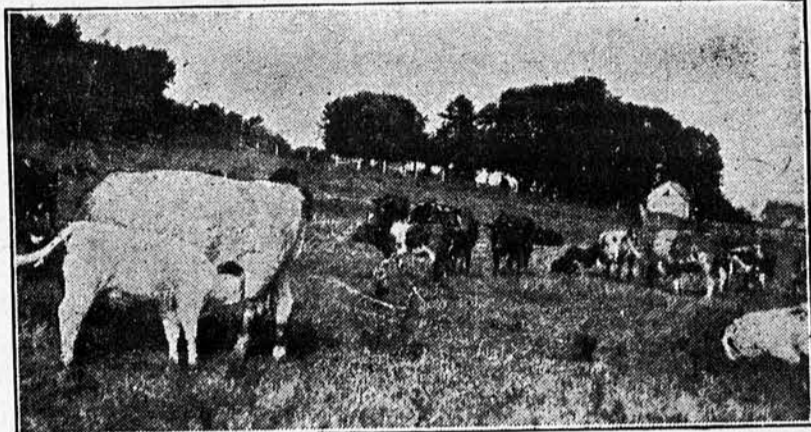
In the offering of bred gilts and sows to be sold by Chas. E. Greene, at Peabody, Kan., March 7, an opportunity is given to Poland China breeders to get such choice combinations of blood lines as they have been wanting to introduce into their herds. All of the females have been bred to one of the good herd boars in service on Mr. Greene's farm. Regardless of which of Mr. Greene's herd boars you like you will find a sow of the type you like bred to that boar. Five choice spring boars are to be included in the sale to give the young breeder a chance to get a prospective herd boar or to give the older breeders a chance at the blood lines that have been developed in the Townview herd. It will pay everyone interested in Polands to look up the Townview sale ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Good Holstein to New Mexico.

Ira Romig, of the Bonnie Brae Holstein herd writes: I sold C. G. Cooper, of Sofia, N. M., a very choice young bull from our senior herd sire, King Segis Pontiac Beryl Wayne, a son of King Segis Pontiac and half

R. Harshbarger & Son Sale of 45 Scotch Shorthorns

Will Be Held in Comfortable Quarters at
Humboldt, Neb., Wed., March 19



There will be 15 head of Scotch Bulls, many prospects for real herd headers, including our herd bull, SUPREME CERTIFICATE, by Sultan Supreme; dam by Best of Goods, one of the tops in Bellows Bros. sale in 1917. The young bulls are by VILLAGE SUPREME, Collynie Goods, and Supreme Certificate. Females are of the best of Scotch families, such as Broadhooks, Golden Wreath, Marr-Butterfly, and Roan Lady Miss Ramsden, Duchess of Gloster and Secret families. These females are sired by bulls of note, as Collynie Goods, Victor Sultan, Sir Charming 10th, Colossus Goods, Orange Dale (by White Rosedale).

From the standpoint of bloodlines and individual excellence this is the greatest lot of Shorthorns that has ever been offered in one sale in this part of the country. The cows and heifers of breeding age will have calves at foot or will be bred to Supreme Certificate, and calves sired by him in this sale will be ample evidence of his value as a sire.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAUER.
The catalog will interest you. Write for it today, mentioning this paper, to—

Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.

Auctioneers, H. S. Duncan and H. Ernst. Wm. Lauer, Fieldman.

H. B. Shellenbarger Sale of Shorthorns and Berkshires

On the Farm West of
Stamford, Neb., March 11, 1919

32 Head of Shorthorns

24 Cows and Heifers—8 Head of Bulls

10 head of two and three year old heifers by Masterpiece 2nd. They will have calves at foot or will be bred to Gladstone Memory by Fond Memory.

9 head of cows with calves at foot and bred again to Masterpiece 2nd.

5 head of bulls by Masterpiece 2nd.

3 head of bulls by Grand Royal by Royal Sultan.

The cattle represent some of the most popular blood lines and carry the crosses of leading sires. They will be in good shape and all have a good color.

