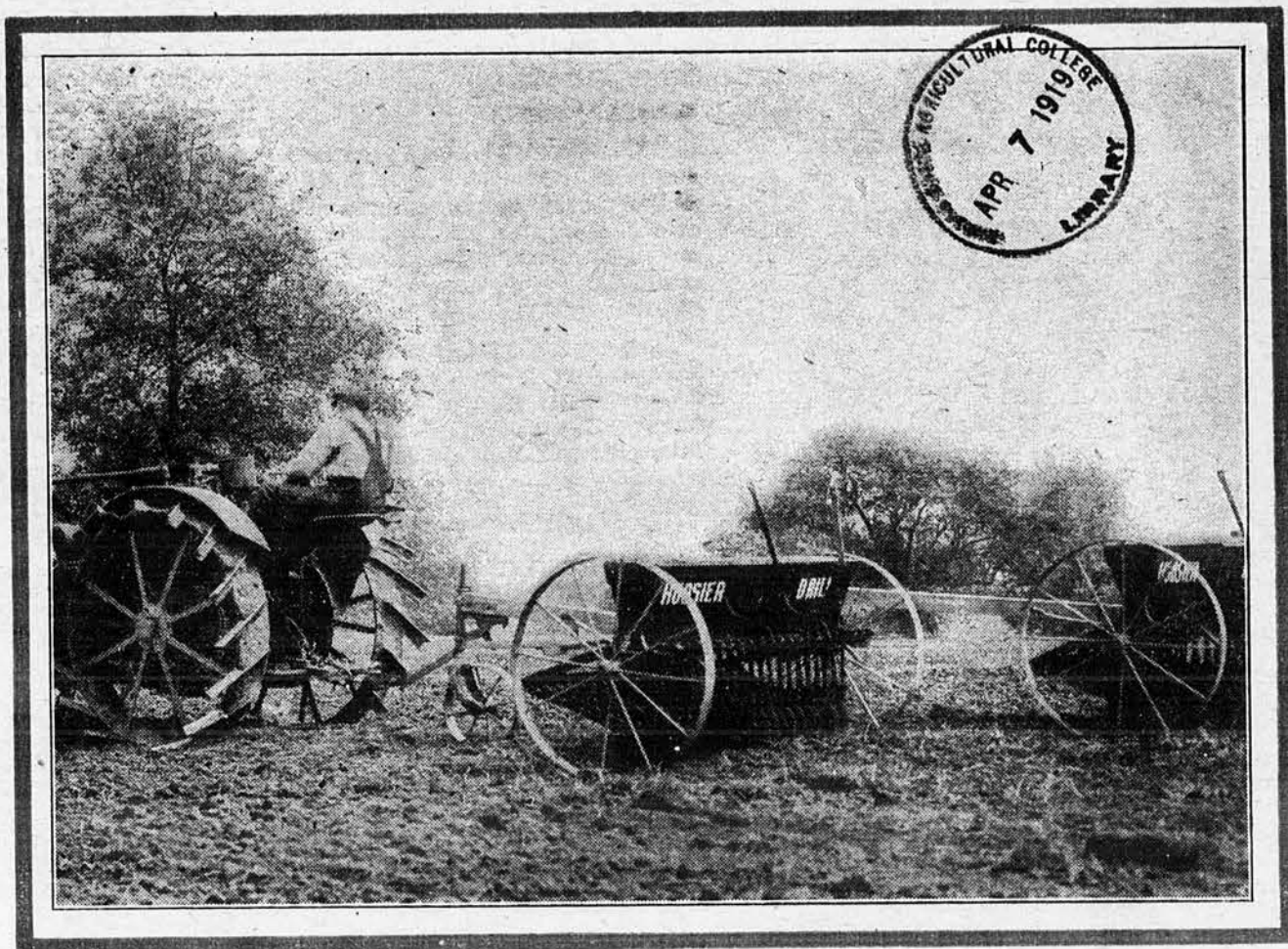


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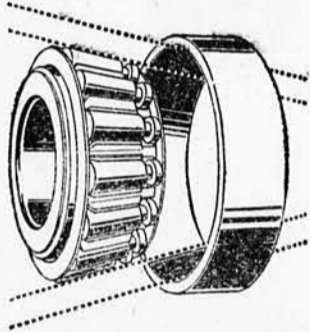
The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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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.

"Take Up" instead of "Wear Out"

Suppose your valves couldn't be ground when they got leaky.

Suppose there wasn't any "spring" in your piston rings.

Suppose bolts couldn't be tightened up after they worked loose.

Your truck, tractor or motor car would be mighty short lived if it were not for take-up here and at other points where wear goes on. Rattles and pounds would soon develop to tear the machine to pieces.

In the bearings which always have to stand a lot of hard knocks and heavy pressure, take-up is especially important. The take-up feature of the Tim-

ken Roller Bearing enables you to make a new bearing of it at the end of every season. All that's needed is a part turn of the adjusting nut or removal of a shim.

Another important thing that Timken Taper does for the tractor, truck or passenger car, in wheels, differential, and other points of service, is to take end thrust just as well as downward load.

Because of Timken Taper, Timken steel and workmanship, Timken Bearings not only resist wear themselves, but they protect and extend the life of other important working parts of the machine. Learn more about Timken Taper in the booklet "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors."



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio





One Thousand Dollars for Seed Corn

Saline County Growers Put on a Contest That Made History for the State. Organized Effort Made This Possible

By A. W. Hopkins

LET'S MAKE Saline county the great seed corn producing and distributing center of the corn belt, said an alert young farmer who was coaxing his fellow members of the Saline county farm bureau in Missouri to co-operate with him in growing a product for which there could be built a keen demand—at first locally, but finally throught the state and even in adjoining states.

"It seems to me," he argued, "that a county, like a man, needs a reputation. Saline needs a reputation and I am of the opinion that it will pay us big to give her one. Maybe there aren't many of us who ever have stopped to think what it might mean if we really appreciated that our county can produce as good Reid's Yellow, Leaming, or St. Charles Yellow dent and Boone County White, St. Charles White, Silver Mine, or Johnson County White as can be grown. All we have to do is to help nature out a bit by taking just a little more care in growing our crop, handling our seed more carefully, and then let our neighbors at first, here at home, and a little later around the state, know about it."

That event, back in 1915, was the beginning of Saline county's \$1,000 corn contest which has become an annual event and which has been the biggest piece of co-operative work the farmers of Saline county ever have attempted—big in the co-operative leadership which it required, but bigger in its influence upon Saline county corn growing, farming, and farm living.

The committee had four objects in holding the first show and auction. These, a director of the Saline county bureau said, were:

To supply the county with a better quality of homegrown seed corn than had been available in the past; to encourage the breeding plot method of improving the yielding qualities of their corn; to provide a market for those who were producing good seed corn and who previously had not had a market; and to build for the county a reputation as a great seed producing and distributing center.

Knowing that in common with other Southwesterners, the Saline county farmers had just had a slim corn year, I asked him, "After last summer's experience, will your members want to attempt another show?"

He expected my question and was ready for it. "Of course," he said, "Saline county farmers are 'from Missouri' but their farm bureau has shown them not once but year after year and a single failure will not discourage them."

"At the close of the first show, it was acknowledged by men who had been familiar with corn shows throught the Missouri Valley that Saline's \$1,000 corn contest was the biggest and most successful event of its kind ever held in the state. Encouraged by each successive effort, the bureau members have continued to keep Saline county in the foreground in corn production."

The project has been very successful and has grown in spite of adverse crop years. One of the first benefits which the county experienced from the contest, according to several of the bureau members, is a better appreciation of good seed corn.

This appreciation is shown in part by the fact that prices for seed corn paid by the Saline county farmers have been advancing steadily year by year. In 1915, the average was \$3.54; in 1916, \$4.58; in 1917, \$5.75; and in 1918, still higher.

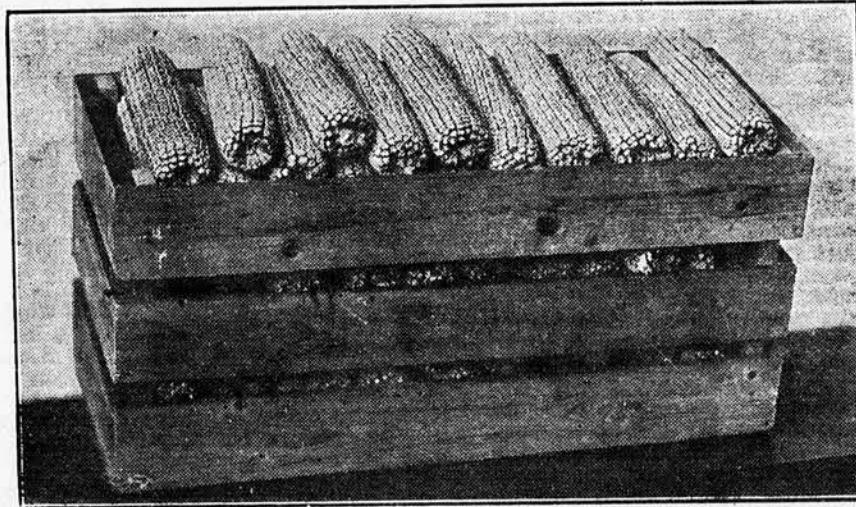
Enough seed was sold at the last seed corn auction to plant between 2,500 and 3,000 acres and every ear of this seed was good enough to plant. The plan of the contest was designed to stimulate general interest in corn growing and the production of a large amount of high class seed. Any member of any family operating



One of Saline's Grand Champion Ears.

a piece of land in the county is permitted to enter the contest provided he has at least 5 acres of corn in cultivation, and will plant only pure seed. Boys and girls entering the contest are required to prepare the ground, plant the seed, and cultivate and harvest the crop.

Every person entering the contest agrees to deliver to the farm bureau 5 bushels of pure selected seed corn in payment for the privilege of entering the contest, and, in case the corn entered does not pass the committee's inspection, the contestant agrees to pay \$2 a bushel to the bureau's premium



Here is the Best Bushel of Corn That was Exhibited at the \$1,000 Corn Show Held in Saline County.

fund. The corn presented to the bureau is sold at public auction to pay the premiums which always amount to \$1,000 or more.

The corn is shipped, and shown on the ear in neat and uniform bushel crates, thus helping to make an attractive and conveniently-handled display. The exhibits are judged by scoring, according to the standard score card, 10 ears from each bushel crate. The corn remaining in the crates is also scored but by the score card for bushel lots, and the average of the two scores is the contestant's rate on quality. In awarding the prizes 60 per cent is allowed on acre yield and 40 per cent on the quality of the 5 bushels entered in competition. The acre yields are measured by a committee of bureau members.

The premium fund of \$1,000 is paid in 20 prizes

ranging from \$5 to \$150, and in addition special county court and township prizes are given. The highest price paid for a single bushel at the first Saline auction sale was \$25, and at the last \$100. The grower producing the highest scoring sample in the last show also produced the highest yield on an acre of ground, his acre making 86.06 bushels of dry shelled corn.

This is but a very brief story of the beginnings of the history of the Saline county farmers' seed corn growing business. Already Saline county has a seed corn reputation and it is growing fast and strong. At the last show the members decided they needed a farm bureau seed corn drying house and so sent a committee into other states to help them in planning a community or county drying and storing plant. Seeking the opinion of "the-man-right-on-the-ground," I asked Edward Zahn, the retiring president of the bureau, to tell me what the farmers of his county really had accomplished by their \$1,000 corn enterprise.

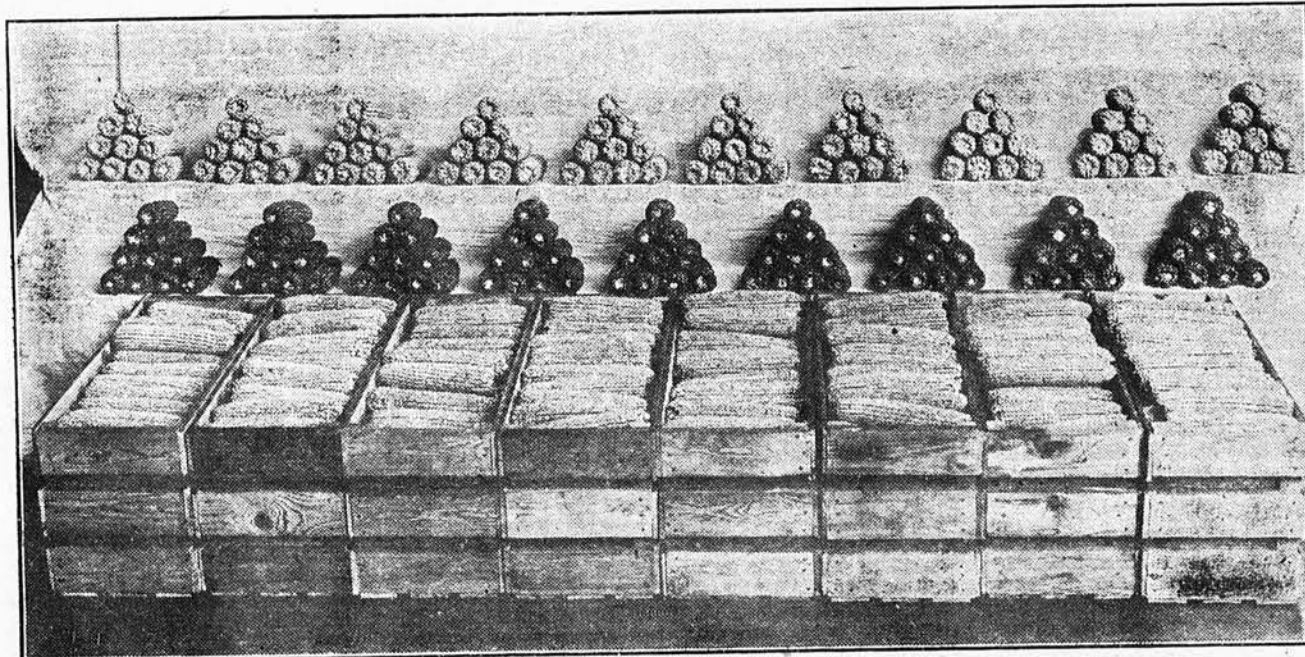
He puzzled for a moment and then gave it up by saying: "No one could begin to measure the influence of this piece of work started and carried on by our farm bureau, but I am safe in saying that there is scarcely a man in business in this county who has not directly or indirectly been benefited by the crop improvement brought about by our community show."

"How do you arrive at that conclusion?" I asked, in order to get the remainder of the story. "Corn is the foundation crop of our county," he replied. "We grow it and then we feed it. But for years we have been planting and harvesting—content to assume that we were getting good crops and even indifferent to the breeding back of our corn. Now breeding counts in corn just as much as it does in livestock. If you were to ask our good friend, Nicholas Gentry, to tell you the value of good blood, he would answer you perhaps in the same manner as he recently answered another questioner, 'You may feed a scrub \$10 worth of grain and roughage and you will be lucky if you get your money back; feed a well bred animal a like amount of the same feed and you will get from \$25 to \$50 in return.'"

"We found that our corn was not up to standard. Even our very best grower would be willing to tell you that. For years he had been growing what all considered 'good enough corn,' but when he compared it with samples which were known to be superior in every way, yield included, he frankly admitted that we needed to get better stock."

"So we bought 800 bushels of select seed in 1915 and by careful selection have been improving it ever since that time. It has been estimated that our yield has been increased 6 or 7 bushels an acre, but that is not all. Our effort in corn breeding has been a great stimulus to better farming, and practically everyone has shared in the benefits. No matter in what way you regard the matter, the work of a well regulated farm bureau with its trained leadership is an investment in better farming, better business and better citizenship that will make a better and more prosperous community."

Every farmer should have a breeding plot for the development of seed corn. Select from 50 to 100 of the ears showing the best type and vitality to plant this seed plot. These should be shelled together and planted on ground where it will be isolated from other corn. Next fall the seed for the following year's planting should be selected from the desired types from this breeding plot. This will insure good seed corn.



This is How the Corn is Packed in Bushel Crates Ready for Shipment to Purchasers in Every Part of the Country. Note the Neat and Compact Way in Which the Ears are Arranged.

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

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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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

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

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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

In the Springtime

I SUPPOSE the season may have something to do with it, but anyway it seems to me that I am getting an unusual number of suggestions about cures for one thing or another. Most of the suggested cures concern the ills that beset us religiously, politically and economically. Here, for example, is my old friend, H. G. Lyons, who has lived in this old world for more than 80 years. He is a fine old gentleman with a hobby. I have no particular objection to any man's having a hobby, especially if it is not the kind of a hobby that tends to interfere with the rights and happiness of other persons. A hobby keeps the mind occupied, and if the person who rides it does not take it too seriously it is rather good for his general health.

Now, in the case of Mr. Lyons, we have a man filled with kindness for his fellowmen. He wouldn't harm any man for the world. His hobby is that the world is being ruined by sect religion. He sees great danger from the multiplicity of denominational churches, and in that I have considerable sympathy with him. There doesn't seem to be any sense in having nearly a hundred different denominations all professing to be exponents of the doctrines of Jesus of Nazareth. The fact that there is such a diversity of belief among professed Christians tends to confuse the minds of outsiders. They are inclined to say, "If you men who have made a study of the Bible and the Christian religion can't agree concerning what it means, how are we outsiders to determine what is the truth?" The result seems to me to be that agnosticism is increasing rapidly both outside the churches and inside. It may be I am mistaken but I have gained the impression that a large per cent of the church members have no religious beliefs worthy of mention. They are on the church rolls but at heart they are agnostics, or indifferent. Mr. Lyons wishes to organize the people who are opposed to this evil of sect religion, into a union based on the Golden Rule. A most excellent foundation; but if Mr. Lyons gets his organization started it occurs to me that he will only have added one more sect to the number already in existence.

Is Ingersoll Failing?

Speaking of religions, someone has taken the trouble to send me an alleged scientific magazine published in St. Louis, supposed to be devoted to research of spiritual phenomena. In reality it is devoted to the promulgation of Spiritualism. It is filled with interviews or lectures or whatever you may call them, said to have been delivered by prominent persons who used to be on earth. Bob Ingersoll takes up quite a good deal of space giving his views concerning the world here and the spirit world. I must say that I am disappointed in Bob. If he is really talking from the other side, he is retrograding. When he was on earth he was generally recognized as the most brilliant word painter of his time. Thousands of persons who disagreed entirely with his theological opinions were charmed by his marvelous wit and eloquence. But these spiritual talks of Bob's strike me as inane, stupid. One of my fond hopes has been that in a future existence I shall experience a mental improvement, and not do or say the bone-head things I realize I have been guilty of doing and saying at various times on earth. But if in the spirit world I am to have less sense than I have here, and if I am doomed to associate with a lot of chumps who have also deteriorated mentally, thru the endless ages of eternity. Great Scott! that will be fierce. But, then, maybe the orthodox person will say that the reason Bob Ingersoll has deteriorated is because that is part of his punishment. In other words that is the hell of it.

A Comforting Belief

I have mentioned the fact that it seems to me agnosticism is increasing both in the church and out, and that many persons are keeping up the pretense of believing something they really don't believe. I know at least one man, however, against whom that charge cannot truthfully be made, and he is an ardent Spiritualist. He is as certain that

he can start a conversation any old time with the spirit of a departed friend or acquaintance as the ordinary man is sure that two and two make four. He says that with him it is not belief; it is positive knowledge. He says that he knows. Now, opinion is that he is simply fooling himself, but it seems to be a very comfortable belief and he gets a great deal of satisfaction out of it, and who knows whether he really can talk with the spirits of the departed or not?

Many Men of Many Minds

An irate reader who lives in Southern Kansas writes me bitterly concerning an extract from a letter by a subscriber by the name of Rambo. I do not know Mr. Rambo personally but gave him the opportunity to express a part of his opinions, as I do other readers. Mr. Rambo is not very friendly to President Wilson, and insists that he secured his second election to the Presidency under false pretenses, the people electing him under the impression that he had kept us out of war, and would continue to do so if re-elected.

It is this criticism of the President that enrages the Southern Kansas reader. "This man Rambo is a lyre," says the defender of the President. "Also any editor who will permit such a criticism of the President to be published is a lyre, and I want my paper stopped."

Now as I have said, not being personally acquainted with Mr. Rambo, I cannot say what kind of a bird he is. His name has rather a cidery flavor rather than a musical one, but so far as I am concerned the Southern Kansas reader is laboring under a mistake. I may be compared to other things perhaps with justice but I am no "lyre." A "lyre" is a musical instrument, a kind of harp. I am not a harp with a thousand strings or even one or two strings. One of the great regrets of my life has been the lack of musical ability. I have often thought it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could entertain myself and my friends by playing some sort of a musical instrument, and while I had not thought of it before, a "lyre" would be a desirable kind of instrument on which to perform. It was quite a favorite with the ancient Greek musicians. They used to go around twanging their lyres, but if I were to undertake to twang a lyre when other persons were present they might do me bodily injury if they couldn't stop me in any other way. It was the Greek god Orpheus who was such a skilled guy when it came to twanging the lyre that when he went into the woods to play all the wild beasts, the lions, deer, bear and whangdoodles would just naturally forget everything else, and follow him around. I have often thought that Orpheus must have had a bully time, and I have wished I could play like that. No, I am guilty of a number of things I fear, but I am no "lyre," neither am I a violin nor an accordion.

Seeing the Underside

Sam Blythe, old time newspaper correspondent and one of the principal contributors of the Saturday Evening Post, has spent a good deal of the time since the war began in Europe, and has picked up some mighty interesting stories of experiences among the soldiers. Here is one:

A young man, a favorite of fortune, the son of a multimillionaire and husband of a young wife whose family have more money than they really know how to spend, decided in a burst of patriotism that he would enlist as a private. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the draft caught a good many pets of fortune, but this particular one enlisted. He put on a private's uniform, went into camp and took his training along with the rest of the privates. Instead of having somebody wait on him at his command, he waited on himself and took commands from all sorts and grades of officers. He went to France and did his duty as a soldier without complaint, marched in the rain and the mud, carried stretchers loaded with his wounded comrades for 72 hours at a stretch without rest or sleep; in short he saw all the dangers and hardships that had to be endured by the ordinary buck private. He came thru without getting hurt and with unimpaired health.

But his experiences gave him a new viewpoint. As he expressed it to Sam Blythe, he had seen

life from the underside and it had changed a lot of his opinions. He was coming home with radical opinions about a number of things and determined to see if he could help the under dog. He related an instance where he had been acting as stretcher bearer until he had just about reached the limit of his physical endurance. At last he was permitted to go back for a rest. Stumbling along thru the rain and mud, so weary that it was nearly impossible to drag one foot after another, he came to a mess tent where there was good bacon frying and the smell of fragrant coffee and new baked bread. He stopped and begged for something to eat but was told that this food was for officers only, that he must go back seven kilometers to find a place where privates could eat. And so he had to drag thru that weary four or five miles further before he could get rest and refreshment.

He said it gave him an idea of the sort of feeling the hungry man without money must have had when he tramped by the windows of the house of his family at home. There was abundance, far more than the inmates of the house needed or could use, while the one on the outside was cold and weary and desperately hungry. "Is it any wonder," he said to Blythe, "that we rich are hated by the poor?"

I do not know how many other rich young men had similar experiences, but if they had them, too, will come back to this country with a new viewpoint. Among all the privates he talked with, of all sorts and conditions, says Blythe, there seemed to be a practical unanimity on one point, and that was a deep-seated hatred of the military system. A few fools have imagined that when the boys get home they will be in favor of universal compulsory military training. As a matter of fact any political party that stands for such a policy will get a solar plexus blow at election from the boys who come back from over there, that will put that party out of business. These lads have found from experience that the military system is tyranny; that it is undemocratic; that it makes snobs and martinets out of men; that incompetent men are placed in positions where they can bullyrag and punish their betters. Mark it well no universal military training system will be established in this country with the consent of the boys who fought in France.

Students' Loan Fund

"I agree with your opinion of a loan fund under a new constitution," writes Thomas J. Van Horn of Barclay, Kansas. "If there was such a fund I could finish my education without wasting the better part of my life trying to get enough cash ahead to pay for my schooling. I was an orphan without home, without friends, without money; no one to guide me in youth, nothing but the hard school of experience which sometimes makes an old man out of a young one. Where is the man, company, institution that will lend a young man or woman a dollar, without requiring two dollars' worth of security, letting you use it in whatever school you prefer?"

"I believe in a student's standing the cost of his own education, providing a way could be provided by which he could get it without having to miss as many opportunities as I have missed on account of not having the ready cash to meet necessary expenses at school. If I could have borrowed \$300 four years ago I could have finished school, and might have been working three years at my profession. As it is I am not in the profession, and am physically incapacitated for doing the kind of physical labor that brings the best returns in the way of wages. Therefore I have to plod along the best I can, trying to save a little to finish school and keep a home together at the same time."

Mr. Van Horn is one among many thousands who have had a similar experience. Many a young man grows discouraged on account of the delays he has to endure when trying to work his own way thru school. Perhaps he starts with a certain class, manages to stay with it thru a school year and finds that his money is gone. Then he has to quit for several months, maybe for a full year to earn more money. When he goes back to school he finds his class he started has advanced, and

he is compelled to drop back into the next class. This naturally tends to discourage him and dampen his ambition. If he is a person of exceptional patience and perseverance he will, perhaps, stick until he is thru, but he does not really have a fair show. Furthermore, from the purely economic standpoint he is working at a disadvantage, as Mr. VanHorn points out. Lacking the education he has not the earning power, and therefore wastes time in earning money to pay for his schooling. If he could borrow what is actually necessary to pay his way thru school, when he got thru his earning capacity perhaps would be twice what it is as an uneducated or half-educated person.

I believe such a loan fund might be created without any change in the constitution. If the nearly five million dollars which this legislature will appropriate for the higher educational institutions were put into a revolving loan fund it would be ample to provide the funds necessary. This loan fund would grow in all probability faster than the growth of the state's population, and no further appropriations would be needed from any subsequent legislature.

Turning the Clock Forward

Writing from Centerville, Kan., S. P. Talbot says he has canvassed the farmers in his neighborhood, and learns they are 100 per cent against the government Daylight Saving Law which provides for turning the clocks forward an hour during the summer. But he says that farmers do not like to write, and as a consequence many who are opposed to the law will not take the trouble to write their Congressman asking for its repeal. Now, if the sentiment in Mr. Talbot's neighborhood is unanimous against the Daylight Saving Law it is reasonable to suppose the sentiment is about the same in other farming communities. I have had other letters from farmers which bear out what Mr. Talbot says. They say the law works a hardship in that the day begins before it is dry enough to get to work in the fields, especially in grain harvest time, if there is a dew.

When I was on the farm this objection would not have been made for the reason that we bound the grain by hand with straw bands, and it was better to bind while the grain was somewhat damp so that the bands would not break. In the middle of the day and during the afternoon there was a good deal of trouble with breaking bands, especially if the grain was pretty ripe. Of course the days of the straw band and binding by hand are things of the past.

Anyway, if the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze want this law repealed I am for 'em. There is really no point in getting up so blamed early anyway.

The System is Wrong

I was very much interested in your comment on illiteracy. I have thought at times that something was wrong with our educational system. I believe any proper system of education should prepare the boy or girl for some useful labor, and too often this is not the case. Altogether too many educated persons use their education to live without performing any useful labor. With their wits sharpened by education they bear about the same relation to society that a coyote bears to a hen-roost. Then there are numberless simple persons who are very well educated as the word is understood generally who do not know enough to make a living. There are many educated persons who understand no useful trade or profession. How would it do to train a few of these in some useful trade. Education does not always lead to unity of thought and purpose. I once had two neighbors, each of whom was a very well educated and successful business man. One was a Republican who thought the country was bound for destruction if a Democrat was elected to office, while you might as well shake a red flag in a bull's face as to say Republican to the other. These men were in the same kind of business, and any policy of government good for one would have been equally good for the other.

I, like you, would be glad to see the negroes educated, but I could wish them a different kind of education from that possessed by the white race. There is more danger in a few hundred educated white Socialists, Bolshevist cranks, than in all the illiterate negroes in the South. Germany was said to have fewer illiterates than any other country, so it was not her illiterates that started the war, caused the death of millions of people, and filled the world with wretchedness and want. The fact is it was the well educated class and as I understand it their system of education does not differ greatly from our own. I believe you will acknowledge there was more danger in these well educated, cultured, well trained Vons than in all the illiterate people in the world. Yes, I believe our system of education will need to be greatly changed before the world will be safe for democracy or before democracy will be safe for the world. Cairo, Kan. JOHN MEGAFFIN.

I realize it is much easier to criticize our educational system than it is to tell just what is wrong with it, and how it may be changed for the better. We know that neither education nor religion has brought about the ideal condition of society that humanitarians have hoped for and dreamed about. Education does not seem to make people more tolerant, or less selfish. Neither does it seem to be as practical as it ought to be in that it very often does not develop boys and girls along the lines that nature intended.

Theoretically the child is the raw material which our educational system is supposed to develop into the finished product. Now common sense would say that it is a waste of time and money to undertake to make a certain kind of finished product out of raw material that never was intended for that purpose. If some one were to bring a piece of common white quartz to a lapidary and ask

him to make it into a polished diamond, the lapidary would of course conclude that the person bringing the stone was either entirely ignorant of the nature of the quartz, or was crazy to think it could be made into a diamond by merely polishing it. The quartz may be useful for another purpose but it certainly cannot be made a diamond. The draft horse is more useful than the driving horse when used for the purpose nature intended, but it is an utter failure if the owner undertakes to make it a roadster. No cabinet maker undertakes to manufacture the highest priced and most elegant furniture out of common yellow pine, but pine is after all of more value to the world than the best mahogany. Most men are happy in doing the thing nature intended them to do, provided they are trained to do that thing well. My idea of the correct system of education is one which trains boys and girls and men and women to do well the things they are best calculated by nature to do. Now that is easy to say, but the question may be asked, how are we to know what each child is best adapted by nature to do? In very many cases the child does not develop any particular bent until he reaches the age of 15 or 16, and maybe not even then, and his education must begin a good while earlier than that.

The only answer I can think of to that question is that there are certain foundation principles that ought to be taught to all children. They should be taught, of course, to read and write and figure at least enough to make the ordinary calculations that all persons have to make. They should be taught to be neat and orderly, because no matter what they may do in after life habits of order and neatness will be to their advantage. The bent of mind will develop in some sooner than in others, and there should be experts who can detect such tendencies when they appear. Some children have such a marked talent along certain lines it requires no expert to tell what they are best fitted for; but there are very many who have no pronounced talent, and yet in every case the child is better fitted for some particular work than for any other kind, and will be happier and more successful in that kind of work if trained to do it well, as I have said, than in any other line.

Sure! I Will Publish

I have a complaining letter from J. B. Lashbrook of Bonner Springs in which he says he has been denied the right to express his views in the public letter column of the Daily Capital, and also that no other publication in the United States will give him space. And what are these views of Mr. Lashbrook? Here they are:

Farm lands should be owned only by men who use and occupy them. Title to land should be conditioned upon use. I am a firm believer in the private ownership of land to buy and sell and use, but for purposes of exploitation never.

All public service corporations should be municipally owned, and operated at a profit; the profit of municipal corporations should be sufficient to meet the larger part of all governmental expenses. (No Socialist paper will publish this second suggestion, for obvious reasons.)

Practically all manufacturing enterprises should be co-operatively owned by the men who work in the factory. The stock owned by the workers should draw dividends, and the factory should be operated at a profit, the profit at the end of the year to be divided among the workers. Further, when a stockholder ceases to be actively employed in the work his dividends should cease. He should be allowed to sell to a fellow workman or to one who wishes to enter the employ of the company. (Socialists do not stand for this suggestion.)

I am opposed to any tax being levied on personally used private property, but I do believe in income tax and an almost confiscatory inheritance tax on estates of more than \$100,000. Of course in the co-operative manufacturing concerns our laws would have to be changed to protect the workers and investors. It would be necessary to have government price-fixing, inspection and supervision. Also factories should be compelled to sell to the retail merchant, thus cutting out the jobber, wholesaler and traveling man.

There is more in Mr. Lashbrook's letter, but the foregoing are all the concrete planks. I know no reason why they should not be published. The question whether they are practical is open for argument, but I cannot see that they are particularly new or startling.

Causes of Bolshevism

"Which is the worse," asks J. S. Hobbs of Fall River, Kan., "a capitalist Bolshevist, or a Bolshevist in action as they are in Russia at present? According to Scripture they are both wrong; and yet it is difficult for a man who owns property to understand why the poor are injured by the owning power. James, 4th chapter, asks 'Whence come wars and whence comes fighting among you? Come they not hence even of your pleasures that war in your members? Ye kill and covet and cannot obtain. Whosoever therefore would be a friend of the world maketh himself an enemy of God.'

"Fifth Chapter. 'Come now ye rich. Weep and howl for your miseries that are coming upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten. Behold the hire of the laborers of your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth out and the cries of them that reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord of the Sabbath. * * * Ye have nourished your hearts in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned, ye have killed the Righteous One. He doth not resist you.'

"If this is true how much worse could the Russian Bolshevist be?"

Get Out of Europe

Let us fix the terms of peace at the earliest possible moment, but get out of Europe at once. This, it seems to me, should be our urgent business now. Bring the boys home. Get them re-established in their peaceful pursuits. The sooner we get them back, the sooner we shall get back to normal conditions and normal times and the better for the world, as well as for us.

We have paid our war debt to the cause of humanity. Germany is completely disarmed. The war is over. What remains to be done is a Red Cross job, the supplying of food and clothing, and medical supervision, to the starving, underfed thousands.

In these circumstances what excuse have we for longer maintaining in virtual idleness in a foreign land, a huge military force of 1 1/4 million men nearly 4,000 miles from home?

We should get these boys out of Europe without another day of avoidable delay. Every Western man is urgently needed at home, and knows it. Some have farms with no one to till them. Others have families or aged parents needing their support and care. Many left jobs paying four times as much as their army pay. And now they have fulfilled their mission overseas, all want to get back home, where they now have something else to do and something better to do than drill and guard duty, something urgently requiring their attention.

If a large number of men under arms still is needed in Europe, Europe can and should supply them. The United States should not be called upon to police Europe, but even if our country should engage in such a business it has a sufficient regular army for any such purpose. Until industry revives in the war countries there will be far more men than work there, and these idle men cannot be better employed than in guarding or policing their home land if the need for it exists.

With us the situation is quite the opposite. There is really nothing more in Europe for an American citizen-soldier to do that cannot be done by a European soldier, and certainly there is no longer a valid reason for keeping the American soldier where he is not needed, when he is needed, and very greatly needed, elsewhere. Yet it is now more than four months since the ending of hostilities, and a general movement of troops homeward has not yet begun, nor have there been any orders indicating such a movement was in prospect. Instead, we are making far slower progress with a free ocean and shipping restored, than when it took twice or three times as long to get the men across and submarine warfare was at its height.

This viewpoint is strengthened by a Congress which remained in session four months after war ceased and adjourned without facing the problem or formulating a single plan for the return of the American forces and getting them back into the ranks of peaceful industry from which they had been taken. But Congress even failed to pass the appropriation necessary to maintain the Federal Employment Service. This failure is only made the more apparent by the forehanded action of our neighbor on the north, Canada. While we have talked, Canada has quietly and efficiently put her returned and returning soldiers to work.

Before Canada's returning troops leave England, they are grouped into drafts of 500 men and classified by localities, the long-service men being given the preference over those who have served a shorter time, and the married men over the single men. Occupational groups were formed, and if a demand existed for men of special training—as in our case exists for farmers—they were the first men to be sent home.

Nothing like this has been done in this country. Six or seven precious months will have elapsed since hostilities ceased before a new Congress is likely to be called in special session, but with winter over, foreign trade and local business exceeding all expectations, and the West's biggest grain harvest to be upon us in a few weeks, there should be no waiting upon a session of Congress, as yet in the indefinite future, to bring about the return of our men from overseas, and there need be none. If the government will see to getting them here, the home folks will do the rest. In the meantime, for the benefit of all concerned, it is plainly the part of common sense for us to get them out of Europe at the earliest possible moment. Nobody knows this better than the fathers and mothers of these boys. They know the perils of idleness in camp in a land which has a different moral code, perils only made the greater by the present restless spirit of discontent among the men.

These men can be returned promptly to the home land if the powers that be really "go after the problem." Whatever perfunctory military duties may still devolve upon us in Europe can be handled by the regular army. Until June 30 this branch of the service does not revert to a footing of 175,000 men, and by that time a new Congress will be on the job and prepared to do business. In the meantime, every American soldier in Europe who enlisted or was drafted for the war should be on the way home or preparing to come home.

Arthur Capper.



"Speak for It, Teddie, Speak!" John Trower, Canton, Kan., Training His Dog.



Interest in the Farmers Mail and Breeze is Keen at the Schneider Home, Howard, Kan.



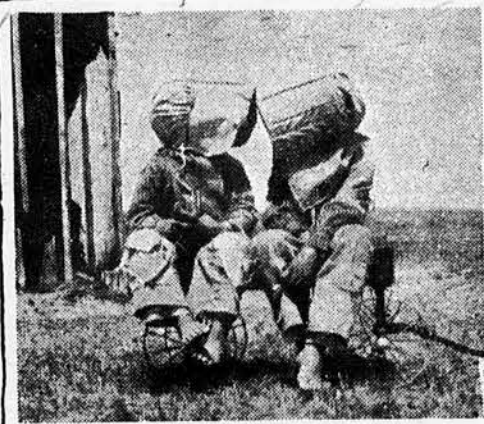
The "Step-children" at the A. E. Lorimer Home, Yuma County, Colo.



Mary Dolph Caring for Her Bottle-fed Baby Lamb, Jefferson County, Kan.



Ready for the Picture—Marion Stonecipher with His Scotch Collie, Crestline, Kan.



The Sunbonnet Babies Telling Secrets at the Reuter Farm, Limon, Colo.



A Standing Order for Dinner. Eugene Alfred and His Farm Hound and Puppies, Kutch, Colo.



Sarah Baker. Out for a Good Time, on Her Pony, Beauty, Shawnee County. Also Beauty's Mule Colt.



A Friend to Kittens and the Kittens' Friend—That's Isabelle Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.



Five Playmates are Hazel and Carl Horton and Their Three Dogs, Linn County, Kan.



Bertha Mae Kipper and Bernice Fisher—Would-be Red Cross Nurses, Grenola, Kan.



Wayne and Wallace Putnam, Nebraska Farm Boys, Ready to Bring the Cows Home.



Here You See Dorothy and Charles Bounds, Hunter, Okla., Feeding a Pet Antelope.



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"I can think of nothing that would tempt me to again use a heating stove of any kind, with all the dust and dirt it entails."

Wm. B. Darling,
Adrian, Mich.

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Take them down for good. Rid yourself forever of this disagreeable bother, dust and dirt. Save your rugs and furniture, keep your rooms and walls clean and free from smoke, ashes, dirt—and at the same time enjoy plenty of uniform heat with less cost and trouble.

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With a Homer, a little kindling will keep you in comfort whenever the weather is bad. Then, when winter sets in, you'll enjoy a healthful warmth, in all rooms, such as you've never known before.

35,000 Satisfied Homer Users—Eight Years of Success

The Homer Furnace Co. invented and perfected the pipeless furnace. In accord with Nature's laws, the hot air rises and the cold air descends through the combination register directly over the furnace, heating every room comfortably. No heat lost in useless, expensive piping.

Assures perfect ventilation, air kept pure by constant circulation. Costs less, uses less fuel and gives more heat than stoves or pipe furnaces. Burns coal, coke, wood, cobs. Food keeps better in cool Homer cellars.

Homer furnace parts are made of our special brand, secret process, rust resisting STROKEL Iron. Will not chip or break as ordinary cast iron does. All parts, except grates, guaranteed for five years.

The Homer cost is surprisingly low. Quickly pays for itself with the fuel it saves. Our booklets fully explain how you can get more heat, at less cost, with less bother—as thousands of others are doing. Clip the coupon and send for them now.

HOMER FURNACE
THE ORIGINAL PATENTED PIPELESS FURNACE

It Heats It Ventilates It Satisfies

Coupon

Homer Furnace Co., Dept. M-4, Homer, Mich.
Without obligation on my part, send me full information about the Homer Pipeless Furnace—and how I can get more heat in a _____ room house with less fuel, cost and bother.
Name _____
Street or R. F. D. _____
City _____ State _____



Why Crop Yields Decrease

Manure and Crop Rotations Improve Fertility

BY E. V. HARTMAN

THERE is scarcely a farmer in Kansas or Oklahoma who if he is observing things closely will not have noticed that he had a regular yearly decrease in the crop yield of his farm unless he gave a great deal of attention to feeding and building up his soil in order to make all of his acres produce their maximum yields.

The time now has arrived for the farmers to give much more attention to maintaining soil fertility as well as crop production. It is the one vital question which will be of deep concern to us and our posterity. The virgin fertility of the soil as a whole already has been reduced almost to the danger point, and unless this depleting process is stopped the farmer soon will find that he has a good big job on his hands to bring about its restoration. In fact, that is his job today.

We have many farmers honestly trying to take care of their soil and many are succeeding admirably, but too often we see shiftlessness and carelessness and a system of robber farming or of taking everything from the soil, and putting nothing back.

Now there is a big difference in the natural fertility of soils. Some are poor to start with and much must be done to make them productive. Others have more fertility, but this is soon used up and it rapidly diminishes in fertility. The third class, known as strong land holds out well, but it too, will wear out in time, unless intelligently managed. Often the owner of the strong land is deceived greatly when he says, "My soil never will wear out." Such a statement only shows ignorance and facts will not sustain it.

When Land is Poor

Several causes may enter into the poverty of the soil. Lack of humus, unfavorable structure and texture, lack of form, proportion or amount of plant food, or harmful elements or compounds in the soil. Every farmer should study his soil, find out what it lacks and needs and put forth a systematic effort to right things.

My soil is just ordinary upland, and will come under the first and second classes named. It has a stubborn stiff subsoil which often almost sticks its head above the ground in spots. I find in my experience of 15 years in Oklahoma farming that even such spots as these can be made productive by feeding it plenty of humus and growing cowpeas or soybeans whenever possible. Much of my soil is too tight and needs humus. If I had sandy land I should fill it full of humus to make it hold the water.

But my idea is to treat every field of the farm and not just the poor uninviting spots. I find one will get far greater returns by building up the best land on the farm. To this end we save every particle of vegetable waste and it soon finds its way to the soil there to feed some future crop.

To the wide awake farmer these methods of supplying humus to the soil are fully appreciated. That which holds first place and is best and quickest is stable manure. When it is cared for properly and used in the right way it supplies large quantities of both plant food and humus. But some say stable manure is not available. All I can say to such an argument is, make it available. Raise feed. Keep more stock. Increase the supply of manure and keep up the process of soil building. Too many Oklahoma and Kansas farmers are literally letting this great source of fertility waste and wash away by not hauling it to the field where it will be put to work. Fifteen acres of my winter farm has been covered with stable manure this winter since January 1, 1919, it will be planted to corn and kafir in combination with cowpeas and soybeans, the legumes will add more nitrogen to the soil than the corn and kafir will take off. In the fall this mass of roots will be turned under and as I plan now this field will be sown to 1 bushel of rye and 1/2 bushel of Hairy vetch. This will be cut for hay the following May—the soil thoroughly disked and sown to New Era cowpeas, double

rowed with corn planter, cut for hay in the early fall and then the land again will be disked and sown to wheat. By that time that field soil will be full of humus and mellow and full of life, too. You see, I am making use of three legumes in the same year. The cowpeas and soybeans I have grown quite extensively but the vetch only in a limited way but enough to find out its real value. Its only weakness is its failure to stand pasturing but it surely will make up all loss at harvest time. Vetch is certain to come to the front as a winter legume cover crop and in combination with the rye, will make forage something akin to timothy and clover, and there will be plenty of it.

How Manure Will Help

I have gone somewhat into detail in this 15 acre field in order to show what one may do if stable manure is available to make the start. Ten big loads is the amount I use to an acre, for that is more than one crop could use in a single season and I prefer to cover 15 acres with 150 loads rather than put it on 5 acres. When I began gardening in Illinois, I often used 40 or 50 tons an acre of well composted manure and it was just the thing for forcing crisp vegetables but not for an Oklahoma or Kansas field crop where such a heavy application would often prove a detriment in causing the crop to burn out in one of our dry spells.

If stable manure cannot be had, nearly any crop can be used as a green manure. Buckwheat, crabgrass, weeds or even corn and sorghum have been used. Of course judgment must be exercised as to the crop to be grown on land thus treated. Watch out for alfalfa or wheat or rye after a green manure treatment.

The third method is to use the clovers with tame grasses but I find the clovers do not do well here in the West, especially on our uplands. Before clover or alfalfa can be grown successfully on a great deal of our upland, a good application of lime will be necessary. The soil on my farm needs it and until I feel able to lime it, I will grow cowpeas, the soybeans, velvet beans and Hairy vetch, for fortunately these legumes will thrive even on this soil and where alfalfa or Red clover would make but feeble growth.

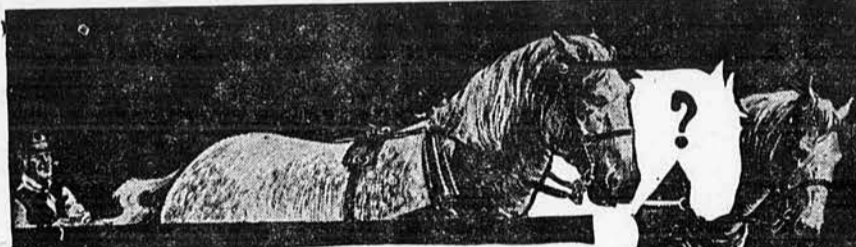
Our one serious need at present is grass, the lack of which is bound to restrict most all of our stock husbandry. Outside of alfalfa and Bermuda which are grown here and there, we are at a loss for a permanent pasture grass and such being true, the Oklahoma or Southern Kansas farmer cannot use the third method for soil building to any great extent at present.

A lazy farmer never will tackle the job of soil building because it means plenty of hard work for after the first great task of supplying plant food and humus a start is simply made which certainly must be followed by the proper handling of the soil for the reception of the seed and the tillage of the crops in order that nature may do her best in producing a maximum crop as a reward for the thrifty farmer's labor.

For American Binder Wire

American farmers use 200 million pounds of binder twine a year, while an additional 100 million pounds is necessary for the other grain-growing countries. Eighty per cent of the henequen used in the manufacture of twine comes from Yucatan and most of the sisal used in making twine also is imported from foreign countries. For the protection of American farming interests the United States Department of Agriculture is promoting the growing of sisal and henequen in the Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and Florida in order that Uncle Sam's future supply of binder twine may be a "Made in America" product.

Write us about your roads and how you think they should be improved.



Do You Have Galled Horses in the Stable when Needed in the Field

A heavy leather collar rubbing against tender, sweaty shoulders is very apt to cause galls. Do away with sore shoulders by using Lankford Collars! They not only prevent but actually heal galls while the horse works. More than a million a year now used in place of leather.



Made of soft, oily, springy cotton fiber. Does not hold heat. Absorbs sweat and impurities—keeps shoulders dry and cool. The closely woven army duck covering is like a surgical bandage. Open at the throat—moves with shoulder muscles, instead of chafing and rasping against them. Easy to put on. Will not pack or harden. Cannot sweency. Often lasts three or more seasons. A collar and pad combined.