16 Head of Berkshires, All Bred Gilts

These gilts are daughters of Ames Rival 166th by Rivals Champion Best.

They are bred to CHOICE GOODS 12th for March, April and May farrow.

If you are interested in good Berkshires plan to attend this sale as these hogs carry the blood of the greatest sires of the BERKSHIRE breed.

The catalogs are ready and will be mailed on request. Write for one at once for they will tell the story. Address (mentioning this paper) to

H. B. Shellenbarger, Stamford, Neb.

Free transportation to farm and back
Auctioneers: Ernst & Bobbit. William Lauer will represent this paper. Send him bids if you are unable to attend.



JERSEY CATTLE.

The Jersey Dollars in profit go with Jerseys... They actually "milk money."

VALUABLE JERSEY BULL CALF

For sale, a grandson of Financial Countess Lad 86253 and Sultana's Jersey Lad 55391... Dropper May 15, 1918.

FOR SALE

Two registered Guernsey bulls, three registered Jersey bulls, three high-grade Guernsey cows, three high-grade Jersey cows.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam...

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy.

FOR SALE SEVERAL HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS Must make room for young stock coming on. Heavy producers, bred right, by one of best sires in state.

Sultana Jersey Lad and Owl breeding. 14 months old bull for sale. Address, D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



16 CHOICE REDS, WHITES and ROANS at \$200 to \$500 each

Will be few of the older ones left in 30 days. If interested, write for No. 2 price list immediately.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

Polled Durham Bull and Mammoth Jack Both tried. Jack extra good breeder. Bull double registered, good breeder.

Double Standard Polled Durham Bulls - several good ones, year old in April, color red.

3 Polled Durham Bull Calves for sale. 8 to 10 months old. Also old bull, straight reds.

Double Standard Polled Durhams - young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open.

Sutton Angus Farms For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan. ALFALFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

BROM RIDGE ANGUS—8 bulls and 10 heifers for sale. (Marion county) Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls. D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

brother to several of the highest priced bulls in the world. Mr. Cooper is building up a nice registered herd in that southwest country...

Big Type Polands March 15.

One of the last and most important public sales of big type Poland Chinas will be held March 15. This is the annual sale of M. L. Harris and H. C. Hookabugh, of Watonga, Okla.

Zink's Durocs March 4.

On account of the big storm one of the year's most important Duroc sales in Kansas had to be postponed and Tuesday, W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan. will now sell 50 bred sows and gilts at auction March 4.

WILLIAM LAUER

The best northern, or northwestern supply of jacks is the farm of M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.

Jersey Herd Bull Calf

H. E. Wyatt Jersey cattle specialist of Falls City, Neb., has announcement in this issue that will be of interest to readers that want the best in Jersey cattle.

Attend Shellenbarger's Sale March 11.

The sale of Mr. Shellenbarger, Stamford, Neb., will be held on his farm on March 11, when he will sell Shorthorns and Berkshires of real merit. The blood in this herd is of the best, and many breeders and buyers will be surprised when they see the line up of this sale.

All Scotch Nebraska Shorthorn Sale.

One of the leading firms of Shorthorn cattle breeders that are in the state of Nebraska is R. Harshbarger, of Humboldt, Neb., which will sell at that place 45 head of high class Shorthorns.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

LAST SON OF CREMO 23061

This herd bull for sale. Also a nice string of yearling bulls by him and some younger. Also cows and heifers.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings. For prices, etc., write or see E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Registered Milking Red Polls

Strongest combination milk and beef of any breed, many yearly records above 700 to 1,000 pounds buter. We have some young stock of this breeding to spare.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers.

Foster's Red Polled Cattle 15 Young Bulls 15 Bred Cows and Heifers. Priced Right. C. E. Foster, Eldorado, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some spring calves, weight 600 pounds.

HEREFORDS

Why not buy a few good heifers and start a herd of Herefords? I will sell a few nice registered Hereford heifers and bulls at private sale.

Ocean Wave Ranch Nine registered for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxley 4th breeding.

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boys, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed.