Every Collar Guaranteed
Every collar is sold upon the guarantee that galled horses get well while working in Lankfords. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us \$2.50 (state size wanted), and we will send you a collar, charges prepaid. (8-2c)
THE POWERS MFG. CO.,
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Make the Pigs Comfortable

Do Not Leave Everything to Nature

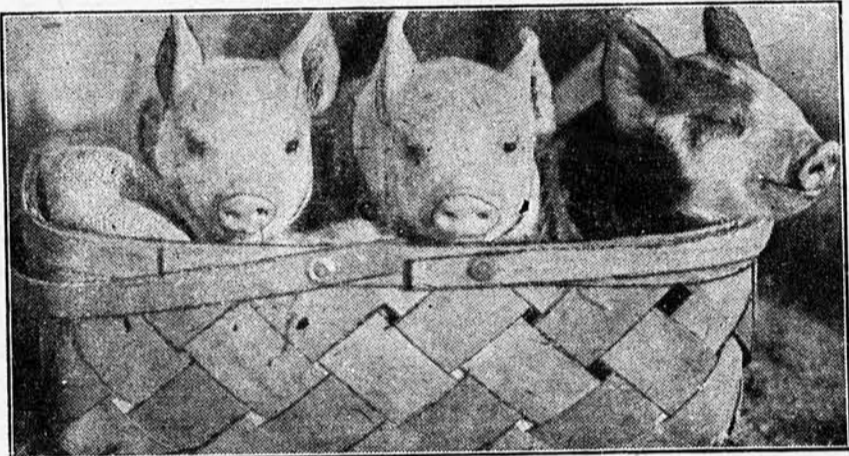
BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

PIGS must have considerable care and attention at the time of their birth. It is a poor policy to leave everything to nature and trust to luck for favorable results. When the pigs are born the keeper should be on hand to see that everything goes well. If the sow seems somewhat restless and the pigs are weak it will be best to place them in a well-bedded box or basket in order to protect them from injury until the mother has completed the work of farrowing, unless this is unduly prolonged. However, in such matters the attendant must rely largely upon his own judgment and act accordingly. The pigs should be placed with the mother as soon as possible and then left undisturbed until the next day.

When the pigs are about 24 hours old their tusks should be clipped off, as they are of no particular advantage and may do considerable harm. The tusks may be clipped off with a pair of sharp nippers without causing any injury or pain to the pigs. When these tusks are not removed the pigs often cut the sides of their tongues and also scratch the sow's teats and

out frequently. A few drops of lysol added to the water used for washing will improve its cleansing qualities and will make it act as a germicide. It is very important that young pigs should have the proper amount of exercise. They should not be kept cooped up in a very small pen all the time nor should they be given too wide a range in a large pasture. If the pigs are kept in a small pen all the time they become too fat and sometimes sicken and die. When the sow has too wide a range she will travel too far and will overtax the strength of the little pigs when they try to follow her. Outdoor exercise is very essential for the pigs, but it must not be overdone. Lack of exercise often causes the thumps and other serious disorders. Proper arrangements must be made for protecting the pigs against cold winds in the spring and from the hot sun in the summer. It is never advisable to let them run out in cold rains.

They must have a dry warm sleeping place well ventilated but free from drafts. Dust and dirt also are dangerous. Provide the pigs with plenty of clean



Give the Little Pigs Good Care at the Right Time. Keep Them Warm and They Will Repay You Well for All of Your Time and Trouble.

bedding and change it often. "Damp beds and pens," says F. D. Coburn, "are a tax not only on the vitality of the pigs, but also on the feed bin, and afford the conditions under which disease germs multiply. The preventive is abundant sunshine." Don't force them into crowded quarters and don't let them sleep with fattening hogs where they will be injured or killed. Individual A-shaped hog houses will give the most satisfactory results.

Provide Good Pasture

The pigs when possible should have some kind of pasture provided. A field seeded with bluegrass, Sweet clover, or alfalfa makes an ideal arrangement. Crimson clover and Red clover also prove quite satisfactory wherever either of these legumes can be grown successfully. In such pastures care must be taken to keep the pigs away from creeks or other streams of running water. The germs of cholera and many other diseases often are carried from place to place by such streams. Surface water from farms where cholera is prevalent often finds its way into running streams of water and in this way the disease is scattered thru a wide scope of territory.

All boar pigs that are not to be kept for breeding purposes should be castrated when they are from 2 to 10 weeks old so that they may recover from the shock and the soreness before it is time to wean them. The best time to do this is when the weather is

udders. These scratches on the sow may develop into ugly sores and tumors. There also is danger of the pigs inflicting dangerous wounds when playing or fighting with each other, if the tusks are not removed.

When the little pigs are about 3 weeks old they will begin to show an appetite for something else besides the sow's milk, and at this time a little feed should be given them. Cow's milk for pigs under 2 weeks old proves a poor substitute for the milk of the sow. It brings on digestive troubles when used exclusively with very young pigs that may cause them to die. The sow's milk is much richer in protein, fat, and ash than cow's milk and for this reason is much more nourishing for the young pigs. After they are 3 weeks old the pigs will eat from the sow's trough especially when she is fed skimmilk, or thin and sloppy feeds. Skimmilk, or buttermilk mixed with mill feeds such as middlings and shorts or with a meal of ground oats from which the hulls have been removed, will give excellent results. Usually it will be best to feed the pigs in a separate pen adjoining the sow's pen or in a creep that will admit the pigs to their feed at all times. Many find it a good plan to use a self feeder which is kept inside of the creep or special pen for the pigs. If a separate pen cannot be provided for the use of the pigs, the sow may be shut out of the pen while they are being fed. Keep the pen free from manure, mud, filth, and sour or stale feed. Keep the feeding trough clean and wash it



Individual A-Shaped Hog Houses Will be Found the Most Satisfactory When It is Possible to Provide Such Quarters for the Sows

Use my Worm-expeller—make more Hog-money

Worms are the worst cause of big hog loss. They cut down your profits, because practically all hogs have worms. I know this from my 26 years of veterinary practice. I also know that my Hog Prescription is a deadly enemy of worms—it does the work—rids hogs of worms, tones up the digestive organs and makes more hog-money for you.

It is the supreme remedy for nearly all hog ailments. A first-class tonic and blood purifier, fat producer and worm-expeller. Good for many cases of so-called cholera in hogs, such as diarrhea, bowel trouble, kidney worms, etc.

Don't tolerate wormy runts and costly feed loss—try my Hog Prescription

At my risk

Buy it today—if you don't find it does what I say, go to your dealer and get your money back. 60c packages; 25 lb. pails, \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$10.00. Take no further risk of loss—keep my Hog Prescription on hand. Dr. LeGear's Stock and Poultry Remedies are handled by forty thousand dealers, never by peddlers.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., 746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.
Save baby chick loss by using Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription.

Dr. LeGear's Hog Prescription

How We Won At Columbus

When the New Hart-Parr, in the first big test of 1919, at Columbus, Ohio, outclassed the other 21 tractors in both power and fuel economy, the question comes to us from various sources—

Specifications

- Power—Pulls three plows—30 H. P. on belt. Tested at the last National Plowing Demonstration at Salina, Kansas, developed over 31 H. P. at 732 R. P. M.
- Motor—2-cylinder twin; 4 cycle. Valve in head. 750 R. P. M.
- 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—Fresh oil, forced feed.
- Weight—5158 lbs.
- Price—\$1,395 f. o. b. factory.

Just How Does the New Hart-Parr Make This Remarkable Showing?

Extensive tests prove that to burn kerosene efficiently, the fuel should be fed cold when running on full load, so that all the expansion takes place in the combustion chamber. It likewise proves that when running on no load or light load, the mixture should be pre-heated before it enters the combustion chamber.

The new Dray Kerosene Shunt, a product of the Hart-Parr factory and used exclusively on New Hart-Parrs, performs this function in an ideal way.

At full load the Dray Kerosene Shunt feeds cold fuel through the butterfly valve direct to the combustion chamber. At light load it forces the fuel down through the hot exhaust manifold, pre-heating it before it enters the combustion chamber—giving a smooth-running engine at all loads without delicate adjustments of the carburetor.

It is a simple device, as you will see by the illustration, yet it enables the New Hart-Parr to burn kerosene as successfully as gasoline engines burn gasoline.

This is the explanation of the economical, flexible power of the New Hart-Parr.

Hart-Parr Company built the first oil tractors—the Old Reliable 60's that helped break the virgin prairies of the Northwest.

Eighteen years of successful tractor-building experience is back of the success of the New Hart-Parr.

Thousands have witnessed its performance at big public demonstrations and have learned that the New Hart-Parr is a marvel of power and reliability.

Our interesting new booklet tells you more about it. Write for a copy today.

Hart-Parr Company, Founders of the Tractor Industry
834 Lawler Street Charles City, Iowa

The New HART-PARR



"I Want You to Thresh for Me Again Next Year"

That's always the parting call as the Red River Special Thresherman leaves his customer's farm. "I want you to come back next year. Your threshing is clean. I can't find grain in the straw stack. I know that I got a good job of threshing."

When you buy a

Red River Special

you insure your future business. You are sure of pleasing your customers—you are sure of having a threshing outfit that will stand the service of long, busy runs. It beats out the grain with the "Man Behind the Gun"—it has the construction that keeps the repair man out of a job.

Clarence Baker of Sheldon, Ind., writes: "The farmers say my 32x52 Red River Special beats anything they ever saw. They want me to come back and thresh for them next season."

The ideal threshing outfit is the Red River Special Thresher and the famous Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine.

Write for Circulars

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In Continuous Business Since 1848
Builders exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines
Battle Creek Michigan

Get Your Farm Home from the Canadian Pacific

THE Canadian Pacific Railway offers you the most wonderful opportunity in the world to own a farm in Western Canada. It will sell you land for \$11 to \$30 an acre or \$50 an acre under irrigation.

20 Years to Pay

You pay down 10% of the purchase price and have twenty years to pay in full at 6% interest.

\$2,000 Loan to Farmers

The Canadian Pacific Railway will loan to approved settlers on its irrigated lands up to \$2,000 in improvements with twenty years to pay back the loan at 6% interest.

Land Under Irrigation

In Southern Alberta, we have developed the largest irrigation undertaking on the Continent. This district consists of some of the best land in Western Canada. An unending water supply is administered under direction of the Canadian Government—no conflict of law or authority over its use. This land is offered on same easy-payment terms as other lands. Prices ranging up to \$50 an acre.

This Is Your Opportunity

To make investigation easy, special railway rates have been arranged. Write for particulars and free illustrated booklets.

M. E. THORNTON

Supt. of Colonization

Canadian Pacific Railway

924 First St., E., Calgary, Alberta

To Reduce Wheat Acreage

Sorghums and Legumes are Profitable Crops

BY S. C. SALMON



Washing Was Causing Considerable Loss on This Field Until the Owner Planted the Sloping Land to Alfalfa to Hold the Dirt.

TEN and one-half million acres is too much wheat for Kansas to grow in normal times. The acreage next year will no doubt not be so large, but unless unforeseen losses occur to discourage extensive seeding, the amount sown will be greater than before the war. It will also be greater than is warranted by the best type of agriculture.

There will be a large acreage of wheat because there always is a strong tendency to grow those crops which have proved most satisfactory in the immediately preceding year or two without much regard to long-time averages. People remember most vividly the experiences of the past season and ignore or weigh lightly the failures and successes of previous seasons. For this reason, a big crop will induce many farmers to put out larger acreages of wheat this fall than they would otherwise do.

This tendency will be strengthened in Western and Central Kansas by the general failure of corn and sorghum to make profitable yields of grain, and many farmers as yet fail to realize their value as forage crops when they do not produce grain.

The experience of stockmen in Western Kansas this winter shows that the sorghums should have a more prominent place in Kansas agriculture. Severe losses occurred because stockmen depended on the range, Russian thistles, and wheat pasture to carry their cattle thru the winter. The range and pastures were covered with deep snows and the supply of roughage was soon gone. Feed could not be moved over impassable roads and the cattle perished. A silo and a few acres of sorghum would have prevented many tragedies of this sort.

It must be admitted that as a grain crop sorghums still leave much to be desired. Nevertheless, there are many points in their favor which cannot be said for other crops. Possibly one thing that as much as any other prevents their extensive culture is the fact that many farmers attempt to grow them as they do corn. The seed is listed in a cold soil; poor seed often is used; and very little attention is given the choice of a variety suited to local conditions. Seed for more than one crop seldom is saved. Hence a crop failure means that seed must be brought from other sections, or very often from other states. Very often the farmer who does give these matters careful attention finds that good seed of the variety he desires cannot be obtained.

It is more difficult to get a stand of sorghum than it is corn, but it is easier to get a crop if a good variety is chosen, because sorghums are not easily injured by hot winds and drouth. There is no doubt that Western and Central Kansas stockmen must depend more and more on the sorghums than they have in the past, and to do this they must give more attention to choosing suitable varieties and to saving sufficient seed of such varieties to carry them over a bad year.

Extremely high prices of clover and grass seed will cause many Eastern Kansas farmers to hesitate when they come to consider getting part of their wheat land back to pasture. The problem is a knotty one, perhaps, the most difficult one pertaining to Kansas agriculture. Kansas climate is frequently not favorable to starting pas-

ture grasses and a rule that works well in one season, or in a given locality, fails absolutely under other conditions. This is only one of the many reasons why experiences with pasture grasses so often are discouraging. Nevertheless, if the local conditions are well known and the problem is carefully studied, a fairly satisfactory solution can be found for nearly every situation.

Alfalfa is Satisfactory

Alfalfa will solve many troubles. Except on the dry unlands of Western Kansas and on certain soils in Southeastern Kansas, alfalfa can be grown successfully and is the most generally satisfactory forage crop that can be used. The seed can be bought at reasonable prices. The requirements for getting a good stand are so well known that few failures in any locality need result. It is not likely that a better time for considering an increase in the alfalfa acreage will come than now. Because of the war and the emphasis on food crops, there has been very little increase in alfalfa in the past few years, consequently there has not been a heavy demand for seed and it now can be obtained at more reasonable prices than can be expected in the future. Unfortunately, alfalfa does not make good pasture for cattle

and sheep because of its tendency to bloat. This difficulty can be overcome to a considerable extent by seeding it with other grasses. A mixture of Brome grass and alfalfa, for example, gives very satisfactory results in Northern Kansas.

More Sweet clover should be sown this spring, especially in Eastern Kansas where there has been difficulty in obtaining good stands of alfalfa. Sweet clover is a good pasture crop, especially for dairy cows. It is unexcelled for improving poor soils, and on good bottom land will make a hay crop in the fall after seeding with oats. The second year's crop is too succulent for hay, but it is excellent for pasture, or can be pastured until June 15, and then permitted to go to seed.

Sudan Grass

Another crop, the value of which is becoming known and which may well receive more attention from Kansas farmers, is Sudan grass. A few acres for seed or for summer pasture will be found a valuable addition to the crops of the farm. A few acres either for hay or pasture will encourage the stockman to keep what cattle he has, or perhaps increase the size of the herd. The high price of seed in the past has no doubt prevented the seeding of as large an acreage of Sudan grass for pasture as could be used. The price of seed is still fairly high, but not so high but what it can be used profitably for this purpose. A considerable saving can be made by seeing that the ground is well prepared and that it is not sown until the soil is warm enough to insure quick germination and all conditions for growth are favorable. A common recommendation is to seed 20 pounds to the acre. In Central and Western Kansas, this amount can be reduced about half by seeding in rows wider apart than is the usual practice. If every other hole of the grain drill is stopped up and the grass is sown in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, only one-half as much seed need be used and the yield of hay or pasture will be practically the same. This practice cannot be recommended, however, for weedy land as the rows are too close together to cultivate and yet are far enough apart to permit weeds to grow with the Sudan grass.

Plant some kafir or milo this year.

There's a rich,
satisfying, old-
time flavor to

The Original POSTUM CEREAL

that no substitute can ever equal.

A healthful drink that leaves no trace of harm, a beverage grateful to the stomach, that never upsets nerves, heart or digestion as does sometimes coffee.

Boil just like coffee

Boil thoroughly (15 minutes after boiling begins) make it rich and dark and you have something that makes your meal doubly enjoyable.

"There's a Reason"

At Grocers—two sizes 15c & 25c.

Kansas Needs Good Roads

Hauling Thru Mud Always is Very Expensive

BY DANIEL HATCH

MY ACQUAINTANCE with Kansas roads began about 20 years ago. This was in Coffey county, and the roads we found were merely trails between two rows of wire fence. The low places were for the most part unbridged and in wet times they turned into "sloughs of despond" into which the daring pilgrim ventured to his sorrow—if he had a load.

The farm which is near a good town is worth more an acre than one with an equally good soil a few miles further out. This increased value is mainly in the lessened length of haul to market. We will get back some of the money we put into hard roads in increased land values. If our farm is located on or close to a hard road that enhanced value will not fall far below the sum we must pay as our part of the building tax.

Road bonds ought to be a "good buy" and ought to command a low rate of interest. When we get back to before-war values, or nearly so, Kansas is going to build some hard roads. The best thing now is to have agitation along this line. We want everything done in the open; we want to know costs of different types of road and the durability of each. We cannot get this information by arguing with ourselves. Let us have in Mail and Breeze articles from time to time covering these points by men who know what they are talking about. We want less ignorance and more knowledge about hard roads.

The time finally came when we were able to buy some road-making machinery and levy a fair tax for road work. When the first grader was bought, I heard the first complaint of extravagance. It came from the man who saw only the dollar he was spending and who had a glimpse of the improved road it was helping to make. Often we heard the road grader called a waste of money, a useless extravagance. "We can get more for our money," voiced the disgruntled ones "by spending it on culverts and dirt fills around the culverts." This was only a half-baked view of the situation. True, we needed more culverts just as much as we needed the grading. But as fast as a mile was graded the culverts followed, if the right kind of a local road man had command of the workers.

In that span of 20 years there has been a wonderful transformation in our roads. The road drag has been a good ally to the grader. It firms the road, helps to hold the grade, smooths the road after a rain and makes travel less a matter of human torture. We have made good progress in the last 20 years in the matter of good earth grades, but that work has not been, nor ever will be completed. It must be done over and over again. It now is the duty of all to supplement as fast as possible, the dirt road with the kind that will be good the whole year, whether the seasons are wet or dry.

I have traveled, during the past two years, over some of the cross country

highways of the state, such as the Santa Fe trail, and often have come to a few miles where the attempt has been made to make a permanent road. These object lessons, or illustrations of what can and will be done are not perfect, but it is possible to travel these roads at any time and that is the big talking point of a real road.

When the proposition of a hard-surfaced road is put up to us the first question naturally is "What is it going to cost?" Dirt roads did not make themselves and the hard-surfaced road is a much more costly affair than the dirt one. "We cannot afford the hard surfaced road yet," says the timid one, and he cites totals in cost to support his statement and adds stories of graft in such work to clinch it. He is one type of citizen, in contrast with the over-confident one who would rush head-long into hard road making regardless of cost, letting the future meet the big end of the cost. The best way to proceed, lies between the two extremes.

Every community has the matter of road making to handle. We have some sort of road-making material in every Kansas county and in some of them an abundance of everything needed. In Eastern Kansas, the section of greatest rainfall, these materials are most in evidence.

Plenty of Road Material

The limestone rocks of this part of the state and occasional beds of gravel form the cheapest available materials for hard surfaced roads. The question for us to study is, can these be gotten to the roads without prohibitive cost? With gravel it is a question mainly of haul and with crushed rock the item of crushing is added. If the gravel is found in sufficient quantity it is by far the cheapest material. Coffey county has a few gravel hills and here may be found stretches of natural gravel roads always good. The depth that this gravel must be to make a good road is shown by these outcrops. Where it is only 4 inches thick heavy loads cut thru it but when it is deeper than this it seems to stand any kind of hauling. A survey of this road material might show enough to justify some road-making with it. This is especially true along the Neosho River, as the bed of this river has in places quite extensive gravel deposits that are worth considering. The limestone ledges form another large source of road making material. These are large enough to last many generations and are well distributed. This county is typical of others in Eastern Kansas in point of nature's road material. We may consider ourselves fortunate to have it.

Every change in road laws, particularly where added cost goes with it meets with stiff resistance. This has been true here. The county road system met with bitter opposition from farmers, but there was not a majority against the establishment of these roads. The opposition that appeared

(Continued on Page 43.)



RACINE "COUNTRY ROAD"

—The Tire of Extra Tested Quality

BIG dividends in extra mileage are paid by the Racine Country Road tire. It's in a quality class all its own. You hear only good words for this Racine Rubber Company product. It gives true tire satisfaction.

Extra Care—Extra Wear

Careful, painstaking Extra Tests are applied to each step in the construction of Racine Country Road tires. Each yard of fabric is extra tested; all rubber stock as well.

This extra care in the factory means extra wear on the road. On your car, the Racine Country Road will confirm the good judgment of those thousands who use it now. It will pay you to know your nearest Racine dealer.

For your own protection be certain every Racine Tire you buy bears the name

Racine Rubber Company, Racine, Wisconsin

Write for the Free Book—"Extra Tests and Extra Miles."

RACINE COUNTRY ROAD TIRES

"You're old enough to know better," says Hogan



"Figure the real tobacco satisfaction you get out of a small chew of genuine tobacco and the way it lasts—and good old Gravely has got your or-

dinary plug backed off the map."

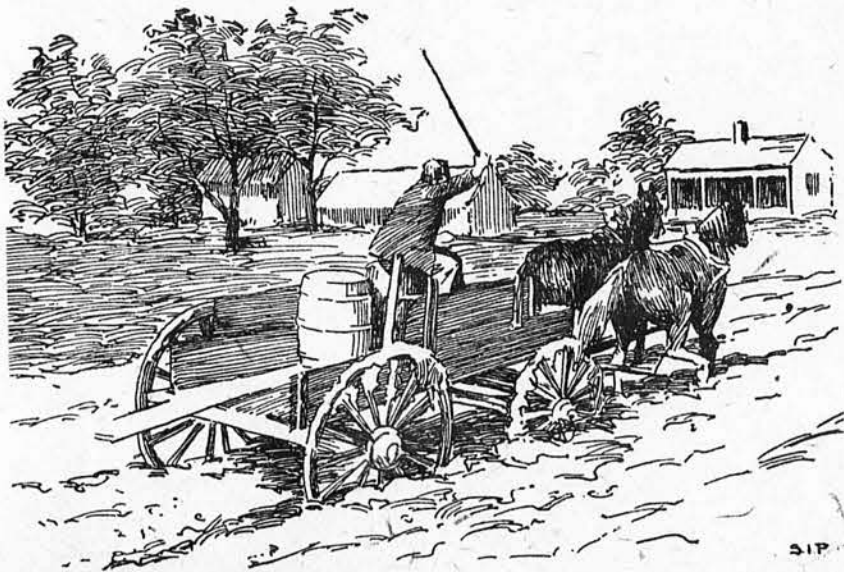
Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Gravely cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

Write to:—

GENUINE GRAVELLY DANVILLE, VA.

for booklet on chewing plug.

Peyton Brand REAL CHEWING PLUG Plug packed in pouch

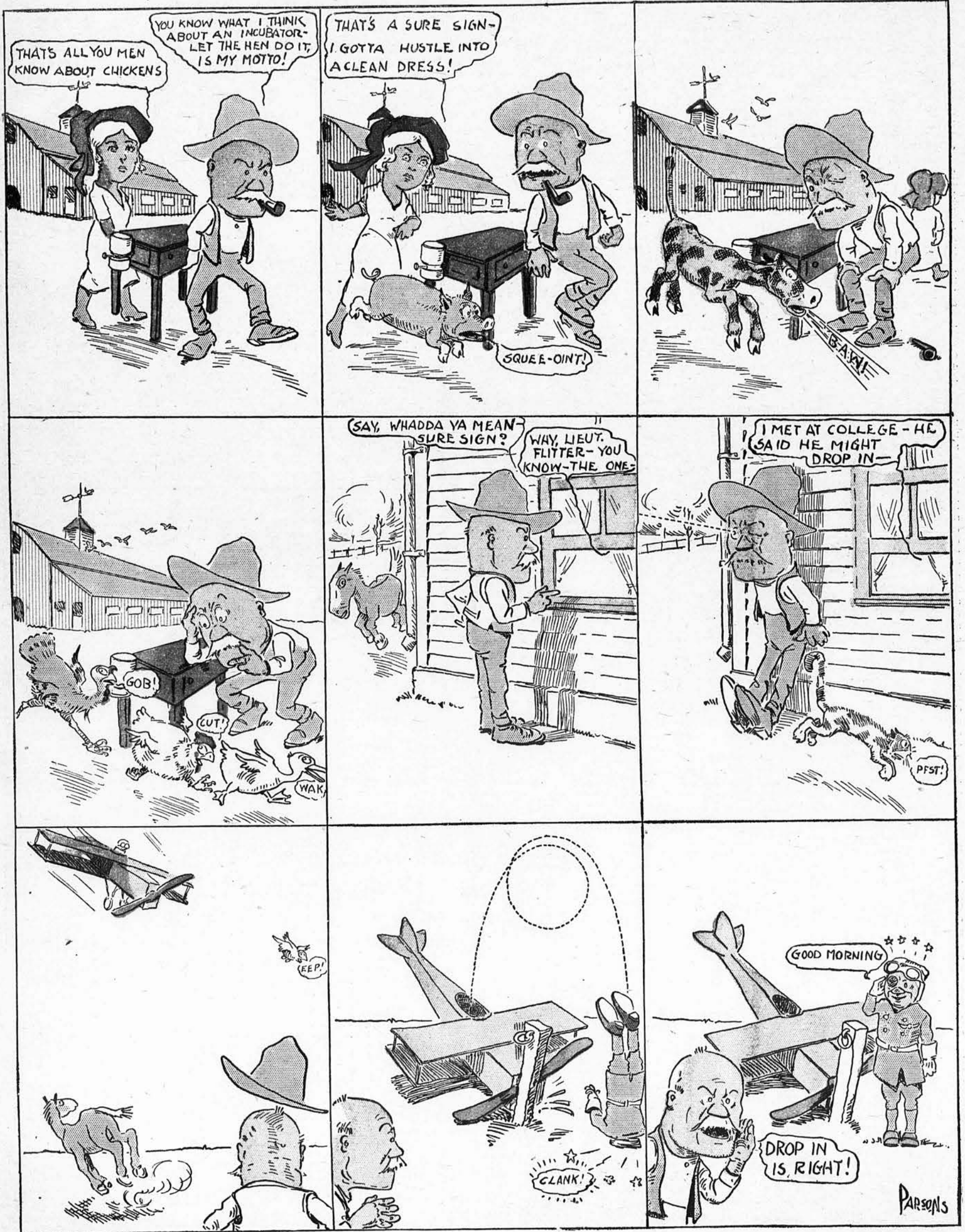


Here We Have a Gentle Reminder of the Condition of the Kansas Dirt Roads When the Snow Melted This Spring.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Depicting from Time to Time the Experiences of A Family that Gets Much Out of Life, Not Forgetting the Smiles



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
APR 7 1919

Was "Over There"

Now Over Here

First Aid

Developing Photographs

Field Telephone

At Headquarters

Y.M.C.A. Hut

Field Radio

Home Economies

Sawing Wood

Light in Plenty

Shelling Corn

Separating Milk

Churning Butter

Operating Binder

The U. S. Army Chose The Marco

Farm, Garage, School, Church, Village, Choose It

The Army's Electric Plant—Ready for Farm Use

The announcement that the army's famous electric plant would be sold to farmers was one of the big sensations that quickly followed the ending of war. Inquiries and orders are coming from every quarter, particularly from farmers whose sons are returning from France and know the remarkable record of the Marco under terrific and varied use.

This plant, like the Liberty motor, was designed and built for the government. The army needed a plant superior to any in existence. Other plants were examined, then able engineers were called on to build a better one. Thus the Marco came forth.

It's the sturdy dual-power, silent chain drive plant that helped Pershing's men turn the tide of war.

There is no farm plant on earth that has so wide a range of use. There is none that has such a margin for surplus work. Here is a *real* plant—not a toy.

The generator has about twice the capacity of the average.

Here is the electricity the farmer needs, light for every building on the farm, power for housework, power for machine work, power for field work.

And in a plant you'll never have to replace!

All On One Base

Engine and generator are on one base. The drive is a silent chain, as on an automobile plant. The gear ratio (2½ to 1) drives the generator 1800 Revolutions Per Minute with a slow engine speed of 800 R. P. M. Governor permits engine speed to be slowed down for machine work.

There is no belt to slip or tear. Nothing to get out of alignment, as with a belted plant. Destructive high-speed is not needed in the engine, as would be necessary if the connection were direct.

- Read a Few of the Uses**
For Lighting the Home and All Farm Buildings
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Electric Iron | Milking Machine |
| Churn | Vacuum Cleaner |
| Washing Machine | Feed Grinder |
| Separator | Binder |
| Wood Saw | Potato Digger |
| Grind Stone | Spreader |
| Water Pressure System | Etc., Etc. |

The Automatic Control Unit is one of the greatest advances in the whole electrical industry. All meters, rheostats and puzzling devices are eliminated.

Removable Binder-Type Engine

The light-weight, air-cooled engine is a 4 horsepower (S. A. E.) unit in itself. It supplies either gasoline or kerosene power for running machinery from a line shaft. Batteries can be charged at the same time.

By removing 4 bolts the engine can be disconnected in five minutes and mounted on a Binder, Spreader, Potato Digger, etc., or for belt work anywhere around the farm. Thousands are now in use for these purposes.

Has famous Bosch magneto ignition, found on no other farm plant we know.

All Questions Answered—Write!

Every farm needs an electric plant, that is settled. What the farmer wants to know is which is the *right* plant. Our catalog of photos and full information will settle that, too. Send at once and read the government tests. See the new advances, the more practical ideas developed to meet the crisis of war.

Send the coupon at once. First year's output will not meet the demand. Get the surprising facts before all plants are sold.

Built first for U. S. and used by Pershing's army in France.

Silent Chain Drive
First application of automobile electric starting and lighting principles to a farm plant. Simplest known.

Single Base Unit
Everything on one base. Engine removed in 5 minutes for field work.

Automatic Control Unit
Regulates battery charge automatically. No meters or puzzling devices.

Self Starter
Just push a button to start. No cranking. Woman or child can operate.

Generator
Double the capacity of the average farm plant.

Bosch Magneto
Only farm plant with this valuable feature.

MARMON CHICAGO COMPANY
2430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Catalog, Photos and Prices

MARMON CHICAGO CO.,
2430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Send me catalog, prices and full information regarding The Marco Light and Power Plant.

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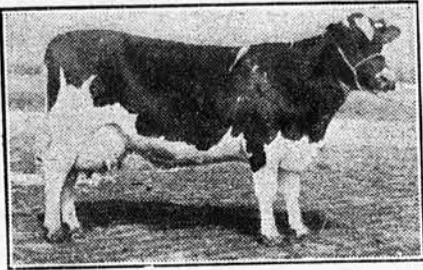
Address

Good Profit from Holsteins

Breeders Encourage Plan to Promote Dairy Interests

BY FRANK M. CHASE

I WAS \$1,600 in debt when I began dairying at Mulvane two years ago. Since I have paid back \$1,200 of the principal, kept up the interest, and now have 23 registered Holsteins, 20 acres of land, and 40 head of hogs. But best of all I have credit for which I wouldn't take \$50,000; as I left home my banker told me not to worry over arranging for the money if I saw a cow here that I wanted. I don't say these things in order to brag of what I have done, but they certainly show what Holsteins can do for a fellow."



Houwtje Maid Canary.

April 7, when the committee in charge of the preliminary arrangements will meet at Topeka.

It is scarcely necessary to say that if all the dairy interests of Kansas support this move with the same enthusiasm as the Holstein breeders, the plan will be carried out. There is an excellent field for this work, too, as there is much evidence of a widespread interest in dairying in Kansas; and with the attention that the dairy council could focus on the business, dairying would soon be on its way to fill the big place here that market, crop and climatic conditions have provided for it.

The association has 155 members, about 75 of whom attended the annual meeting. George Appleman, of Mulvane, was elected president, and P. W. Enns, of Newton, vice president. A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. One new director, T. M. Ewing, of Independence, was chosen.

It was decided to hold the fall sale of the association at Wichita, the determination of the date being left to the officers and sales committee. The sales committee chosen consists of F. J. Searle, of Lawrence, and Walter A. Smith, of Topeka. W. H. Mott, of Herington was made sale manager.

That Holsteins are well adapted to the Southwest, because they may be used as producers of both milk and meat, and that this region specially needs dairying to steady the income of its farmers, were statements made by Mr. Neale at the association banquet Monday night. He is an earnest advocate of the fattening of the Holsteins discarded for use in the dairy, and said we shall see much beef marketed at Kansas City that has come from black and white cattle. The Holstein breeding interests of Kansas have a specially bright future, in Neale's opinion, because this state, situated as a sort of gateway to the Southwest, should serve as the headquarters of breeding stock for the other Southwestern states.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, regarded dairying as a means of giving the agriculture of Kansas more diversification. He said that there is too much single-cropping in Kansas, and that the state needs now to get back on the road to diversified farming, progress on which was disrupted by the war and the cry for wheat that put half of the cultivated acreage of the state to growing it.

The annual association sale, which was held on Tuesday, was well attended. A good price was obtained for nearly every one of the 77 head sold, which comprised consignments from 19 Kansas breeders. The average price for the entire sale was \$340.58, the 68 females averaging \$339.77 and the males \$346.66. The top price of the sale was \$800, which W. R. Stubbs paid for Tredico Herbert Oak Fayne Bell. This cow is nearly 3 years old.

(Continued on Page 37.)

This bit from the experience of Eugene Swinehart was supplied between his bids at one of the sales last week at Topeka, where the yearly rally of the Holstein breeders of Kansas was held. Swinehart was not the only man present who told how Holsteins had helped the farmers of the state, many of whom turned to these cattle after receiving bitter disappointment in the failure of wheat crops. But those, interesting as they are, are other stories. Of importance this moment is the fact that the Holstein roundup this year marked some very significant dairy progress in Kansas.

Substantial backing of the plan to further dairy interests thru the organization of a state dairy council was given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, which held its annual meeting Monday afternoon. The tentative plans for the dairy council include the spending of about \$10,000 in promotion work the first year. It is believed by the committee having the organization of the council in charge, that one-half of this amount should be contributed by the producing interests and one-half by the manufacturing interests, such as the creameries, ice cream makers and condenseries.

Recognizing the large part which the Holstein breeders play in the dairy program of the state, and showing their willingness to help this worthy cause, the Kansas Holstein association pledged itself to raise one-half of the producer's share, or \$2,500. Nearly half of the association's share was raised in a few minutes at the meeting, and with little effort, 23 members voluntarily pledging \$50 apiece for the support of the work. A number of men living in the different dairy districts of the state also pledged themselves to work to interest their neighbors and localities generally in this movement.

Briefly the work of the Kansas dairy council would be to promote dairy interests. Some of the main lines along which it would work doubtless will be the effecting of a strong organization of the dairy interests of the state, the promotion of an increased consumption of dairy products, the encouragement of more dairying, and the maintenance of fair relations between producers and their markets. Definite arrangements for the formation of the proposed council of dairy interests are to be made



Some of the Cattle Sold in the Kansas Holstein Association Sale. They are Shown Here in Front of the Capper Building.

Who Owns The Standard Oil Company?

(Indiana)

THE Standard Oil Company of Indiana is a corporation owned by the people at large, doing for the people, to the best of its ability, a big job in a highly specialized branch of industry.

The ownership is spread over 4623 stockholders—2084 of them women—not one owning as much as ten percent of the total.

The 30 million dollars of capital stock represents a cash investment of \$117,509,465.00.

Contrary to popular opinion, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is not a close corporation, owned and controlled by one or two rich men.

You may become a stockholder—go to any broker and he will buy for you as much stock as you want at the market price.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

To Make Money on Hogs

Good Breeding and Proper Care Bring Success

BY F. M. FILSON
Kansas City, Missouri

FARMERS are beginning to realize that many of their fears in regard to the hog market are groundless, and feel more encouraged by the trend of recent events to continue their feeding operations. However all well informed breeders and feeders agree that it is not profitable to raise and feed hogs in the old fashioned way. Those who have made a careful study of the question and have carefully watched the tests made at the U. S. Experiment stations and have supplemented this study and information with tests of their own have reached the conclusion that three things are necessary at this time to insure reasonable profit.

Three Essentials

First, the hogs must be well bred. Second, well fed, and third, well kept. Practically all agree that it makes no difference about the breed. Any well bred hog is profitable, and we do not hesitate to go further and say that any well fed hog is profitable, and if they are well bred and well fed, it necessarily follows that if they are well kept they will be more profitable.

The day of the scrub hog and the poorly fed hogs and hogs kept without protection or care is passing rapidly and the present price of feed and pork demands that the above three rules must be complied with before we can be assured of reasonable profit.

Every breeder and feeder of hogs is reasonably well informed on the question of breeding, and all should be on the question of feeding and keeping but we are sorry to say that our observation is that but a small percentage feed and keep their hogs in the proper manner.

Every test at our U. S. Experiment stations, or stock yards, or on our farms has fully proved that it is very profitable to feed our hogs a properly balanced ration, and by a properly balanced ration we mean a ration that fills all the requirements of the growing and fattening hog; and the time has come when we are compelled to admit that the hog alone is the only one who knows just how to balance his ration, that is: we must put the proper feed before him to balance his ration and then let him select and consume what his appetite demands. This is known as the "free choice" system, and a recent test made at the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kansas, illustrates this fact most forcibly.

Kansas Feeding Test

In a 100 day feeding test from October 19, 1918, to January 27, 1919, they fed six lots of hogs. Lot No. 1 was fed corn and tankage in a self feeder, "free choice." The other 5 lots were fed five different supplements, but all hand fed. That is, they



Hogs at the Self Feeder

thought they were feeding them a balanced ration but the results show that this was not true, because the hogs in lot No. 1 made a gain of 182.8 pounds a hog in the 100 days and the other 5 lots gained only 110.8

to 125.1 pounds a hog and all 5 lots consumed more corn and supplementary feed each than did those in lot No. 1, and after figuring every item of expense the hogs in lot No. 1 showed a net profit of \$7.15 a hog for the 100 days, while the other 5 lots showed a net loss of from 20 cents to \$2.46 a hog.

Many tests show practically the same result as this test and should convince every feeder of swine that it is worse than folly at this time, and in fact at any time, to fatten hogs in any other way than the "free choice" system. No matter what supplementary feed you give them, always feed both the grain and the supplementary feed by the "free choice" system.

We shall be pleased to send any one interested full information about this and several other feeding tests recently made.

The last item mentioned in profitable breeding and feeding of swine is the keeping of the hog. This really should be the first because a well kept hog means a hog that is cared for properly from its birth until it is marketed and we deem it not necessary in this article to go into details as to how they should be kept, only that they should be protected from all kinds of weather both hot and cold and given protection from storms and oppressive heat and should be given comfortable and sanitary quarters at all times.

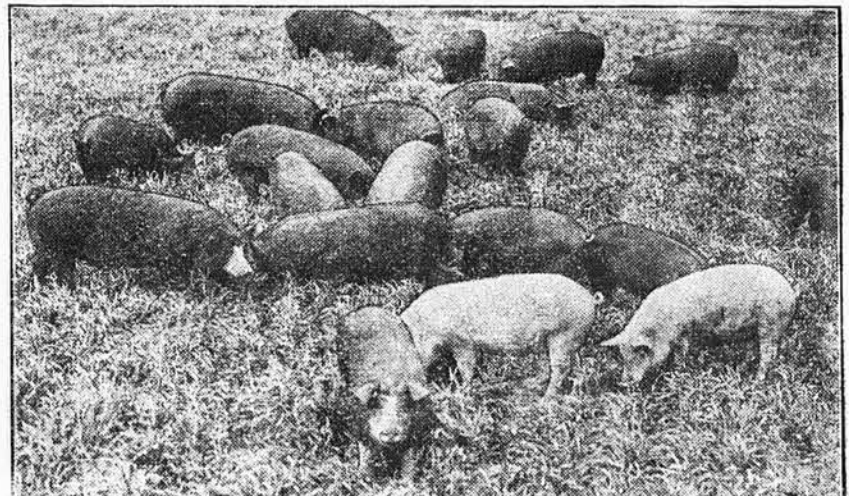
The time was when one could breed and feed hogs in any careless way and make good profits but that time has passed possibly never again to return and hereafter it is going to require a careful following of the best methods to get profitable results.

Wichita Tractor Show

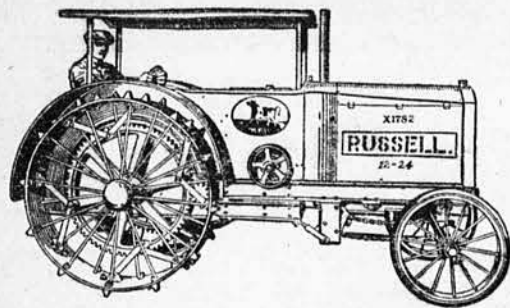
Plans are being matured rapidly for the National Tractor show that will be held in Wichita, July 20, 1919. Several hundred acres of good tillable land have been leased so that all kinds of demonstrations with power machinery can be conducted successfully.

Ample accommodations will be provided by the hotels for all visitors who attend the show. Wichita is well prepared to take care of all conventions of this kind. A. E. Hildebrand was in Wichita last week conferring with the Wichita Chamber of Commerce in regard to quarters for the show. He expects more than 150,000 persons to attend the demonstrations. Farmers should make their plans to be present if possible.

Kansas farmers ought to grow more legumes. Why not plant some alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, or Sweet clover?



Hogs Must Have Good Protein Feeds such as May Be Found in Tankage Alfalfa, Clover, Soybeans and other Similar Forage Crops.

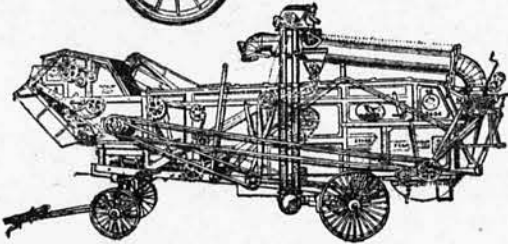


Russell Tractors

Reliable—for more than 40 years

Russell Threshers

For individual farm and custom work



1842 RELIABILITY 1919

RUSSELL TRACTORS will do your plowing, heavy farm power work, and operate your Thresher; Russell Threshers will put the grain in the Sack, not the stack. This is the Old Reliable combination backed by 77 years of specializing in well-built, dependable farm machinery.

Russell has been building Reliable Tractors for more than 40 years, steam, gasoline and now kerosene-gasoline; a size for every farm, 12-24, 15-30 and 20-40 of above design, and a fourth the Russell Giant 40-80; 4 wheels, 4 cylinders, two speeds forward on direct drive, high-tension magneto, impulse starter, etc. etc. Built to stand up under severe service.

The line of Russell Threshers includes six sizes from 20 x 34 to 36 x 60, the small size for the farmer who wants to thresh at just the right time for grain and market; the larger sizes for large farm and custom work. All are of exactly the same design with the famous Russell easy-running cylinder, high grate separating device and distributing beater.

Send for the Big New Russell Catalog

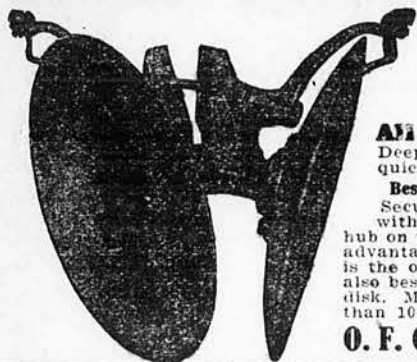
Geo. O. Richardson Machinery Co.

St. Joseph, Mo., and Wichita, Kan.

Manufactured by THE RUSSELL & COMPANY
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Tractors, Engines **RUSSELL** Threshing Machinery
THE OLD RELIABLE LINE

MORE CORN 5 to 15 More Bushels Per Acre by using the IDEAL DISK FURROW OPENER



You'll raise from 5 to 15 bushels more per acre by using an Ideal Disk Furrow Opener.

All Seed Is Covered the Same Depth
Deeper rooting hence not affected by drouth so quickly. Better cultivation with less labor.

Best Adjustments—Greater Durability—Easy Running
Secured to the Seed Tube only. No connection with the shoe, hence no clogging. No. 1 has no hub on the outside of the disk to obstruct a greater advantage in the 10-inch and 12-inch sizes. No. 2 is the only opener for Avery planters. 14-inch disk also best for all other planters that can use 14-inch disk. Most all low frame planters cannot use larger than 10-inch disk. Write us for particulars.

O. F. Orndorff, Mfr., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Make 'Em Grow Fast with SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

All you want just when you want it. Best hog feed on earth.



SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK is pure creamery butter with nothing added—nothing taken away but the water. Not Modified by the addition of sulphuric acid or any other preservative. Its own natural Lactic Acid keeps it fresh.

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Help Farm Tenants Need

Many Young Kansans Desire to Buy Land

BY W. M. JARDINE

THOUSANDS of young Kansans come into manhood every year who desire to engage in farming. Practically all of them need some assistance in settling on farms, even as tenants. At the Kansas State Agricultural college each year there is a large class of boys completing agricultural courses. They are ready and desire to go on farms. They come to me to ask how they can establish themselves on farms. What can I tell them when they have no money? Men must have \$1,000 or \$1,500 to establish themselves as tenants in this state unless they are fortunate enough to have someone who is willing to back them on their personal qualities.

At present farmers may borrow money from the Federal Land Loan Banks to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of the land; 20 per cent of the value of the improvements, and 25 per cent of the value of the livestock. If a young man has \$1,000 and livestock to the value of \$500 and wishes to buy a quarter section at \$16,000, \$4,000 of which is the value of the improvements, he may get from the Federal Land Loan Bank \$6,000 on the land, \$800 on the improvements, and \$125 on his livestock. This, with his own \$1,000 takes care of \$7,925 of the required amount, leaving \$8,075 that must be obtained in some other way. Here is where the difficulty arises; where is he to get the remainder of the money? Most owners are reluctant to take a second mortgage because taxes reduce their interest rate to an unprofitable point. It would be advantageous if the state could lend the young man the additional money required and thus supplement the provisions of the Federal Land Loan Banks already in existence.

Oust the Speculator

The plan which Governor Allen emphasized of placing a graduated tax on land that would eliminate the speculator to the advantage of the farm home owner is a valuable one. A graduated land tax can be worked out to meet the aims and needs of any state. A graduated land tax usually has three parts: 1. A flat rate which applies to all lands; 2. a double absentee rate which applies to non-resident land owners; and 3. a graduated group of rates which increase in accordance with the value of the property owned. New Zealand has a progressive land tax which is a combination of flat land tax and graduated land tax. Under the New Zealand progressive land tax, property which has an unimproved value of less than 2,500 pounds has 500 pounds exempt and a tax on the remainder of one penny in every pound. Property which has an unimproved value of 2,500 pounds and over, has no exemption; the tax rate is one penny in every pound for the first 1,000 pounds and 1 1/2-32,000 pennies in every pound above 1,000 pounds. A graduated land tax for Kansas could be made reasonable and fair, and yet effective in eliminating the man who draws his income from Kansas lands, but who contributes nothing to public improvement in the community in which his land lies.