Hampshires on Approval Won highest honors Kan. state fair 1918. Tried sows for sale. Also gilts weighing 275 lbs. All bred to a champion.

The Boulder's Herd Offers At attractive prices: 4 three months boar pigs, 2 young breeding boars, 20 gilts, bred or ready, 10 three-months gilts.

MESSENGER BOY BREED Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Registered Shropshire Ewes

We have a few three, four and five-year-old registered Shropshire ewes at \$35; start to lamb 25th of January; also 80 grade Shropshire ewes, 1 and 2 years old, \$25;

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

3,000 Choice Large Rambouillet ewes for sale. Good condition, shear eleven pounds.

Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to high qualified imported sires. Also yearling rams. Prices reasonable.

A FEW MILCH GOATS for sale. J. R. DAVIS, COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

America's Greatest Sheep Sale will be Eddingfield's fifth annual sale of imported and home bred Shropshire ewes, to be held at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, March 6

Woods County Improved Breeders' Association Show and Sale Alva, Okla., March 12-13-14, 1919 HORSES SELL MARCH 13, 1919. 1:00 P. M.

bring. The heifers are of the same type and bear inspection. Plan to attend this sale and secure the blood of the sires that have made Shorthorn history. Write for a catalog today as it is nicely illustrated. Address R. Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

E. S. HUMPHREY

M. T. Bernard has a collection of young jacks at his barn in Grand Island that compare favorably with any similar number of jacks offered for sale this spring. It would be hard to find as many jacks with the uniformly strong backs, broad breasts, heavy bone and good feet of Mr. Bernard's offering in a two weeks' ride thru the northern states.—Advertisement.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., will sell Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts in Clay Center, Kan., February 14. This is Mr. Jones' annual March sale and he is offering in this sale a choice lot of well bred sows and gilts that will farrow in late March and in April. Write him today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan., offer Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls for sale ranging in ages from 10 to 20 months old. They are a nice lot of young bulls that are ready for hard service and will be priced right. The Cories are old breeders of Shorthorns and their herd is the oldest herd in Republic county. If you are going to buy a bull write them at once.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for Lester Coad's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county next Tuesday, March 4. The sale will be held in town; 40 bred sows and gilts go in the sale. The offering is one of real up to date breeding. Everything is bred to Coad's Orion Cherry King, Cherry King and Double Illustration by Illustration 2nd. The dams of the gilts are of the best of breeding. Glen Elder is 14 miles west of Beloit on the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific. Come to this sale if you appreciate breeding.—Advertisement.

A called meeting of the Kansas Duroc Jersey Breeders' association will be held at Clay Center, the evening of March 14, for the purpose of considering plans for assisting the Duroc Jersey Futurity shows this fall. This is the evening of W. W. Jones' Duroc Jersey bred sow sale which will be held in Clay Center. Forty-three bred sows and gilts will be sold and all Duroc Jersey breeders are invited to attend both the sale in the afternoon and the meeting in the evening, Friday, March 14.—Advertisement.

Mott Bros. Sale Next Tuesday.

Mott Bros. big Duroc Jersey sale of 57 bred sows and gilts was postponed from February 21 to March 4 which is next Tuesday. This is the only notice we will be able to give you concerning this big bred

MAIL AND BREEZE SOLD ALL BUT TWO.

I am writing you in regard to the advertising in the Mail and Breeze. I have sold all the bulls and the four cows that I wanted to sell and cannot spare any more of the cattle that I have. The Mail and Breeze has sold all of the cattle except two bulls and I am satisfied with the ad. Kindly have the ad stopped and send me the bill and I will send the check to you or anyone you say to. Thanking you, I remain—T. A. Ballantyne, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Herington, Kansas, November 29, 1918.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein Friesian bulls ready for service; from 25 to 28 pound dams; also some cheaper ones from untested cows. World record blood lines. G. A. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ben Schnieder, Nortonville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

IS HE THE BEST IN KANSAS?