Two Possible Measures

There are two measures, then, that would go a long way towards reducing farm tenantry in Kansas: First, authorize the state to lend to farmers on a long time basis at a low rate of interest, thus supplementing the provisions of the Federal Land Loan Banks; second, free the land in the hands of speculators by means of a graduated or similar land tax. Of course, if the state were to lend money to farmers on second mortgages, adequate means for getting this would have to be provided, probably in the form of co-operative credit associations that would stand behind the individuals. A graduated land tax will require an amendment to the state constitution; the state constitution might have to be amended before the state could lend money to its citizens. These measures would make it possible to attack the farm tenantry problem from two directions.

Until state means can be had we

should endeavor to do what is possible thru private means to check the growth of tenantry in the state. Moreover, now is the time that our Kansas boys are returning from the war. If we are to keep these boys in Kansas and not let them be drawn away to states that are in a position to do something for them thru state means, it will be necessary that patriotic men or organizations provide the necessary financial backing. A farm owner, selling to a returned soldier, should be willing to take a second mortgage on the land, even at a slight financial loss. It would be a small thing to do in acknowledgment of the debt he owes to the boy who offered his life for his country while the farm owner rested in security.

Tenantry a Natural Condition

It is not expected that farm tenantry will be abolished altogether, nor is it desirable that it should be. Farm tenantry is a natural stepping stone to farm ownership. It is not necessary that farm tenantry should exhaust soil fertility; as we know from the history of the Scullys. But when tenantry stops with tenantry and average crop yields steadily decline, as is the situation in Kansas, there is something wrong that demands correction. Tenantry of the right sort requires a lease of the right sort. We need a widespread adoption in the state of better leases—leases that will insure profits for the tenants from which they can save towards farm purchase, and yet that will prevent soil mining. The question of the best kind of farm leases is being studied by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. It is a subject upon which a book can be written.

The tenant farmer who has been farming for years and failed to save up any money can scarcely be helped by any system into farm ownership. Perhaps, it would be better for him not to attempt farm ownership. Not everyone is capable of managing an enterprise of his own successfully. It probably will be better for such a tenant to become a farm laborer, having a cottage of his own in which to live, a bit of land for a garden, and an opportunity to keep a cow, a few pigs, and some chickens. Better living conditions for the farm laborer and his family must also be included in any plan looking to an improved agriculture for Kansas.

Records of Uncle Sam's Herd

"We are pleased to report, says Captain Harlo J. Fisher, of the U. S. Farm Colony at Fort Leavenworth, "that cow No. 70, Queen Easle Korndyke Hengerveld, 4 years, and No. 295426, has just made a record of 31.32 pounds of butter. Also cow No. 96, three years and two months old, Johanna Echo De Kol Pontia, No. 341140, has made a record of 29.38 pounds of butter in seven days.

"Considering the conditions under which we have been working, we feel that we have done fairly well. Aside from the above, we have made several 25 pound records, several 24 pound records, and quite a number 2 year old records above 20 pounds.

"We moved into our new test barn in December and are now prepared to do what we can in the line of test work on every cow that we have of milking age.

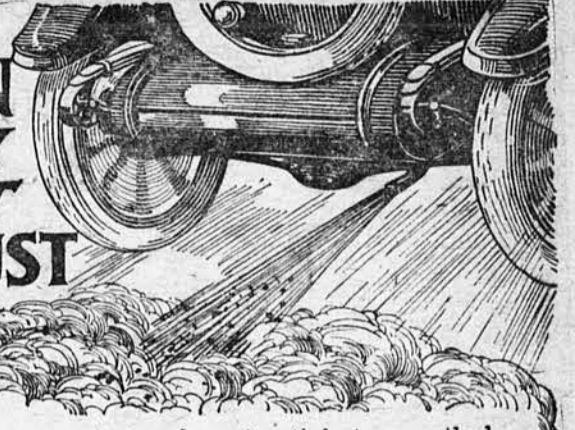
"We have, at the present time, over 300 Holsteins, and 180 of them are of milking age, 70 per cent of which are 3 years old and under. We have been able to sell every bull calf that we have, and at the present we haven't a male over 5 months old, outside of our herd bulls.

"We have tested eight junior two year olds during the past season, all sired by the same bull, and all made records above 18 1/2 pounds of butter in seven days.

"We also have a list of about 30 cows now on yearly test, and we expect very creditable records from a good proportion of them."

There should be good garden on every farm. Plan to have as many vegetables as possible.

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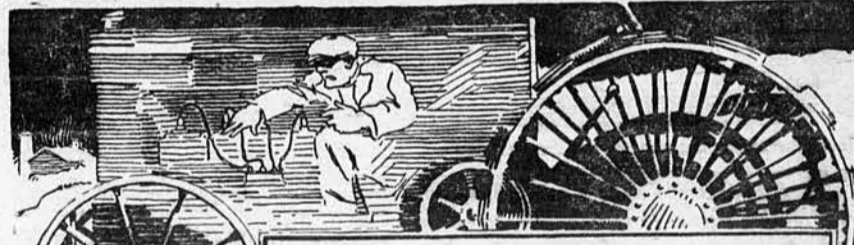
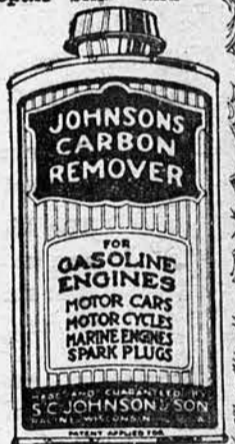
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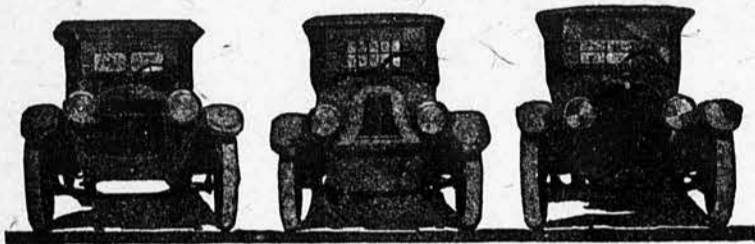
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Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

How To Work with Tractors. Poor Operators are Poor Assets. Dirt is a Serious Enemy. When Too Much Oil is Used. Protect Vulnerable Spots. Examine Machine Twice a Day. Be Careful with the Monkey Wrench. Cleanliness in Large Plants. Use Plenty of Cotton Waste.

THE OLD adage "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well" applies with great pertinence to the proposition of running a tractor. The job is no small one nor is it one which can be carried on successfully with no thought, care, or attention to the machine. It is really almost a business in itself and one that demands a certain amount of intelligence and familiarity to get the best results.

If the tractor operator is careless and forgetful he is a very poor asset in the business and the business most certainly will suffer. However if he be careful and attentive he is an excellent addition to the equipment and the durability, life and usefulness of the tractor are practically guaranteed. If the man who is going to operate a tractor does not seriously desire to be a good operator it would be much better for everybody and everything concerned that he quit the business before he begins for only harm and failure can result.

One of the first principles that the prospective tractor operator should adopt is that of cleanliness. We do not mean that it is necessary that a tractor should be washed and manicured and powdered and perfumed all of the time. There are certain parts of the tractor that will be dirty within five minutes after it has been started and it is absolutely impossible to keep a tractor all polished up and looking as attractive as a new one if it is to be used for real work. Dirt in certain parts of the tractor is fatal to its life and good performance and the tractor operator should keep clear in his mind that the best way to keep a tractor clean is not to let it get dirty. Dirt is one of the worst things with which the tractor operator will have to contend and since it is ever present in all kinds of work, whether in the field or on the road or at the belt it readily can be seen that one of the first steps towards successful operating is to keep as much dirt away as possible.

Wherever there is a bearing on the machine it usually is indicated by the presence of a film of oil or grease which has worked out thru the bearing. Dirt and dust collect quickly wherever there is grease to hold it. The dirt may indicate that an excessive amount of oil is used in certain bearings and it may be well for the operator to examine them. Wherever there is a shaft turning in a bearing, whether it be at high or low speed, dirt and dust certainly and gradually will work into the bearings. Most of the dust is made up of little fine hard particles that grind into the bearings. The amount may be small at first but as the abrasion continues more and more dirt and grit enters and a vicious cycle is established. The fight is won and the dirt is usually victorious for it cannot be overcome by adding more oil.

Take the power plant of the tractor itself for instance. How many bearings are there on the engine with its crank shaft, its connecting rods, its valve gears and, perhaps, its starter. Manufacturers know perfectly well what happens when dirt gets into bearings and they do their best in guarding, hooding and enclosing as well as they can all of these vulnerable spots. In spite of this there are many tiny crevices and cracks where dirt can work in and do harm.

One place in an engine where dirt is especially likely to get in is in the housing of the valve push rods especially if the valve side is not enclosed. The tendency for the entrance of dirt at this place becomes greater and greater as a little wear occurs. A very good remedy in this particular instance is to insert a rather stiff felt

washer or ring between the bottom of the valve stem guide and the top of the valve spring making the hole for the valve stem slightly smaller than the diameter of the valve stem itself. These little washers hug the valve stem snugly and every time the valve lifts the felt wipes the stem clean and keeps all of the dirt and dust from the underside of the washer away with the result that the common trouble of worn valve stem guides and the proper valve setting will be to a great extent eliminated.

This is just a single instance. It is possible to go from one end of the machine to the other and pick out a score of places where dirt is getting in its work and where its action can be overcome by a little care and attention. The tractor operator should make it his business to spend 15 to 20 minutes once or twice a day to go over the entire machine with a handful of clean cotton waste and wipe off all superfluous grease. If the first wiping does not clean it up well dampen the waste with some gasoline which will materially aid in softening stiff grease.

The good tractor operator will whenever a stop is made during the day's work make a round of the machine, wiping off the dirt and grease that has accumulated. Many operators think that a stop is the opportunity for grasping a wrench and start tightening nuts here and there over the machine. It should be borne in mind that as long as a machine is running well it is better to leave it alone. A little experience will tell the operator whether his machine is in good running condition or not. The man who is forever tinkering or adjusting slightly one nut and tightening another is likely to get into trouble. Often it is the indication of the ignorance of the operator of the machine and he is simply trying to give the impression that he is an expert or the desire to make it appear that he is busy. But the chances are that the man who constantly tinkers with the machine will get it into worse condition rather than better.

How many of you ever have been in a large power plant where large steam or gas power units are working? Did you ever notice how spick and span the whole room is as well as all of its equipment? I was once in a central station power house where something like 500,000 h. p. was being developed. The floors and walls were of white tile and the windows were as clean as if the rooms were a hospital instead of a power plant. The machines were surrounded by brass rails that shone like gold. The engines themselves were polished up to the highest degree of perfection and so excellently was everything adjusted that it was possible to converse very comfortably in a whisper. The engineer watched his engine like a hawk. In his overalls' pocket was a large handful of waste and as he went from machine to machine not a speck of dust escaped his eye. The machines were his pets and it was his pride to keep them in the pink of condition.

Of course such care is impossible with a tractor but the man who is a good operator will in some degree have the feeling of the power plant engineer. When he stops his machine, after a few minutes spent in supplying the necessary fuel, water and lubrication, he will pick up a handful of cotton waste and go over his machine wiping off the working parts, watching and examining very carefully every part he touches. If anything has begun to work loose he finds it. If a bearing is growing hot he has it located. Then only will he have recourse to wrenches and pliers. In using the waste to clean the machine he has at the same time an opportunity to discover troubles and diagnose them.

An old engineer gave this advice: "A good engineer wears out more cotton waste than wrenches while a poor one wears out more wrenches than waste. Never bother an engine until it bothers you."

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY BATCH

Wheat Undamaged by Rains. Roads Have Improved Greatly. Hay is Very Scarce Now. Spreading Limestone on Fields. Good Varieties of Garden Peas. Methods Used in Canning. Pasture Charges are High. The Eggs Supply Increases. Hens Need Oyster Shell.

A RAIN of nearly 2 inches on the first of this week made creeks higher than they have been since 1916. The Neosho River went on a regular June tear and covered the lower bottoms for several days. Those who have seen the wheat on the low lands along the river since it emerged say that it seems to have suffered no harm. It is to be hoped that it has not for it is on such land that the extremely heavy yields are made.

Instead of making the roads worse and the fields wetter the big rainfall actually improved the condition of things. The upland roads on the next day after the rain were better than they were the day before it fell and wheat seems to have profited wonderfully by the firming the soil got. I never have seen a better show for wheat at this time of the year. It seems that we can scarcely have too little moisture for the wheat from now until it ripens; the only danger seems to be too much rain in late May and early June. The wheat has stood with wet feet all winter and it does not seem any the worse for the experience.

A hay dealer in touch with conditions over the whole prairie hay country of Kansas says that the supply of hay is the smallest ever known and that it virtually will all be gone by the time grass comes if not before. Speaking of one county where a good supply of hay has heretofore always been found on hand at the beginning of spring there is, in his words, "not enough hay to stuff a bedtick." This means that our pastures will be called upon to carry stock at the earliest possible moment. It also means a good market for early cut hay this year for the market is bare and must have feed. At such times as this alfalfa comes in handy for hay can be made from it and put on the market by June 1.

We still have the ground limestone in the bin, and are waiting for the right conditions before we try to scatter it. The wind has blown in regular March fashion for a week and it would blind a man to try to spread lime under such conditions. Just as soon as a still day comes we will spread the lime we have on the wheat and alfalfa at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. Some say that real sour land should be limed at the rate of 2 tons to the acre but I don't believe our land is that sour. At any rate, it produces alfalfa fairly well when we get moisture and I don't believe real sour land would do that.

I was talking this week with a farmer who lives on the Neosho River bottom who had given both lime and commercial fertilizer a trial on his rich soil. He found that the fertilizer made a slight increase in the yield of wheat but not enough to pay the fertilizer bill and for the work of applying it. On the other hand I know of several who have used commercial fertilizer on their fields of upland wheat and in every instance it gave good results. Our friend spread lime very lightly, only 500 pounds to the acre, and said he could see no effects whatever in increased alfalfa yields. But he said he spread 500 pounds of lime to the acre on the alfalfa field of a man who lived in town but who owned a farm and wished to see what lime would do on the upland. On that field the application of lime increased the yield of hay $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton for the year's crop of three cuttings. This would indicate a good profit and if 500 pounds did so well, perhaps 1,000 pounds would do better.

From Auburn, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding garden peas, the variety we raise and how they were canned. We raise three kinds, American Wonder, Alaska and Everbearing. They are ready for use in the order

named, coming on from 5 days to a week after each other so that from the time the American Wonder is ready to pick until the Everbearing is gone you will have peas all the time. The heaviest producer is Alaska. This variety produces an immense number of pods containing rather small peas. They are more tedious to shell than American Wonder but are the hardest and surest pea we have found. We formerly raised a large, late variety called "Champion of England" which was a heavy producer of good quality but which is not so well suited to dry weather. The early varieties are out of the way before warm, dry weather arrives. When we had a wet June the Champion of England produced very heavily.

I had nothing to do personally with the canning of the peas after they were picked and shelled. I am sorry to say that owing to poor can tops a large proportion of our peas spoiled in 1918 but in 1917 with different cans not a can spoiled and they were canned by the same process. We used what is called the "cold pack" method and can just as soon as the peas are shelled boiling them for three hours. In 1917 we used the regular Mason cans and tops but in 1918 we gave a kind of self-sealing tops a trial and they did not have rubber enough on them to seal. The occasional can which did have plenty of rubber to form a seal kept all right. Full directions for canning by the cold pack method can be had by writing to the Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.

While rich soil will produce fair crops here even in the driest seasons yet soil condition is not the main reason for light crops here. Our limiting factor is lack of moisture; given moisture in the right amount and good crops can be raised in almost every field. The same factor limits the growth of prairie grass, the crop above all others which can stand the greatest extremes of drought and flood. For this reason the last two dry seasons have made pasture owners very careful in limiting the number of head of stock which may be kept. It has always been considered that good upland prairie pasture in this vicinity would carry mature cattle at the rate of 55 head to 160 acres. This year many are limiting the number to 50 head to the 160 acres and some are putting it at even less. Pasture charges already made for mature stock run from \$14 to \$15 a head for the season from May 1 to October 1, but if pasture is good a little earlier than May 1 and holds out a few days longer than October 1 the stock are kept and the charges are the same.

Our 150 hens are laying from 90 to 100 eggs a day. This makes them profitable just now. There was scarcely a time during the winter in which we did not get an egg a day and the period when they did not pay for their keep in eggs was shorter than usual as they began to "shell out" about 50 eggs a day early in February. At present we are feeding them 1 peck of oats in the morning and 1 peck of corn at night. Oats are worth 80 cents a bushel locally and corn costs about \$1.60, making the cost of the daily feed for 150 hens, 60 cents. Of course this is not all the hens get to eat. We are feeding 14 hogs and 10 head of calves besides stock cattle and horses and I estimate that the hens rustle from those sources at least 60 cents worth of feed and perhaps more. It is the waste feed picked up by the hens that makes the profit; if every grain they ate had to be handed to them out of a sack and bought at prevailing prices

We seldom have a broken egg and still more seldom a soft shelled one. We used to have lots of them before we began giving attention to the source of the shell. Since then we always keep on hand a good supply of oyster shell and the hens can help themselves at any time. We send for our oyster shell for that is the only way we can get it.



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Capper Pig Club News

Riley County Leads Out With a Club Paper

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

BOYS BECOME members of the Capper Pig club because they aren't satisfied with being "just ordinary" fellows. County clubs win pep trophies by doing things in an unusual way. When club members overflowing with pep get together for a meeting, they're sure to think up something that will help put them ahead of their rivals.



Frank White

"The Riley county Capper Pig club is to have a club paper," announces "Doc" Holtman, the leader who put his team within a few notches of the top in 1918. "We're going to call it 'Pep and Ginger.' It will contain stories of interest to club members, accounts of what the fellows are doing, and all the interesting items we can get. I have a new typewriter and will try to do most of the work on it." How's that for an unusual idea? It's just a sample of what Capper Pig club members are going to do this year.

And Riley county has another stunt in mind, too. "We are going to have uniforms of blue shirts and khaki pants," writes Arthur Woodruff. "Then we can have some fun on the ball-field without being afraid of spoiling our good clothes. This fall at the fair we are going to wear jersey sweaters with a large 'R.' The boys also plan to have red stripes on the cuff to designate the number of years they have belonged to the club. The officers will have V-shaped chevrons of the same color, the president wearing three stripes, secretary two, and club reporter one.

Other Counties Hustling, Too

But the hustlers in Riley haven't much on a dozen other counties over the state, and after county leaders are appointed and things get to moving, there'll be 50 other teams going strong. Mr. Case told you in last week's story that your club manager decided to take a little vacation. It wasn't a very comfortable vacation, tho, and now I can sympathize fully with the fellows who have told me of their experiences with the "flu." I appreciate very much the many good wishes I received from club members while I was ill. When I came back to the office I found a big lot of mail from every part of the state, and it seems to me that every boy in the club is right up on his toes and ready to begin work.

In going over the club record book, I find there still are some boys who have not notified me whether they have sows to enter in the contest. These fellows shouldn't forget that the rules provide that arrangements should have been made for the purchase of a sow not later than March 15, 1919. If you haven't found a suitable sow to enter in the contest and don't know where to look, write to your club manager for some help. Where it is absolutely necessary, more time will be given, but I must know whether I can depend upon you to take up work. Of course, if you already have your own sow you need not enter her at once unless she is to farrow soon, but you should fill out and send in Contract No. 1 to show that you mean business. Then, too, don't forget that sows must be entered before they farrow, and that if your sow is not to farrow until late, she must be entered by April 15.

You like to know what the other fellow is doing—how many pigs he has, how he is taking care of them and the sow, what his plans are, and other matters of interest—don't you? Many club members have told me they enjoyed the recent club story made up of quotations from letters, so beginning with this week I'll try to include in the weekly story extracts from a few of the many interesting letters I

receive. Now remember, I can't begin to print all the snappy things my boys write, so if you don't see part of your letter in print you may feel sure it was appreciated just the same.

My sow is due to farrow April 15, so I will enter her about April 1. She raised two litters last year and I sold her fall pigs a few days ago for a net profit of \$120. I am very proud of my Certificate of Achievement and will have it framed as soon as possible.—Clarence Wing, Jackson County.

As soon as I received notice that I had been accepted as a member I engaged a Duroc Jersey gilt and while waiting for the check to come I rebuilt my fence, put bedding in the shed and bought feed. I am now constructing my self-feeders to use after the sow farrows. I expect to be ready for college in two years and this year I hope to get a start with my sow and pigs and make enough in the next two years to start me thru college. Arthur Capper sure is doing a fine thing for the boys of the county.—John Henry Scruggs, Anderson County.

I got my sow last Sunday, and she sure is a peach. I built a pen 16 by 16 feet and put a horse in one corner. When my sow has her pigs I will send you a picture of them.—Stanley Sculley, Ness County.

I have had bad luck with my pigs, for I have lost all except two. These sure are dandies, tho, and you needn't think I am going to quit because I have had a little bad luck. A fellow will have that, sometimes, and I'm still going after the prizes.—Virgil McLaughlin, Atchison County.

I know every boy is interested in knowing the names and addresses of his teammates. Beginning with counties having the largest number of members, the line-up in every county will be published as rapidly as possible. I suggest that when the names of your teammates are given, you clip and keep the list. If you want the list before it is published, write the club manager for it. Lyon, Osage, Stafford and Clay completed their teams in the last few days of time.

Frank White of Shawnee county made one of the best records in pork production and low cost that were reported in 1918. Frank isn't much of a story writer and his total grade was lower because of that, but his pork production of 1,720 pounds at a contest price of \$57.10 put him among the prize winners. Here's Frank's account of his work:

"I received my sow February 23, and began feeding her a thick bran mash until the time she farrowed, March 1. She brought me nine fine pigs and saved eight of them.

"I then began increasing her feed. I always supplied plenty of clear water and gave her a thick shorts slop and some corn every day. I always fed her at regular hours.

"I put the sow and her pigs on alfalfa pasture as soon as it was ready and they sure did fine. When the pigs were 8 weeks old, I weaned them. I then had rape pasture for them. This with the shorts slop was all they got until my new corn was hard enough to feed them. Then I gave them corn and oilmeal to finish them."

| Name | Address | Age |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|
| Lawrence J. Price, Quenemo | | 17 |
| Roland Roney, Scranton | | 17 |
| Everett Ingersoll, Overbrook | | 18 |
| Albert F. Sims, Osage City | | 15 |
| Richard Peterson, Jr., Osage City | | 15 |
| Ralph Thompson, Barclay | | 15 |
| Anthony Bailey, Carbondale | | 17 |
| Dean A. Bailey, Scranton | | 14 |
| Ralph L. Stadel, Quenemo | | 14 |
| Carl W. Dewes, Barclay | | 13 |
| Lyon | | |
| Alvin Clinkenbeard, Hartford | | 12 |
| Leslie Stewart, Americus | | 13 |
| Guy Spencer, Hartford | | 17 |
| Daniel Eckel, Bushong | | 15 |
| John L. Wingert, Emporia | | 15 |
| Frank Greenlee, Emporia | | 17 |
| Wilber Biddison, Americus | | 13 |
| Delbert Dresher, Emporia | | 15 |
| Harvey Stewart, Americus | | 15 |
| Albert F. Luginisland, Americus | | 14 |
| Stafford | | |
| Edward Slade, Jr., Stafford | | 16 |
| Howard Lucas, St. John | | 15 |
| Ralph Hagerman, St. John | | 17 |
| Manter Bock, Dilwyn | | 14 |
| Earl Goudy, Macksville | | 13 |
| Seth Neill, Macksville | | 15 |
| Paul D. Osman, St. John | | 15 |
| Hobart Young, Macksville | | 17 |
| Emmitt DeSelms, Stafford | | 13 |
| Clay | | |
| Verne Jones, Green | | 15 |
| William Manwarren, Idana | | 15 |
| Orville Chighrow, Morganville | | 12 |
| Harold Elkins, Jr., Wakefield | | 12 |
| Roscoe Roberts, Clay Center | | 18 |
| Henry Marcotte, Clifton | | 15 |
| Edmond Bellise, Clyde | | 17 |
| Orlin Hardesty, Idana | | 15 |
| Waldo Stevenson, Idana | | 14 |
| Walter Liby, Morganville | | 16 |

Last year was a gloomy season for dairymen, but this year will be more encouraging.

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Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roup, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well.

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A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.



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Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir:—I see so much about people losing their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea, and I know how discouraging it is. I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., LA, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy. It came by return mail. Before I received it, I was losing the little fellows by the lapful. I only lost one from White Diarrhea after getting it. Never had little chicks so thrifty. It just seems to give them new life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St. Paul, Kansas.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. (After April 30, send 2c extra for War Tax.)

Walker Remedy Co., LA, Waterloo, Iowa
—Advertisement.

Capper Poultry Club

And Now We're Going to Have State Officers

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

THE men and women who have made good in the world did not do so by accident. Long before they won success they had in view a definite goal which they determined to reach. Every member of the Capper Poultry club has the ability within her to succeed and to become a force in her community. One of the objects of the club work is to train girls for leadership.

Even if you were not chosen leader of your county club this year, do not keep your ideas about club improvement to yourself. The county clubs in which all members take an active part and work in harmony are the ones which have displayed the most pep in the past.

"Every year the Capper Poultry club grows bigger and grander," one



club member said a short time ago. In those words she expressed the purpose of the club managers. And now I'm going to tell you of one of the new plans for this year—we're going to have an organization of county leaders. Ballot cards will be sent out to all county leaders of the state in a few weeks. On these cards will go the names of girls who have displayed the most pep up to the time the cards are sent. Not only will the girl who is elected an officer of the county leader organization be honored but it will also be an honor to her county that she is thus chosen. Therefore boost your club by boosting your county leader. One way of helping is to send your monthly report to her on time. Monthly reports should go to the county leader the first part of each month for the month preceding.

Here are the leaders: Lillian Brun, R. 1, Muscotah, Atchison county; Myrtle Dirks, R. 3, Latham, Butler; Lenore Rosiska, R. 1, Miltonvale, Clay; Laree Rolph, R. 6, Concordia, Cloud; Ruth C. Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford, Coffey; Letha Emery, R. 6, Girard, Crawford; Hazel Patton, R. 1, Solomon, Dickinson; Lillian Milburn, R. 1, Eudora, Douglas; Wilma McKee, Belmont, Ford; Cynthia Cooper, R. 3, Grinnell, Gove; Anna Greenwood, R. 1, Madison, Greenwood; Vangie McClure, R. A, Jetmore, Hodgeman; Vera Brown, R. 3, Soldier, Jackson; Gladys Johnson, R. 1, Meriden, Jefferson; Helen Andrew, R. 2, Olathe, Johnson; Hazel Horton, R. 2, Blue Mound, Linn; Bernice Huddleston, R. 2, Monument, Logan; Lucrel Jellison, R. 1, Vilet, Marshall; Edith Ingersoll, R. 3, Overbrook, Osage; Christine Grossardt, R. 1, Preston, Pratt; Gladys Briney, R. 2, Atwood, Rawlins; Roena Love, R. 2, Partridge, Reno; Agnes Neubauer, R. 4, Belleville, Republic; Marjorie Smith, R. 1, Lyons, Rice; Alta Fagan, Zeandale, Riley; Elma E. Evans, R. 4, Stockton, Rooks; Myrtle Belle Lott, Russell, Russell; Gwendolyn White, R. 4, Topeka, Shawnee; Naomi Moore, R. 3, Stafford, Stafford; Gail Gardner, R. 2, Fredonia, Wilson.

Not Too Late to Join

If your county is not named in this list it still lacks the required number of three to entitle it to a leader. But do not be discouraged. There is still a chance for you to get in line. The new department in which 20 baby chicks may be entered is proving so popular that we have decided to extend the time for entering it until May 15. Entrance time for the pen project closed April 1 but if you have friends who would like to enroll for Capper poultry club work by entering 20 baby chicks urge them to make application at once. While the application blank

will not appear in the paper again, any girl may apply for membership by writing to Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Poultry club, Topeka, Kan.

County leaders are finding many new plans for carrying on their work successfully. Here are some of them: Ella Bailey, Alma Bailey, Thelma Kiefer, June Rork and I were excused from school to attend a poultry meeting at which R. M. Sherwood of the Kansas State Agricultural college and Miss Talcott, the home demonstration agent for Atchison county, spoke. Here are the feeds that were recommended: corn, sour milk, meat scraps; for baby chicks, 2 parts cracked corn, wheat or kafir, 1 part steel cut oats, all the sour milk they can drink; 5 parts bran, 5 parts shorts, 5 parts cornmeal, 1 part dry, ground bone; scraps and bran for hens. Mr. Sherwood said that early hatched pullets and cockerels are best. On the third day chicks should be fed hard boiled eggs, the fourth day, cracked corn and steel cut oats; feed steel cut oats until they reach the weight of 3½ pounds.—Lillian Brun, leader, R. 1, Muscotah, Atchison county.

I wrote to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., asking them to send each of the girls in the Clay county club some poultry bulletins which I named. I have made a poultry chart and so I will give you the plan of it. From poultry magazines I cut pictures of poultry. I divided poultry into three classes: first, Asiatic or meat producing class; second, American or general purpose; third, Mediterranean or egg producing. Under the Asiatic are the Langshans, Brahmas and Cochins; under the American, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes; under the Mediterranean, Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas and Houdans. I pasted the pictures on the chart in their proper division. Then I put pictures of incubators and brooders on the chart also. This chart makes it easy for us to remember the classes and breeds of poultry.—Lenore Rosiska, leader, R. 1, Miltonvale, Clay county.

We decided to purchase copies of "Roberts' Rules of Order" for use at our business meetings as we girls wish to know the proper way to conduct a meeting of any kind. We held an all-day meeting at the home of Mona Guthrie. My! Such a dinner! Cake, pie, chicken, salad, and good things galore! We had music in the morning and a baseball game after dinner. Stafford county girls can play ball, too. Then we had our business meeting.—Naomi Moore, leader, R. 3, Stafford, Stafford county.

Our first meeting this year was held with Cora Wilson. After looking at Cora's chickens we played games outdoors until we were called for dinner. It was a feast which we enjoyed greatly. We elected the following officers: Cora Wilson, president; Ruby Newingham, secretary-treasurer; Thelma Tilson, vice-president; Claire Jamison, reporter for the Glasco newspaper; Laree Rolph, reporter to the secretary and Concordia newspaper. We decided to have a regular meeting day.—Laree Rolph, leader, R. 6, Concordia, Cloud county.

All of us enjoyed ourselves immensely at the meeting at the home of Nina Hosford. When we decide upon our colors don't you think it would be nice for each of us girls to have a pennant of the club colors? Then we could have them to put on our cars and buggies when we go to the meetings or any large gatherings.—Letha Emery, leader, R. 6, Girard, Crawford county.

So many girls have asked me to send them my picture for their scrap-books that I am going to fulfill the request of all of them today by using it with the club story. And now I want all of the new members or other members who have not had their pictures in the Farmers Mail and Breeze to send them to me.

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.

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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 Diarrhea 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 fountains regularly twice a week and my hens are in the best condition and we never fail to get eggs in winter. Frank V. Urdill, 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, Keinett, 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., Kirksville, 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!

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meets these conditions now as it always has. *The time-tested formula has never been changed.* The original Pratts is slightly higher in first cost than imitations which are inferior, but it is the *cheapest* food as judged by results, by number, size and quality of chicks raised.

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Back. *Sold by Dealers Everywhere.*

Other profit-insuring poultry necessities are Pratts Poultry Regulator, Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy, Pratts Lice Killers, Pratts Disinfectant. Use them to prevent disease, to increase growth and production. They are all guaranteed. Write for FREE Poultry Book.

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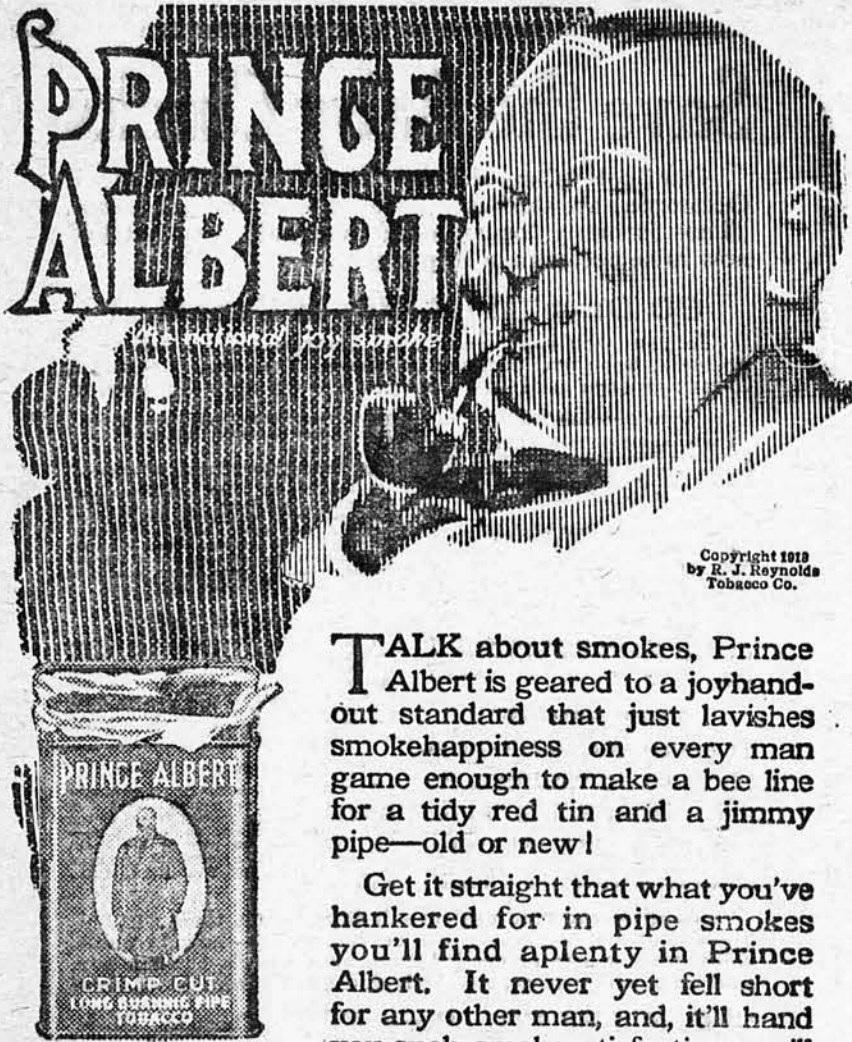
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Get it straight that what you've hankered for in pipe smokes you'll find aplenty in Prince Albert. It never yet fell short for any other man, and, it'll hand you such smokesatisfaction you'll

think it's your birthday every time you fire up! *That's because P. A. has the quality!*

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepasture longer than you care to remember back!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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CHICAGO KANSAS CITY FORT WORTH PORTLAND, ORE.

The Orchard and Garden

FOR 22 years I have grown berries along with other crops and never have known a failure, altho excessive drouths or wet seasons have sometimes reduced crops below normal. If you like to work with fruit, you will find growing from ½ to 2 acres of it a good and convenient side line with farming. Some of the best farmers I ever have known have made a total failure with a berry patch. Why? They fail to use the hoe frequently and at proper times. There are certain times, unless you use the hand or hoe to clean out the weeds and especially the grass, that in only a day or two you have lost the battle. Once the roots become interlaced with those of the plants, the game is up for many berries. One neighbor who has bought berries every summer, came over one spring and asked me to order him a thousand plants. I did so, and the next year he bought berries as usual. He forgot all about his plants when his cornfield was calling him. The next year, his wife took charge of the work with a hoe, and had berries to sell.

Strawberry growing for market can be overdone very easily if we are not careful, not because people are not demanding them, but because they are very perishable. The reliability of pickers does not seem to be as good now as formerly. A family of boys and girls inclined to industry, can grow strawberries and add \$200 or \$300 to the family income.

I have found the best varieties for Kansas are the early Warfield, and Dunlap, and for later berries, the Aroma and Gandy. The Sample is good in the northern part of the state and the Aroma is better in the southern part. Two years is long enough to keep the same bed. By starting a new bed each spring, you will have plenty of strawberries each year. The Ever-bearing strawberry plants are not reliable enough for this section for commercial purposes, unless you have some way to irrigate them, and can tide them over our summer drouths. I have heard of some patches in-back yards with a well of water in proximity that were quite successful.

Parsons, Kan. J. N. McLane.

Bush Velvet Bean

The bush velvet bean, a selection from the Alabama variety now being produced on a commercial scale in Georgia, is being distributed in trial lots by the United States Department of Agriculture. This differs from all other velvet beans in cultivation, as it is a bunch bean instead of a vining variety. It grows to an average height of about 3 feet. It makes rather less growth than either the Alabama or Georgia varieties, while its character of growth increases the difficulty of harvesting seed. The amount of herbage is somewhat less than the average production of the velvet bean family.

Horticultural Hints

BY E. V. HARTMAN

It would be a good thing if every farmer would set out a few shade trees this spring. Even if I were a renter I would do it in order that some one else might enjoy the beauty and comfort that it would surely bring.

I never fail to set out a few fruit trees and shade trees every spring. For my use, I want nothing better than the Black locust. It is a quick grower and makes magnificent shade—is handy and comes thru almost any dry spell in good condition.

Seven years ago, I planted 10 whips or trees of the locust and today those 10 trees are proudly paying me for the little trouble I took. They stand fully 25 feet tall and with their willowy branches, afford a thick and most grateful shade.

The stately elm while considered a slow grower is not so slow after all. I have seen trees planted 15 years ago that have stood the test of the years and today stand as a joy forever.

If you can't plant either of the trees mentioned try the soft maple or

rather than nothing at all, the cottonwood. But plant shade trees and do it now.

The Champion and Elbertas ought to be the main planting of the peach together with a few early varieties. I have two early Alexanders planted two years ago and at this writing promise a full crop if no damage comes from freezing. Then just a few weeks ago I planted five early Mayflowers, which I think is the earliest peach grown.

My row of 11 Muir apricots set out three years ago are most too young to bear but they would have produced some fruit this year if the buds had not been winter killed. I find them usually a little too forward in blooming. Next year I shall mulch them heavily to hold them back and will watch results.

Have you bought all your garden seeds yet? I ordered mine about the first of the year. When I need them I want them handy.

Good Success With Fruit

Better success is being obtained every year with Kansas orchards. This is true in the smaller farm orchards as well as in the big commercial plantings such as one can find around Wathena for example. Among the successful efforts are those around Independence; E. J. Macy, county agent of Montgomery county, has done excellent work in encouraging better fruit growing. G. L. Banks of Dearing, in that county in speaking of his experience says: "Five years ago my knowledge of orcharding was about like the average farmer's. If a big limb hung down I took an axe and whacked it off and called it pruning. We have an orchard of about 200 trees; about half are trees 20 to 25 years old and the others are young trees that have raised three-fourths crops of fruit. These trees represent varieties like Grimes Golden, Winesap, Gano, Ben Davis, and Wealthy.

"Last year this orchard produced one of its record crops and we harvested and marketed over 525 bushels of fruit, without any great labor, as most of the fruit was sold at the orchard and the purchaser coming for his apples, \$1.25 a bushel was the customary price paid. Windfalls were kept picked up and either made into cider or else sold along with those thinned from trees carrying too many apples.

"The younger part of the orchard was planted last season to garden crops and cultivated and I believe it paid well. It should be kept up all summer. The older trees have not been cultivated for several years. A good plowing is, perhaps, advisable, and it should be done in the fall, so as to kill insects that rest there over winter.

"Times and conditions are changing and we have to adjust ourselves to the new methods. Orcharding needs our close observation in order to keep up with the insect and disease combinations.

"Five years ago we talked a lot about London purple and Paris green to kill insects, but now we know that arsenate of lead is best to use for spraying. We had great difficulty in mixing lime and copper sulfate for making of bordeaux, but with one or two demonstrations by the state orchard man and the county agent we now have a spray that does not burn the leaves and protects us against blotch and other like diseases.

"Spraying is the most important part of orchard work, and until last year, we were using a small squirt-gun affair with a Vermorell nozzle and only 6 feet of rubber hose and no extension rod. Last spring we bought a good barrel pump, 15 feet of spray hose, a shut-off valve, a 10-foot iron extension rod and a disk-type nozzle.

"Spraying is now done effectively and without the labor it took before. Last season we applied three sprays as follows: Blossom fall, 10 days after blossom fall, and about six weeks after blossom fall, and our fruit was in the best condition—that is, more free from injuries than ever before."

The illustration shows one of our farm bodies, designed for grain and live stock. Sides may be raised, leaving spaces between side-boards, making an ideal body for hogs and cattle.



**Built for Country Roads
Built for Country Loads**

★ ★ ★ PATRIOT ★ ★ ★

Two Years Ago, When We Began Building Patriot Farm Trucks

We did so, after a thorough investigation of the truck field and market.

We learned that the time had passed for experimentation upon the public. There has already been too much of that, and the public is no longer disposed to pay the bill. It is demanding trucks that are built to render satisfactory service, and insisting that the manufacturer be centrally located, where he can see that his trucks do give the service expected.

What the Patriot Offers the Public

1. The Patriot was designed, and its manufacturing is supervised, by some of the best automotive engineers in the country—men who have a reputation of being cranks for quality.
2. It is manufactured by a \$2,500,000 company, all of its stockholders are western people, and it is controlled by some of the most successful business men of Lincoln, who have had long years of practical manufacturing experience along agricultural lines.

3. Patriot Trucks have been in operation for almost two years, under hard working conditions, and have made remarkable records in uninterrupted service and freedom from trouble.

4. In the competitive demonstrations, in which the Patriot has been entered, its performance has been nothing short of wonderful, it having outclassed every truck of same rating that has appeared against it.

5. The Patriot is very modestly rated, as compared with other trucks, many of the units in the 1½ ton Patriot being practically the same as the 2 ton, or 2½ ton of other makes.

A Big Western Factory Within Easy Reach

Another reason why the Patriot is the logical truck for the buyer who lives west of Chicago is the fact that the Patriot Factory is located within easy reach, outside of the freight-congested manufacturing centers, where quick action can be secured, if service or repairs should ever be required.

We are standing squarely behind every Patriot Truck sold and expect to see that it delivers the service the buyer has a right to expect. Write for full information.

Grain Body

One of the many styles we make.

Patriot Hand Hoist

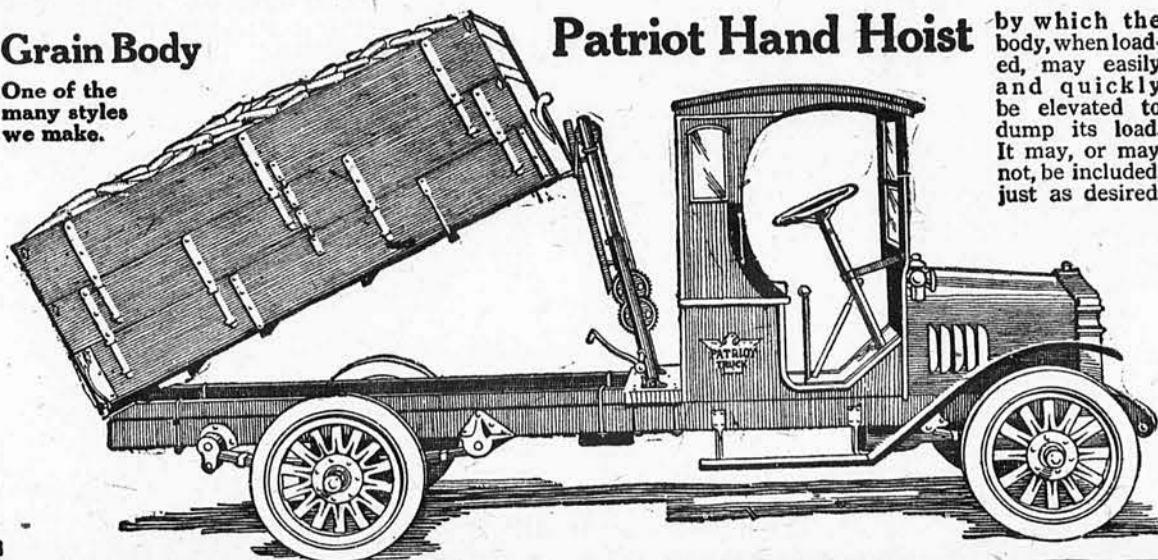
by which the body, when loaded, may easily and quickly be elevated to dump its load. It may, or may not, be included, just as desired.

HEBB MOTORS CO.

Manufacturers of

**Patriot Farm Trucks
and Bodies for All Purposes**

1349 P Street Lincoln, Nebraska



**Lincoln Model
Capacity 3000 Pounds**

**Washington Model
Capacity 5000 Pounds**

How much is 1^c

Suppose that for one cent you could absolutely insure the quality of your cake—wouldn't that be real economy?

One cent is about the difference in the cost of a whole cake or a pan of biscuits made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER as compared with cheaper baking powders made from alum or phosphate—a trifle, indeed, to insure the quality and wholesomeness of your baking.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar
derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—
Leaves No Bitter Taste

Six Roses Free

Can you imagine anything more beautiful than a garden of delightful Roses? Each morning you see them the delight grows more wonderful.

Don't Delay—Order Yours Today



Every lover of flowers will appreciate this remarkable offer and realize what it means. Each of these Rose bushes is started on its own roots; by no other method can you be assured of getting Roses that are sure to grow and bloom. These Roses are grown for us by the largest and most successful Rose growers in the world. We guarantee that they will reach you safely and in good condition for planting. The collection contains:

- COUNTESS CLANWILLIAM—Flowers very large and full, produced in endless abundance; buds long and pointed, opening to large, full, high centered flowers of great beauty and refinement. Color delicate peach-pink.
- DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS—Coppery-pink.
- HOOSIER BEAUTY, RED—This is the most wonderful of all Red Roses; color glowing velvety crimson-scarlet with shades of garnet.
- PRESIDENT TAFT—Shining, intense deep pink.
- BRITISH QUEEN—Blush, changing color to pure white.
- MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD—Rich deep citron-yellow.

FREE ROSE OFFER

We will send these six everblooming roses free with a yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at the regular subscription rate of \$1.00 or with a 3-year subscription at \$2.00.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Enclosed find \$..... for which send me your paper for the term of years and the six roses free and prepaid.

Name
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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". Helmets, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Write Today.

HEAD Cycle Company
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NEW MONITOR SELF-HEATING IRON

AGENTS WANTED \$30 to \$50 a week actually being made now by men and women. The original—the best—the lowest priced. Nickel plated—looks good—makes good—sells fast—guaranteed. No experience needed. Women as well as men. Exclusive territory. Work all or sparetime. Mrs. Nixon, W. L., sold 8 first half day. Evans, N. C., sold 2 dozen one Saturday. Liberal terms. Prompt service. Write today.

THE MONITOR SADDLE IRON CO
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Clean Your Alfalfa

POCKET GOPHER TRAP; send me \$3 for one-half doz. Guaranteed or money refunded. SUCCESS GOPHER TRAP CO., Harlan, Iowa.