Superba Sir Rag Apple, our herd sire. We think so. He is a son of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th. Each of his two nearest dams gave ten gallons of milk per day and averaged 33.71 pounds of butter in seven days. His 6 nearest dams averaged 30.66 pounds butter in 7 days. His first calves are just coming and they are beauties from heifers sired by our last herd sire whose dam gave 166 pounds milk per day. We have some bulls for sale but no heifers until our sale in March when we will offer a fine bunch. A. B. WILCOX & SON, R. 7, TOPEKA, KAN.

33 POUND Registered Holstein Bull

SIRE: Utility Hengerveld Segis Lad, a 33 lb. bull combining blood of Hengerveld De Kol and King Segis as well as the noted St. Louis fair champion, Sarcastic Lad. DAM: A. R. O. 15 lbs. butter in 7 days at 24 mos., a granddaughter of Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th, the greatest bull in the world. PRICE \$175.00. Have some others for \$50 up. Individually excellent. Color even. Age 5 months. VICTOR F. STUEWE, ALMA, KANSAS

ALBECHAR HOLSTEINS

A few young bulls, of good breeding and individuality and of serviceable age, for sale. Write for prices to Albechar Holstein Farm Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Ks.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write for free illustrated catalog about our Holsteins. Address Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD Holsteins

offers bulls, both serviceable ages and calves from A. R. O. dams. No scrubs. Address F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

We offer cows and heifers due to freshen soon. Also calves. All bred for production. Write—W. C. KENYON & SONS, Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KAN.

offers 3 mo. old Holstein-Friesian bull calf out of promising 2-year-old cow on yearly test. Write for picture and pedigree. T. B. tested.

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES

31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Young Registered Holstein

Bulls with good A.R.O. backing. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

Grandsons of King Segis Pontiac, from high producing dams, up to 11 months old. IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

THE BONACCORD FARM

(Pure Bred Holsteins and Durocs) offers two purebred bulls six months old, backed by 25-26 lb. ancestors and outstanding individuals; also one fine purebred Percheron stallion at attractive price. LOUIS KOENIG, PROP., SOLOMON, KAN.

TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES LEFT

One nearly white, the other a grandson of King Korn-dyke Saddle Vale, 3/4 white. Fine individuals. Well grown. Priced to sell. H. E. Thornburg, Formosa, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



\$17,500 PER YEAR IN PRIZES

for officially authenticated butterfat records is offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the purpose of furnishing reliable data as to the merits of the Holstein-Friesian breed as butter producers. This method has demonstrated the unequalled ability of the breed. These cows hold all A. R. O. records for amount of butter.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information. Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

"Right Now" Holstein Bargains

BULLS, COWS NEAR CALVING, REGISTERED HEIFERS; 200 HEAD. The 20 bulls afford an opportunity to select herd bull material at very fair prices. Would also sell old herd bull (he has a 23-pound dam) at a low price. These are real bull values. Some extra good young springing cows priced to sell. 100 good yearling heifers bred to freshen this spring that I want to sell. Bred to registered bulls. 95 registered cows and heifers for sale. Also extra good high grade calves at \$30, express prepaid; either sex. When looking for quality and milk production come to the Hope Holstein Farm. Mo. Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island.

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

Address, M. A. Anderson, Prop., Hope, Dickinson County, Kan.

Pietertje Johanna Pontiac De Kol (251009)

Born Feb. 4, 1918, nearly all white—a big rugged fellow and a splendid individual. His dam has a record of 24.15 pounds butter and is by a 30-pound sire. His sire has a 30-pound daughter, two 29-pound daughters, and four daughters with year's records above 750 pounds. Pietertje Johanna Pontiac De Kol combines correct type, popular color, size and 30-pound breeding. He is for sale. The price is \$300 f. o. b. Mulvane. We guarantee him right in every way. STUBBS FARM, Mark Abildgaard, Manager, MULVANE, KANSAS Several other bulls ready for service are for sale.

23 Head of High Grade Dairy Cattle Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires

Having quit the dairy business I will sell at Public Sale 1/2 mile north and 2 miles west from Crary's Hardware Store, McPherson, Kansas, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, March 5

21 head of cows and heifers, 13 cows giving milk now, others coming fresh soon. 1 Registered Holstein Bull, De Kol Farrisry Snowball, 3 years old, well marked and a sure breeder. 1 high grade bull calf. All cows Tuberculin tested. Having built up my dairy herd for over 6 years I am offering for sale one of the best herds of dairy cattle in the county. A full outfit of first-class farm implements, household goods and dairy utensils. Terms easy.

Ash Grove Dairy Farm, McPherson, Kansas

C. E. HOGLUND, Proprietor

E. S. Engle & Sons Seventh Public Sale

110 Head of Choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle—110 Head

will sell, rain or shine, one and a half miles west of Town

Abilene, Kan., Wednesday, March 12, 1919

These cattle are selected from our two herds and consist of 30 registered pure bred including 10 good young cows some with seven-day and semi-official year or 10 months' records. 10 registered young heifers from A. R. O. dams, five registered heifer calves and several good young bulls from dams up to 22 pounds.

80 head of grades consisting of 20 fine young tested cows with first and second calves; 40 heavy and near springers in fine condition for spring and summer milkers. Everything Tuberculin tested, and guaranteed to be right; 20 yearling and heifer calves. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kansas

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch and others. J. W. Johnson, fieldman. W. H. Mott, Pedigree man.

Lester W. Coad Offers Attractive DUROC JERSEYS

**Glen Elder, Kan.,
Tuesday, March 4th**

**40 Head, All Bred
Six Good Tried Sows and 34 Spring Gilts**

The offering carries the blood of the most popular strains, such as Defender, Proud Col., Illustrator, Illustrator 2nd, Proud Advance, Great Wonder, Orion Cherry King, Sensation Wonder 2nd and other noted boars.

Bred to our two good herd boars, Coad's Orion Cherry King, sired by Orion Cherry King, dam by Joe Orion 2nd, Double Illustrator, a line bred Illustrator 2nd. Both boars the right type, good individuals and possess good breeding qualities.

A few of the litters will be intensely line bred Orion Cherry Kings and a few very typey gilts will farrow intensely-bred Illustrator 2nd litters.

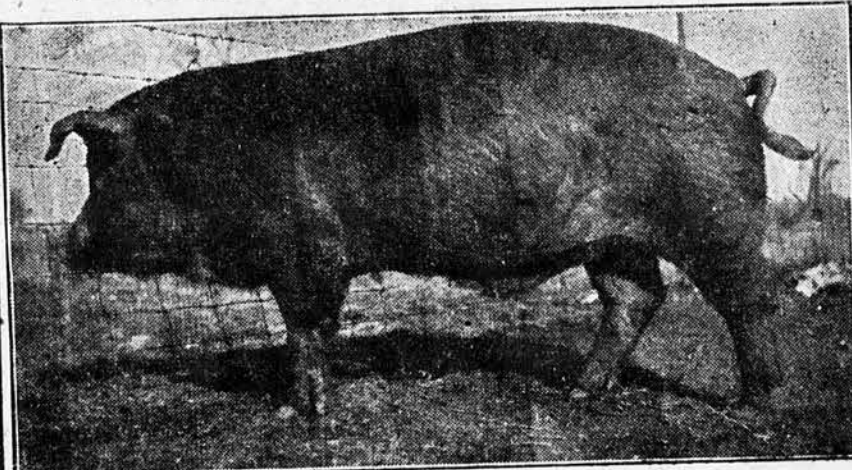
Don't forget Coad's Orion Cherry King is practically a brother in blood to "Scissors" and also to the \$10,000 Jack's Orion King 2nd. To study his pedigree is to want pigs by him. They will put you in the "King" row. Everything Immunized. For catalog by return mail, address

Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Will Myers
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman

POSTPONED

On Account of the Big Storm
W. W. Zink's Duroc Bred Sow Sale
Has Been Postponed Until March 4



Uneeda High Orion, the \$1,505 Son of the Missouri State Fair Champion to which 15 sows in this sale are bred. He is some boar.