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For a short time we will send free, 10 lovely colored pictures in miniature, to all who send us only 10 cents to pay for a 3-months subscription to the Household, a big story magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Address
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With the Home Makers

Study Your Rooms Before Buying the Furniture

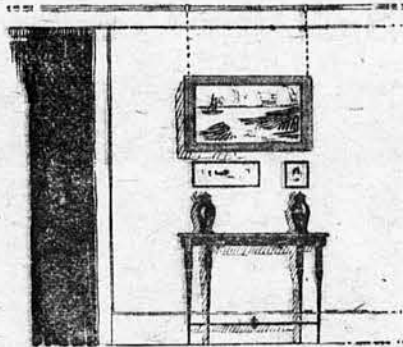
BY STELLA G. NASH

THE task of furnishing a home isn't so difficult if a few simple rules are observed. First of all, a room that is correctly furnished contains no useless and ugly articles. Sometimes the harmony of a whole room may be marred by the presence of just one or two things which are entirely out of keeping but are retained because of sentiment. The best rule is to have nothing in the house which we do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.

In considering the furniture for the various rooms, let us begin with the hall. It should not be overloaded with unnecessary furnishings but at the same time it should contain the necessary articles for convenience. There should be a rug of medium dark color, a well framed mirror placed in a good

table, a buffet, straight chairs and a china closet are all that is needed. There are attractive dining room sets in both mahogany and oak. It is well in buying to match the wood finish of the room as much as possible.

The bedroom needs plenty of air, light and colors, and above all order. Dainty tints in draperies are always good and even more decided tones of pinks, blues or yellows, delicate but not strong, are suitable. Several smaller rag rugs, in colors to blend, may be used instead of one large one. Furniture of curly birch or bird's eye maple is good and with this a brass bed. If the room is used for sitting as well as a sleeping room, the furniture may be darker and heavier and the wall tones not so light. Plain drop thin curtains with flowered chintz over curtains are pretty. If pictures are used in the bedroom they should correspond to the light walls and dainty furniture. Photographs, water color copies, Japanese prints, or illuminated texts are suitable as these do not require massive frames.



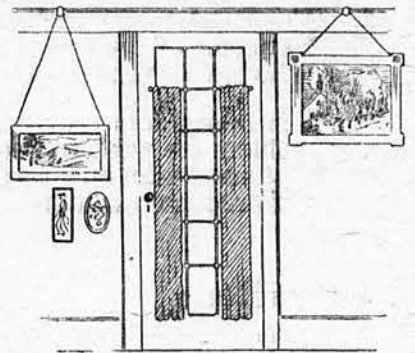
Proper Grouping of Pictures.

light, a chest that will serve for both seat and receptacle for rubbers and other small articles, a rack or "hall tree" for hats and coats, a small table for cards and a straight chair placed conveniently near the door for messengers or others who come in on very brief business.

The living room, which is the center of the home, should be given the most careful consideration. The curtains should be very thin and soft, or else draped back, so as not to obstruct the view. Thin scrim, voile or net, either plain or very small figured, may be used. A large rug, covering the greater portion of the room, in rich, soft colors which blend well with all furnishings, is desirable for this room. The body Brussels or the Wilton velvet rugs are perhaps of the most lasting qualities, but the Scotch weaves, found in pretty two-toned effects, serve very well as a covering for the floor. Pictures of pleasant, restful subjects are best in a living room. It is possible to obtain copies or reproductions of the best paintings at such a small cost these days that there is no excuse for cheap pictures of distracting, heartrending scenes which are so often found in homes. With the figured rug, plain upholstery should be used on couch, hangings, and portiers. Pillow covers should be of materials that may be laundered or dry cleaned such as cretonne, burlap or denim. There should be good comfortable chairs, at least one for each member of the family, a couch, book shelves, writing desk and a large substantial table containing magazines and books. Oak furniture is perhaps the best for this room because it is strong and is usually found in mission and straight lined styles which harmonize with the furnishings of the room. A few willow chairs tinted in green and brown may be used to give variety in an all oak room which might otherwise be monotonous.

There is a right and a wrong way to hang pictures in any room in the house. First, they should be hung flat on the wall by using some of the push nails that come for that purpose. Or they may be hung with picture wire from a picture molding. In this case use two picture hooks and have the wire extend upward from the sides to each hook. This will do away with the ugly triangle that results when only one hook is used. It is best to hang pictures low enough so there will be no glancing upward to look at them. In grouping pictures, arrange each group as a single picture. In all instances pictures should bear some relation to the furniture in their arrangement; in fact, a good way is to arrange a wall space by grouping the furniture so that the picture becomes a part of the group and not a separate unit.

The two illustrations on this page are good examples of good and poor grouping of pictures. The upper view shows excellent grouping and selection of pictures in related shapes and sizes and well hung; while in the lower illustration the picture on the right is too large for the space and is hung too high, the pictures on the left are not related in shape and size and are poorly hung. The single wire always makes an ugly triangle. In all household problems in decorating it matters less perhaps what we have



A Very Poor Arrangement.

than how we arrange what we have. If we study our rooms and give the matter some thought, charming, cozy interiors can be made with the simplest of furniture and furnishings.

We Should Eat More Cheese

[Prize Letter.]

If more cheese and less meat were eaten, we would all be better off. Dried cheese is never thrown away at our home, but is converted into many appetizing dishes. Here are some of my favorite recipes:

Cheese Pudding—Soak small pieces of stale bread in a batter made with milk and beaten egg. Place a layer in the bottom of a baking dish, add a generous covering of grated cheese, another layer of moistened bread, then cheese and so on until the dish is full. Pour over a cup of milk into which

an egg has been beaten and bake in a moderate oven until a rich brown.

Cheese Balls—Add to 1 pint of cream sauce, 1/2 cup of stale bread crumbs, 1/2 cup of grated cheese and a dash of cayenne. When the cheese is melted, turn into a buttered dish to cool, form into balls, dip into beaten egg, then into fine bread crumbs and fry in deep smoking hot fat. Serve with salad or as a supper dish.

Delicious Cheese Cake—Cream 1 tablespoon of butter, add 1 cup of granulated sugar and the yolks of 4 eggs and cream again until light. Add 1 pound of cottage cheese rubbed thru a sieve or thru a potato-ricer, 2 rounded teaspoons of flour, the grated rind and juice of a large lemon, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, almost 1/4 of a nutmeg grated and lastly the whites of the 4 eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour the mixture into a large pie-tin lined with rich pastry. Bake in a rather quick oven. If the cheese is dry, moisten it with enough cream to make it pass thru the ricer easily. A cheese cake should not be of the consistency of custard pie, but fairly firm, while soft.

Cottage Cheese—Cottage cheese may be made by pouring a quart of boiling water on to the sour milk which has been placed in a large bowl. After it has cooled strain and season. This method requires less watching than the ordinary way of heating milk. After draining, rub the cheese smooth with the back of a silver spoon or put it thru a potato-ricer, salt to taste, mix thru it a little softened butter, and moisten the mass well with rich, sweet cream, pouring a little cream around it in the dish in which it is served.

Cheese Fingers—Mix 1 cup of flour, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, and 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder. Rub into this 2 tablespoons of butter, 1/2 cup of grated cheese, and mix to a dough with ice water. Roll out in a thin sheet, cut into strips about 6 inches long by 1/8 inch wide. Bake until pale brown in a moderate oven. Iowa. Mrs. A. E. Conard.

Another Club is Organized

The town women near us organized a community club in February. A president, vice president, secretary and treasurer were elected and every woman of the country and town were invited to join. The enrollment fee is 25 cents and it was voted to hold the meetings Friday afternoons each week at 2:30. A dinner is to be held the last Friday of each month at 6:30, to which everyone is invited. The cost will be 25 cents which is just enough to cover the expense. It is not to be a money-making affair but a place where the men and women interested in the community's welfare may get together. A program committee, one to secure a speaker, one to have charge of the dinner, and one on constitution was appointed. The object of the club is to study and improve the economic, civic, health, moral, social and educational conditions of the town and surrounding community.

The following rules were adopted by the club: 1. Avoid confusion; 2. Justice and courtesy to all; 3. Always be prepared for roll call; 4. Stand when addressing the chair; 5. Do not talk when someone else has the floor; 6. Do not wait until the last moment to prepare your paper; 7. The successful club must have perfect harmony; 8. Remember the rule of the majority and rights of the minority. Atchison Co., Kan. Essie Gault.

Other readers are invited to tell about their clubs and the work they are doing in the community. If you have an interesting club meeting, tell about it. Address club letters to Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Prizes are awarded for all letters published.

For the Sake of the Children

To help keep the children in the rural schools of Shawnee county well is the new task assigned Mary Catherine McCormick a graduate nurse, by the local Red Cross and the Public Health Nursing association. Miss McCormick will have charge of the hygiene and sanitation of 105 rural district schools in the county. She will inspect the schools for contagious diseases and will co-operate with the teachers in this work. She also will examine the children for the defects which can be corrected, such as eye

strain, improper seating, improper breathing, adenoids, bad tonsils and bad teeth. Besides this she will teach a five weeks' course of Red Cross work in seven high schools in the county.

It is hoped that the time will come speedily when every county in Kansas and in all the states will safeguard its children in this way and give them a chance to become strong men and women.

In Beautiful Rheims

Life is gradually returning to the dead city of Rheims. With the assistance of the local authorities, the American Red Cross has erected sleeping quarters for 500 persons. The largest school in the ruined city has been turned over to the Red Cross, which has repaired the roof and walls and installed beds and kitchens for returning refugees. Until these accommodations were ready the only place it was possible to obtain food was the canteen in the cellar of the Bureau de la Place, near the cathedral ruins, where toiled Mme. Fouriaux, "the woman of granite," who, despite her 70 years, was the first on hand to welcome the refugees.

Good Dishes Made on the Farm

Breakfast Delight (Prize Recipe)—Toast slices of bread until nicely browned and butter. Grind cold beef or left-over meat fine. Fry 1 small onion in butter, add the meat, salt, pepper and 1 cup of stock or water and bring to a boil. Pour over the toast and place 1 egg nicely fried on the top. Serve hot.—Mrs. D. E. Waters, Colorado.

Pineapple Tapioca Pudding—Soak 1 cup of pearl tapioca in cold water over night. In the morning drain and add 1/2 cup of cold water, the juice of 1 medium-sized can of sliced pineapple, and the juice of 2 lemons. Cook slowly until clear, then add 1 cup of sugar and 1 can of sliced pineapple cut fine. Let this come to a cooking point and add the well beaten whites of 2 eggs. Take from the stove at once and serve cold with whipped or plain cream. This will serve 12 persons.—Carrie A. Todd, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Potato Blocks—Boil and mash 1 pound of potatoes, add 1 ounce of butter, the yolk of 1 egg, pepper and salt, and 1 teaspoon of chopped parsley. Knead all together, then roll out on a floured board to about 1 inch thick and cut into blocks. Brush over with milk and brown nicely in the oven, or in a frying pan on the top of the stove.—Mrs. Susanna, Peichen, Weld Co., Colorado.

Sweet Muffins—Cream 1/4 cup of butter, and add 1/4 cup of sugar and 1 egg, beaten light. Add 3 level teaspoons of baking powder sifted with 2 cups of flour, and 3/4 cup of milk. Butter some gem pans and fill not more than half full. Bake 25 minutes. This batter will be quite stiff, but do not add any more liquid.—C. P. B., Republic Co., Kansas.

Marshmallow Cream—Beat stiff the whites of 4 eggs, add 1 cup of sugar, beating slowly. Dissolve 1/2 box of gelatin in 1 cup of boiling water. Beat it gradually into the eggs. When it begins to stiffen add the juice of 1 lemon and 1 tablespoon of vanilla. Serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. Ruth Davidson, Labette Co., Kansas.

The Homesick Horse

A current paper has the statement that many of the horses that were sent across to be used during the war are to be left "over there."

I'm getting rather lonesome
For the green hills of my home,
My heart is filled with longing
Down the pasture lane to roam.
I did not mind the fighting
I felt so young and gay,
But now the war is ended
I feel quite the other way.
And they have sent my master
To our home across the sea,
While I am left with foreign folk
Who talk so queer to me.
Oh, the skies are no more azure,
Grass is not so green nor sweet,
The birds sing far less gayly;
I plod with weary feet.
I'm longing for my home land,
But if here I'm forced to rest,
I pray my stable window
May be open toward the west.
—Inez M. Polder in "Our Dumb Animals."

There should be a flock of chickens on every farm. The eggs alone will bring in a reasonable profit.

Butchering Set
PREMIUM NO. 500

SKINNING KNIFE STICKING KNIFE BUTCHER KNIFE

Butchering time is looked upon as a day of drudgery by most farmers. Yet this need not be. With such knives as we offer in this 3-piece butchering set, most of the drudgery may be eliminated. If you intend to butcher it is absolutely necessary that you have one extra good quality 6-inch steel sticking knife, one 6-inch skinning knife and one 6-inch butcher knife, such as we illustrate and describe herewith. The knives are all with 6-inch blades, highly tempered, carefully ground and highly polished. Beech or maple handles. The sticking knife has double razor edge. The set is shipped in a neat carton with charges prepaid.

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER—PREMIUM NUMBER 500

By placing our order for ten thousand sets of these knives before war time prices were put into effect, we were able to purchase them at an extremely low price and are now able to offer you the set postpaid with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.25. This offer good 20 days only.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. 500, TOPEKA, KANSAS

War Puzzle Picture

Here Is The Very Latest Puzzle Picture

In this map of Europe are the hidden faces of eight soldiers and sailors of various nationalities.

Can You Find Them?

Try it—it will be great fun and it is not as easy as it looks at first. Take this picture and look at it from all sides and see if you can find the hidden faces. There is a Frenchman, Englishman, Chinaman, Russian, Italian, Jap, Spaniard and an American. You won't necessarily find the picture of the Englishman in England or the Italian in Italy or any of them in their own country but it is possible to find them all in this picture somewhere. If you can find four of these faces—mark them with a cross (X) and cut out the puzzle picture.

Every One Who Answers This Puzzle Will Earn a Prize

Just send in your answer right away and earn a prize. Everyone now-a-days is anxious for war pictures and we have a series of wonderful war pictures that are 12x16 inches in size, which are reproduced from actual paintings in many colors. Your prize will be one of these pictures. This series of war painting reproductions contains the following subjects:

- Good Bye Sweetheart, the Old Home,
- Our Soldier Boy in France, News from Home,
- Comrades in Action, Captured Eighteen Huns Single Handed,
- British-Franco-American Army,
- An Air Raid On the Huns and Our Home Defenders.

Send in your answer at once with the faces marked on the puzzle picture and we will send you one of these Beautiful 12x16 inches War Pictures all charges prepaid, and we will tell you about OUR BIG SURPRISE. Do this right away and get your prize picture by return mail—don't forget to ask about the BIG SURPRISE.

War Puzzle Picture Dept. 2, 407 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept. 7, Topeka, Kansas.

Eight War Songs 10c

With both words and music including "Every Little Girlie," "Buddle Is Another Name for Soldier." Send 10 cents, stamps or coin. Novelty House, Dept. 88, Topeka, Kansas

BIG WAR MAP 30c

If you have a son, a brother, a husband or friend in the war zone, our big map will keep you informed; you can follow the boys in the trenches from day to day as you read the war news in your daily paper. Price 30c. Novelty House, Dept. W. M., Topeka, Kansas

Military Hand Book

Are you thoroughly informed in military affairs? The things you ought to know are told concisely, and briefly in the Citizens Military Handbook of 50 pages, heavy durable cover. Price 30 cents a copy. Novelty House, Dept. M. H., Topeka, Kansas



Guaranteed break-proof

Don't waste your time tinkering with a plug that goes out of business with a broken porcelain.

Splitdorf plugs are guaranteed not to break—The Green Jacket can be broken and we'll replace any that may be smashed—but Splitdorf Plugs continue to fire regardless of Jacket condition.

Why? Just look at the illustration. Thin sheets of India ruby mica are wound lengthwise around a core-shaped electrode. This forms the insulation of Splitdorf Plugs and you can't break it.

Although Splitdorf Plugs cost the manufacturer more than any other plug they'll cost YOU no more than the ordinary plug. All Splitdorf Standard Plugs, except Specials, \$1.00. (In Canada \$1.25.)

There is a type of Splitdorf Plug best suited to every engine. Our booklet will tell you the exactly right type for YOUR engine. Write for it TODAY.

At all jobbers and dealers

SPLITDORF ELECTRICAL CO., Newark, N. J.
AERO, DIXIE and SUMTER Magnets,
Impulse Starters and Plugoscillators



Where Pies Came High

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

A new set of books called "The Book of Knowledge" was recently purchased for our Buck Creek school. The teacher and pupils of the school planned to help in the purchase by giving a pie social. One of the pleasing features of the program given was the minstrel performance of a number of young people from Lawrence. They came to assist in no half-hearted fashion. A motor truck brought a piano out for them and their songs and jests were greatly enjoyed. A minstrel form of entertainment is a rival for the old-fashioned school as an easily prepared program.

The pies were auctioned off to the highest bidder. We have heard of schools where 50 cents is considered a big price to pay for a box or a pie. Such is not the case in Buck Creek. One boy whose "pile" was a dollar found he could get no pie. The average price paid was \$1.60; some sold as high as \$2.50. The cake that went to the most popular girl brought \$12 before time was called.

As the books had been paid for some time before the social, it was decided to use the proceeds of the pie sales for a set of playground apparatus. We have only a swing at present. Other schools nearby have swings and teeters; one or two have basket ball equipment. We have seen no country school nearby equipped with a giant stride, a shoot-the-shoots or a flying Dutchman.

One teacher in another county has aroused a good deal of interest in her school work this year by having the boys make benches, stools, boxes, chests, shelves and other simple products of hammer and saw. We do not know how the materials used in making the products were purchased. There was a sale held at the school, a program given and refreshments served. It is possible that the cost of the raw materials was met by proceeds of the sale. Even, if a little money was lacking, the school fund could well be used in meeting the deficiency. If a teacher is capable of directing the boys in using tools, she is giving farm boys a practical start and helping her other work as well. The idle boy is the trouble maker. Whatever the cause of his idleness may be, his hands must be busy. If there is no congenial work, mischief takes its place. Properly done, such work as this teacher has done may be made to help in numbers, in drawing and accuracy and in neatness. We have seen manual training classes in town schools put their tools in order, clean the work bench and sweep the floor in less than 5 minutes. It looked as if that alone was worth a great deal and was certainly fine training for boys.

Most families that were sufferers from the recent epidemic of influenza have one or more members who have not fully recovered. In some cases, a persistent cough is noticed. Others have nerve disorder, aching muscles or poor heart action. Many papers are advising readers who have not fully recovered to have a complete physical examination by some competent physician and heed his advice. In many cases proper care of the body and good food are sufficient to effect a return to normal health.

There is probably no one thing that may help both sick and well more than fresh air. Many have fresh air without stint during the day but spend the night in close, poorly ventilated quarters. Often the heat and lack of fresh air cause a person to feel more weary in the morning than he was when he went to bed. Provision for open air sleeping may nowhere be made so easily as in the country. Farmers are learning rapidly that 8 hours of sleep in the open air is equal to 12 in a room. In one northern state a county survey was made. Out of 3500 farms more than 1300 had sleeping quarters on porches, in tents or open houses. One farmer had two stack covers that were fastened together over a tent-like framework. It was seldom that both needed to be used in the hay field.

One of the most satisfactory arrangements for sleeping out of doors is that of a nearby farmer. He has built a small square house out on the lawn, if roof and floor and boarding 4 feet up may be called a house. The

remaining space between boarding and roof is of screen wire panels. These panels are removable windows and board panels may be put up in place of the screen. By this arrangement the house has both a winter and a summer use. The value of such a house may not be estimated by its cost.

Pretty Edge for Piano Scarf

[Prize Design.]

Use No. 10 crochet cotton and a hook of suitable size to carry the thread easily and smoothly and yet give firm, even work. Each point is formed of six motifs made as follows: Chain (ch) 12, join.

1st row—Make 36 single crochet (s c) in the loop, join.

2nd row—Sc in each s c of last row, join.

3rd row—Two s c in 2 s c, ch 4, fasten in 1st stitch (st) of ch for a picot (p) *3 s c in next 3 s c, p, repeat from * around, making 12 p, and ending with 1 s c joined to 1st s c made, thus joining in the center of 3 s c.

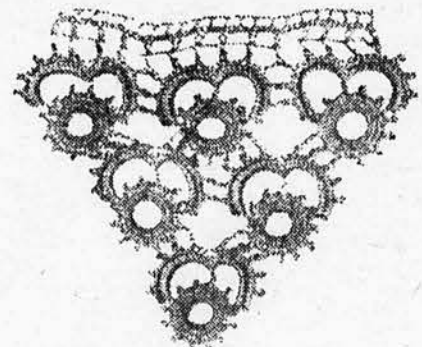
4th row—Ch 13, skip 2 p, fasten in next p, ch 13, skip 2 p, fasten in 2nd of 3 s c following, turn.

5th row—Make 20 s c under each ch of 13, turn.

6th row—Make 19 s c in 19 s c, skip 2 s c, 19 s c in next 19 s c, turn.

7th row—Two s c in 4 s c, p, (3 s c in next 3 s c, p) 4 times, 2 s c in next 2 s c, skip next 2 s c, 2 s c in next 2 s c, p, (3 s c in next 3 s c, p) 4 times, 4 s c, fasten off neatly.

Join the next motif to the preceding thus: In the last row of the 2nd motif after making 4 s c ch 2, catch in last p of the preceding motif, ch 2, 3 s c in 3 s c and repeat with the next 2



picots. Make another motif, then make 2 motifs below the first 3, joining the 1st by fastening the 3d, 4th and 5th picots to the 1st, 2d and 3d picots of the wheel of the first upper motif, and by fastening the 6th, 7th and 8th picots to the 5th, 6th and 7th picots of the wheel of the 2d upper motif. Join the two lower motifs as directed for the 1st three and join the 2nd motif of the 2nd row of motifs to the 2nd and 3d wheels of the 1st row of motifs. Join the 6th motif to the two in the 2nd row of motifs.

For the heading: 1st row—Fasten the thread in the 4th p of the 1st motif of the 1st row, ch 6, double crochet (d c) in next p, *ch 5, d c in next p, ch 3, d c in next, ch 5, over twice, insert hook in next p, draw thread thru, (over, draw thru 2 st) twice, in 3d picot of next motif, draw thread thru, then work off all the stitches on the needle, 2 st at a time, ch 5, a d c in next p, ch 3, a d c in next, repeat from * the length, turn.

2nd row—Ch 3, a d c in same place, * ch 2, 2 d c in next d c, ch 3, 2 d c in next d c, ch 2, 2 d c in next, (ch 3, 2 d c in next) twice, repeat from * the length, the ch of 2 st coming over 3 ch of last row, and ch of 3 st over 5 ch.

3rd row—A s c in each st.
4th row—Ch 5, skip 2 s c, 1 d c in next * ch 2, skip 2 s c, 1 d c, repeat from * the length.

This design is very pretty for a collar and cuff set if made in finer thread, I also used No. 25 white thread and omitted the heading, and made a pretty lace for a round linen centerpiece.
Mrs. Henry Siererling.
Pawnee Co., Kansas.

The Cheap Way

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9203—Girls' Dress. The plaited skirt is attached to an underwaist which closes at the center back. The separate blouse has a roll collar and



small revers. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

9198—Misses' Dress. The full length flare sleeves and one-piece skirt are joined to an underwaist at the raised waistline. The overblouse may be cut with a square or oval shape neckline. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

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

Why Not Plant Herbs?

In planting your garden this spring, why not decide to have a corner devoted to the old-fashioned herbs? The soil should be carefully prepared as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. The seed should be sowed early. Most of the herbs should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Here are some of the well known herbs and their uses; Lavender—used to scent linen and clothing; Anise—garnishing and seasoning; Sweet Marjoran—flavoring; Pennyroyal—seasoning; Saffron—medicinal purposes and coloring certain dishes; Sage—seasoning and stuffing; Summer Savory—flavoring, especially boiled string beans; Thyme—a tea for nervous headaches, also seasoning; Wormwood—beneficial for poultry; Balm—making tea; Sweet Basil—leaves used for flavoring soups; Borage—flowers excellent for bees; Chervil—for salads and garnishing; Caraway—flavoring bread, pastry and meats; Coriander—seeds for flavoring; Dill—making dill pickles; Sweet Fennel—in fish sauces; Hoarhound—in cough remedies; Rue—good for the croup, also good for fowls. Mrs. Fred Robinette. Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Beautiful the Back Yard

The back yard can be made beautiful as well as the front yard. When I see a back yard covered with tin cans, old shoes and other litter, I involuntarily judge the people that reside there. The back yard is usually an ideal place for flowers. If one does not desire flower beds there the flowers can be planted in clumps by excavating about a foot square of earth and about a foot deep, filling about half full of well rotted manure, then putting back the top soil.