Be At Turon, Kansas, That Day

30 Miles West of Hutchinson, on Rock Island and Missouri Pacific.

5 Tried Sows, 12 Fall Yearling Gilts, 33 Spring Gilts

Mr. Zink's young herd boar, Uneeda's High Orion, is a wonderful show and a herd header prospect. He will very likely cause trouble at the shows next year and the sows and gilts bred to him have license to produce show litters.—A. B. Hunter.

15 of these sows and gilts are bred to Uneeda's High Orion, by High Orion, Missouri's grand champion 1918, and he is out of Golden Uneeda, perhaps the greatest sow of the breed. Three of her litters without a single sensational sale sold for a total of \$17,940.

Send your name today for catalog. Mention Mail and Breeze. Address,

W. W. ZINK, TURON, KANSAS

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder and P. W. McCormack
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Huston's Big Farm Closing Out Sale

Was Postponed on Account of Blizzard and Bad Roads

**100 Head Duroc-Jersey Hogs
Representing the Best Breeding in America**

16 Great Tried Sows and Gilts, all bred; 44 Fancy Fall Gilts, and 40 Good Spring and Fall Boars.

Americus, Kansas

Wednesday, March 5, 1919

1 o'clock P. M. at Grandview Stock Farm.

This offering is a better bred lot of Durocs than we sold in Emporia January 28 which made an average of nearly \$100 per head on bred sows and gilts bred to the Sensational Pathfinder's Image 273101 which sold for \$400, to which most of this offering is bred. In this sale you will have the greatest opportunity you will have in years to get into the right kind of Durocs and at bargain prices too.

At our Big Farm Sale at 9:00 a. m. we will sell 11 good horses, 1 fine Shetland pony, 23 high grade cattle, big lot of good farm machinery, shop tools and household goods.

Am leaving the farm on account of the death of Mrs. Huston.

Come to Americus, Bushong or Emporia and we will get you. Call over long distance at our expense. For further information regarding sale, address

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Send bids in my care to J. W. Johnson, of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Fern J. Moser's Big March Sale Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts

**Sabetha, Kansas,
Wednesday, March 5, 1919**

40 head of the kind that will put any breeder on the map. Bred to my herd boars: **The REAPER** by Scissors, dam by **PATHFINDER**, and **GOLDFINDER** by Pathfinder, dam **BIG LIZZ**, the 800 pound sow that cost \$805.00 bought from Hanks and Bishop; **GOLDEN WONDER**, the high priced son of Great Wonder I Am. Several sows bred to other famous sires.

The REAPER by Scissors is considered one of the best boars in Kansas.

He is a great big boar with size and full of quality, and the kind that sires the great big Durocs. **GOLDFINDER** by Pathfinder is another boar that sires those great, big, stretchy fellows.

The kind that will make you money in the future.

Recently I purchased a farm adjoining Sabetha, where my herd of Duroc Jerseys will be maintained in the future. Everybody is invited to come and see us at our new home sale day or in the future.

I am selling in this sale March 5 an offering that I am sure will do much for the breed in Kansas. It is the kind that will build up the breed anywhere. Write for my catalog today.

F. J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers: W. M. Putman, F. M. Holtsinger.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



Make Your Car Help

America is asking for a Victory Harvest this year.

Every country's short of everything. You never had such an eager market. Every additional bushel you can make your fields produce means just that much more in the bank for you.

Make your car help. Think of the time, energy and good, hard cash it will save for you! Think of the speed it will put into those trips to town.

Its dependable service means a lot to you.

And there's no such thing unless you give it good tires to travel on.

There's a United States Sales and Service Depot dealer in the nearest town. He will gladly point out the United States Tires that will meet your requirements to perfection.

For the line of United States Tires includes tires to meet any possible need.

There are five different types for passenger cars as well as both pneumatic and solid tires for trucks.

They're all good tires—the best our seventy-six years in the rubber business have taught us to make.

Once you discover what they mean to your car—their wonderful dependability, their real goodness—you'll stick to United States Tires just as tens of thousands of other farmers are doing right now.

Try it and see. Ask our Sales and Service Depot to help you.

**United States
Tires
are Good Tires**