This planted in Four-o'clocks, Hollyhocks, Chrysanthemums or Snapdragons will grow and bloom for many years with scarcely any care.

Then there are so many bulbs that can be planted in the ground without beds, and they practically take care of themselves. The Hyacinth, Daffodil, Peony and Jonquil, and all kinds of hardy Lilies will stay in the ground from year to year and bloom abundantly from early spring to mid-summer. A back yard full of rose bushes is a beautiful sight when in bloom. Let us clean up our back yards this spring and plant flowers. Mrs. S. E. Bundy.

For Housecleaning Days

On the day before I begin housecleaning I bake plenty of bread, cake or cookies, pies and beans so it takes but a short time to prepare a good meal. I have everything ready—tacks, hammer, soap, hot and cold water, plenty of clean cloths and sacks with a draw string to tie around the broom for dusting the walls.

I take one room at a time and after removing the contents, dust the walls and clean the floor thoroly, clean the woodwork and lastly the window panes. A vacuum cleaner cleans the carpets and rugs more satisfactorily and with less work than beating. I like large and small rugs instead of carpets, and linoleum for dining room and kitchen floors.

It does not pay to attempt to clean more than one room a day because no woman can afford to overdo. I prefer beginning upstairs and working down. Cupboards and dresser drawers can be rearranged on rainy days before the real housecleaning begins. Bedrooms and closets require warm sunny days when bedding and woollens can be aired thoroly. I wrap the woollens and furs in newspapers when putting them away for the summer to exclude moths. Camphor balls may be used to keep moths away, also.

Mrs. Clara Smith. Cherokee Co., Kansas.

Planting Flowers Early

It is time now to make window boxes and prepare to plant flower seeds for early spring blooming. There are so many flowers that are perfectly beautiful but are so late about coming into bloom, that we enjoy their loveliness only a short time before frost. If we plant Cosmos seeds in window boxes early and set them in the open ground the last of April, they will begin blooming in July and bloom until frost.

Nothing gives more satisfaction than a packet of mixed Dahlia seed. The seeds should be planted early in window boxes and taken care of until time to set the plants in the flower beds in the yard. They will bloom just as early as those grown from tubers, and will have just as large and lovely blooms. Also try a packet or two of mixed Geranium seed. I have obtained some very pretty varieties by planting the seed. They do not always come true to name, but it is interesting to watch them bloom and see the variety of colors. Sometimes there are no two alike. Mrs. S. E. Bandy. Arkansas.

The March Prize Winners

March prize winners are: Mrs. A. E. Conard, Jasper Co., Iowa; Mrs. W. F. Dunmeier, Douglas Co., Nebraska, and Cora M. Brown, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

For April, letters on the following subjects are desired: What canning method do you use? What kind of an outfit have you? Would you advise others to buy the same kind? What tools do you have that help you with your canning? What kind of jars do you prefer? Write a general letter telling all about your canning methods. Do you think a visiting nurse is needed in the country? If there is one in your community, tell about her work, the good she is doing, how her salary is paid, and so forth. How do you think mothers can best show their love for their children?

Three \$1 prizes will be awarded for the three best letters received by April 23. Address Stella G. Nash, Editor, Women's Pages, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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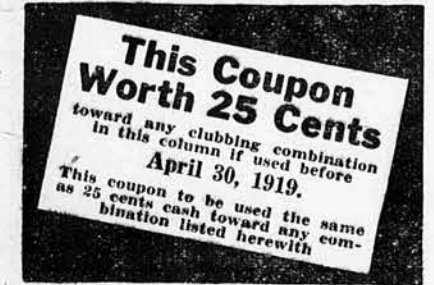
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For Our Young Readers

There's Joy in Work When Your Profits are Good

BY THE BOYS AND GIRLS

SOME OF our young readers are telling you today how they have attained success in several lines of farm work. We will be glad to have letters this month about gardens, birds, wild flowers and May baskets. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks' Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Special prizes will be awarded for the best letters. Give your name, age, county and complete address.

Here are some prize winning stories:

Raising Popcorn and Peanuts

The things that interest me more than anything else are raising pigs and calves and growing popcorn. Two years ago my father gave me a pig for doing some work. I sold the pig and with the money bought some War Savings Stamps. That year I sold my popcorn for \$5.

Last spring I bought another pig and sold him in the fall. With this money I bought a new rifle. I like trapping and made enough money from this to buy a calf. The calf is growing and is doing fine. I feed it milk, oats and cane fodder. I am going to plant popcorn this spring and am thinking of planting some peanuts.

Bala, Kan. Raymond Rohrdanz.

Earns \$165 from Chickens

My hobby is raising chickens. Two years ago mamma decided to let me have a third of all the money that we get from chickens and eggs after paying for groceries, if I would take care of the chickens.

We raised about 400 chickens the first year, keeping 200. Last year we raised 400 and kept 165. I have earned more than \$135. I bought a Liberty Bond of \$100 denomination.

We have canvas curtains in our chicken house windows and can raise them in warm weather or lower them in cold weather. We have many little chickens. The early chickens always do better than the late ones. Little chickens should be kept in coops with glass windows because they will be warmer.

In the morning we feed oats to the big chickens and at night we give them corn and barley. Oatmeal is a good feed for very little chicks. Chickens lay well when they have a green patch of rye, barley or something of that kind. We gathered 1,155 eggs in February.

Talmo, Kan. Nina Sherwood.

Finds Market for Crochet

Crocheting is my hobby. When I was 7 years old I fell down the stairs and broke my arm. When it was free again my hand was crippled. I could not work and play as the other girls for this reason. One day when mamma was crocheting I asked her to teach me how. She began some lace for me and after she had finished two or three scallops, she told me to try. I tried hard but gave up discouraged.

In a few days mamma gave me another lesson. This time I had fine success. I would rather crochet now than do anything else. I have won several prizes. At one fair I won \$7. I receive many orders for all kinds of work.

Mamma says my hobby is changing since I joined the Capper Poultry club. All of my spare time is spent with my chickens.

Muscotah, Kan. Alma Bailey.

They Were Plymouth Rocks

Altho I am only 10 years old I have much success in raising chickens. Last year mamma gave me one hen that was sitting. She was a Plymouth Rock and an ideal mother. I walked a mile to a neighbor's home and bought a sitting of eggs and put them in the new nest I had made for the hen the day before.

I fed and watered the mother hen each day and in three weeks I had 12 plump baby Plymouth Rock chicks. During the first two weeks I fed them oatmeal. After that I gave them

kafir. I raised nine of the chicks. Seven of them were cockerels. I sold them when they weighed about 3 pounds at 18 cents a pound. With the money I bought my school books. I am in the fourth grade and I think the money well spent. I am going to try my luck again this summer. I hope to raise more chickens as I have my two pullets that I raised. I will share the chickens with my little sister.

Bronson, Kan. Luella Brooks.

A Successful Trapper

What I like best to do is to trap. This is the way I trap for skunks and 'possums. I go along a rocky creek bed until I find a good-sized hole that has been worn smooth by the animals going in and out of it. I then set a No. 1 or No. 1½ trap lightly, covering it with a few dry leaves or dirt. I tie a chicken or some other kind of meat over the trap. This is a good set for civet, too. I have caught seven skunks and 13 'possums in this way. After I have skinned the fur, I put it on a board and scrape the fat off with a wooden knife.

Tecumseh, Kan. Albert Clark.

The Young Folks' Picture Page

How do you like the young folks' picture page in this issue? These snapshots were submitted in a picture contest. The first three prize winners are: Clara, Rosa May and Joseph Schneider, reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze; "A Standing Order for Dinner," Eugene Alfred and his Dogs; "The Sunbonnet Babies Telling Secrets."

Many good pictures besides those shown on the page were received but they were not clear enough or there were too many details for satisfactory reproduction. However, some of the best of those remaining will be used in the young folks' department from time to time.

As the Garden Grows

Be like a cabbage—get a head—
The or small celery;
Just manifest an onion's strength
And climb adversity.

Lettuce all be up and doing;
Things don't turnip when we wait;
If we use a little pepper
We can beet decrees of fate.

Be as patient as a wormwood;
Try to cast dull caraway;
And some thyme you'll see the radish
Dawning of a brighter day. —Selected.

Four Surnames

If you can guess these four well known surnames, send your answer to the Puzzle, Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded 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.

Solution March 22 puzzle—A deity: Juno. The prize winners: Ethel Splitter, Frederick, Kan.; Chester O. Hiatt, Blue Mound, Kan.; Elva Ellegood, Goff, Kan.; Voleta Westerman, Center, Colo.; Elvess D. Hansen, Garnett, Kan.; Winifred Dean, Valley Falls, Kan.

Repeal the Daylight-Saving Law

AMONG other things the 65th Congress failed to do was to vote on the repeal of the law that provides for turning the clocks forward 1 hour on March 30—the so-called Daylight-Saving Law. In consequence this law, which works such a hardship on the farmer, will be in effect from March 30 until repealed by act of Congress. However, if President Wilson calls Congress in extraordinary session in May, or as he must do not later than early June, it may be possible to repeal the law before haying and harvest time, and so aid farmers in their busiest season.

The operation of this law has proved a detriment to farmers, however much good it may have done in industrial centers during the war, but even that is debatable and the emergency that seemed to require it is now past.

Anyone familiar with farm and farm labor conditions knows the law means an extra hour in the morning when the darkness and dew makes work impossible, and an hour less in the evening when there are hours of daylight left and conditions are most favorable for farm work.

Farm hands now work by the clock, and insist on quitting at 6 o'clock, when the timepiece is turned ahead, altho it really is but 5 o'clock.

This early quitting of the day's work encourages idleness and idle habits. With several hours of daylight re-

maining between the time of quitting work and darkness, the farm boy is tempted to hop in the motor car and go to town for a picture show or some other form of amusement, not always as innocent, at an expense of time and money that can ill be afforded. Hands that receive as much as \$75 a month have been known to spend all their wages in just such frivolity. So the law is just as detrimental to the farm worker as to the farm owner.

I propose to make the repeal of this law one of my first duties on taking my seat in the Senate when Congress convenes. Persons who favor the repeal of the law can help me by providing unmistakable evidence of the ill effects and unpopularity of the law among farmers. If you wish this law repealed, cut out the petition below, and get your neighbors to sign it. Then send it to me at Topeka, Kan. The more numerous these petitions are signed, the more impression they will make. I suggest that you have your Grange, Union or other agricultural society take prompt action. Congress may be called in extra session in May; or even earlier. Prompt action may result in the repeal of this law by the early summer. Delay is dangerous.

Arthur Capper

A Petition Asking the Repeal of the So-Called Daylight-Saving Law

We, undersigned farmers, desire to register our protest against the so-called Daylight-Saving Law, and urge that you, as our representative, exert every possible influence to bring about its repeal at the next session of Congress.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:

When Kafir Doesn't Mature

Abnormal Seasons Often Cause Bad Failures

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

KA FIR HAS failed to mature in many localities in Kansas during recent years. This crop is rightly considered a sure grain crop throughout Eastern Kansas. Many farmers are at a loss to know how to account for its failure to produce grain so often during the last decade. A number of failures are attributable to abnormal seasons, as in 1913 and 1916. It was no fault of the crop, method of culture, nor soil that kafir did not make grain, since these seasons were so adverse that crops like kafir could not be expected to produce. There is a general opinion among farmers that kafir is running out and becoming later each year and that it is necessary to obtain new seed. While kafir that has not been selected or rather improperly selected may become later in a series of years. However, this is by no means the only factor that is responsible for the failure of kafir to produce seed. In fact it is a very minor factor and one that can be remedied easily.

Early Varieties

Ordinarily no difficulty should be had in getting kafir to mature throughout the kafir growing sections of the state, since the best adapted varieties for the respective sections of Kansas will mature well within the growing seasons, providing their development is not retarded. Blackhull kafir will ripen in 110 to 120 days while Pink and Dwarf Blackhull varieties will mature from one to two weeks earlier. The average growing season is much longer than this. If the crop fails, it is attributable to factors other than the variety. Observations show that the growth of kafir is retarded or entirely stopped by lack of moisture or plant food. A deficiency of these materials always means retarded growth and a longer growing period in which to mature. The amount of available moisture and plant food in the soil depends to a considerable extent upon the cultural methods employed in growing the crop.

Since kafir often will produce fairly well with poor care, it usually is the most neglected crop grown. Kafir responds to good cultural methods as readily as other crops. Good preparation of the seedbed, opportune planting and clean cultivation will insure a maximum rapidity of development of the kafir which often may result in its maturing when it otherwise would not. If kafir receives as much attention ordinarily as corn it seldom will fail to mature.

The method of planting often has a marked effect on the rapidity of development of kafir. This was demonstrated thoroughly in 1917 on the experimental farm conducted by J. J. Johnson, of Eldorado, Butler county, in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural college. Three methods of planting were tried out, namely, surface planting, planting with furrow openers attached to the planter, and listing. The surface planted kafir was almost mature when frosted—early heads were sufficiently ripe to escape injury from the early freeze. The kafir planted in furrows was not quite as mature as that which was surface planted, while the listed kafir was practically a failure as a grain crop. Kafir planted on the surface or in shallow furrows makes a more rapid early growth than when listed and often will mature when the other will not. As a general rule, however, planting kafir in shallow furrows is to be preferred to surface planting because when planted by the former method it can be cultivated and kept free of weeds to better advantage. Surface planting, however, is not recommended in Western Kansas since this method is not adapted to that part of the state.

Must Conserve Moisture

Mid-summer drouth is, perhaps, the most important factor that delays the maturity of kafir. This crop practically ceases growth during extreme dry weather. The only way to combat drouth is to employ the methods of tillage that conserve, to the best advantage, the seasonal precipitation.

Kafir that is planted too thick will often fail to head properly under ad-

verse conditions, while kafir that is about right as regards stand may produce well matured seed. Very thick planting should be avoided wherever kafir is likely to suffer from drouth.

The fertility of the soil has a greater effect on the development of kafir than most growers realize. Throughout the kafir growing sections of Eastern Kansas, the difficulty had in getting kafir to mature is due largely to the depletion of the soil in organic matter and fertility. When those soils were new, corn could be profitably grown on them. As the store of natural fertility gradually became depleted, corn produced less and less until the more hardy kafir was grown instead. Further depletion of the soil resulted in its becoming so poor that even kafir would not produce grain.

That the deficiency of plant food and poor physical condition of the soil is responsible for the slow development of kafir has been demonstrated many times. Kafir grown on alfalfa breaking or on land recently in alfalfa, often matures where kafir on similar land which had not grown alfalfa fails to make grain. Similar results have been obtained in many places on fertilized or well manured land compared with similar land not treated with manure or fertilizers. Kafir on bottom land often matures when that on adjacent upland fails under similar climatic conditions. As a rule the poorer the soil is the slower will be growth of the kafir. If the growing of kafir is to be continued successfully, some attention will have to be given to maintaining and building up the fertility of the soil.

Because of the failure of kafir to mature in so many localities there has been an urgent demand for earlier maturing strains of varieties. Wherever the Blackhull kafir developed by the Kansas Experiment station can be depended upon to mature, it is the best variety to grow for grain, since under favorable conditions it usually will outyield all other varieties. Where

seasons are too short, or where moisture and plant food are limited, earlier varieties—Pink and Dwarf Blackhull—are to be preferred to the Blackhull kafir. Pink kafir has given good results on thin soils throughout Southeastern Kansas during the last four years. This variety should be grown where difficulty is had in getting the Blackhull kafir to mature. It is superior to the Dwarf Blackhull kafir in that it grows taller and produces more forage.

Effect of Abnormal Seasons

The growing of kafir should not be decreased because of the poor showing of this crop in recent years since the poor results are due primarily to abnormal seasons. Kafir will without doubt, retain the same relation to other crops during the next 10 years that it has during the past decade.

It will be necessary, however, to give more attention to the cultural methods employed in growing kafir and to maintain or build up the fertility of the soil, as well as to plant earlier varieties if profitable yields of well matured grain are to be produced.

The Present Value of Silo

The war is over but a hungry world is demanding food and economy. The greatest call is for livestock and stock products. The cattle of Europe have been depleted. They need millions of cows. These must be supplied by the United States. Therefore, to feed well and with economy is the great problem before the American farmer.

The silo has served its part in the winning of the war, but all too few were enlisted. With the present demand, the opportunity is ripe for large profits in the livestock business.

The economy of the silo is well known. It has been proved that it will save 10 cents on the production of a pound of butter; 40 cents on the production of 100 pounds of milk and \$1.50 on a hundred pounds of beef. It also saves labor, insures large milk production and quick fattening. It insures your corn crop, for, neither drouth, frost nor hail can claim the total loss where the silo is used.

Silage is the cheapest known source of the great food element known as carbohydrates and the wise farmer makes liberal use of this ration. This is why you find silos on our best stock

farms. Most of the great dairy records have been made from cows fed on silage and nearly all of the prize winning fat stock have had silage in their ration. Success in the dairy and livestock business is accomplished through the liberal use of silage.

Supplement your pasture with a silo. Six times more feed can be raised on an acre put into corn and that put into the silo than this same acre in grass. Land is high and pasture on high priced land is a losing proposition. Make your acres earn each year, a good dividend.

Silage and alfalfa or clover hay makes a balanced ration and wonderful results have been obtained from these two feeds alone. It is of the greatest importance to the keepers of livestock that they feed a cheap and wholesome ration during periods of high priced grains. Good feeding is profitable feeding.

Eight states thru their councils of defense saw fit last year to advocate the silo as a means of national defense and the winning of the war. Some of these silo drives were headed by the governor, who emphatically pronounced the silo one of the most important equipments for economy and production that could be put upon the farm.

The United States Department of Agriculture, every experiment station, every college of agriculture, every county agent, every stock and farm paper and every silo user advocates the use of the silo.

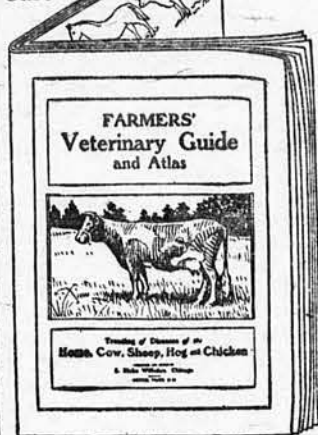
Plan to have one this season or add another to your farm equipment.

A. L. Haecker.

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 Capper 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.

An ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure



If Your Livestock Is Worth Money Is It Worth Saving?

The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of SAVING HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year.

A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

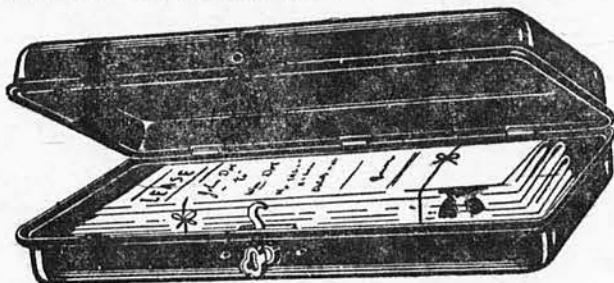
Endorsed by Best Veterinary Experts Throughout the Country. Every farmer and livestock owner ABSOLUTELY NEEDS this valuable atlas for quick ready reference. We have had this atlas manufactured especially for distribution among our readers, and do not want to make one cent of profit on them, so we have decided to give them away entirely free with a subscription to Kansas' Greatest Farm Paper.

How to Obtain Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas Absolutely FREE!

Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this beautiful Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. V. G., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Steel Document Box for the Safe Keeping of Liberty Bonds, Valuable Papers, Etc.



How to Get This Safety Box Free

For ten days only we will send you this steel document box free and postpaid to all who send us only \$1.25 to pay for a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze or \$2.25 for a three-year subscription.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Every person has valuable papers of some kind such as fire, life or casualty insurance, notes, deeds, wills, mortgages, etc., that need a place for safe keeping. The box is made to last as an article of this kind should be made, of heavy Bessemer steel, pressed and formed into shape by heavy dies, the top fitting nicely into the grooved edge of the bottom half; has strong hinges, substantial lock, two keys and packed in an individual carton. This document box will last a lifetime and is especially valuable to farmers, as many farmers have no place to keep valuable papers. It is special black baked enamel finish, making an attractive appearance. You cannot afford to take the chance of having your valuable papers or jewelry lost or destroyed, when you can get one of these steel boxes free and postpaid.



BUSH CAR—FREE
 This Five Passenger 37 H. P. car, 116 in. whl. base. All bearings Timken. Delco Ign. - Dyneto Stg. and Ltg. Write at once for my great Free Offer and 48-page catalog. Agents wanted to drive and demonstrate. Territory open. Prompt shipments. Big money. Cars guaranteed or money back. 1919 cars ready. Address: J. H. Bush, President, Dept. D-33, BUSH MOTOR CO., Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois

15% More Wool

That's what you'll get by shearing with a machine—tests have proved it. Old methods of shearing leave too much wool on the sheep. The Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine shears flocks up to 300 head and leaves no second cuts—Price \$14. You can get it by sending \$2 and pay balance on arrival. Write for catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
 Dept. B 121, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sheep Feeds to Save Corn

Results of Feeding Test at Experiment Station

BY H. J. GRAMLICH



This Picture Shows Lot No. 7. Which Made the Best Average Net Profit, 98 Cents a Head in Feeding Tests at Nebraska Experiment Station.

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE!

**\$1,000
 IN
 PRIZES
 GIVEN
 AWAY**



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

**Not a Toy
 But a Real Gasoline Automobile**

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

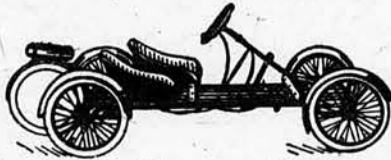
Capacity—Carry two passengers. Frame—Pressed ch. steel. Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider. Wheels—Wire inter. ball-bearing 20x2 clinch rim. Tires—Culver non-skid. Clutch—Foot pedal, b.-b. Axles—Crucible steel. Gas Tank—22 gal., r. 60 m. Wheel Base—66 in. Springs—Cantilever, elliptic. Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse. Brakes—Foot and hand. Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p. Weight—250 pounds. Speed—Up to 25 miles.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order, and is perfectly safe for a child to drive. This little Culver Racer will do most anything a full sized car will do, because it is built in proportion to a big car. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls, but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail, and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in, and go. Further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some little girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not you—see offer below.

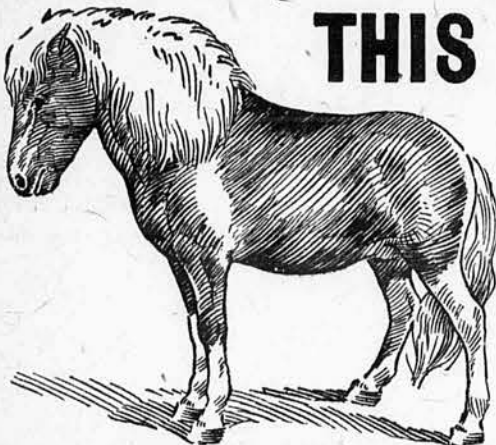
AMERICAN FLYER AUTO—"SECOND GRAND PRIZE"

VALUE \$200.00

The American Flyer is also a wonderful boys and girls automobile. Just the right size; three feet, two inches wide, and five feet, eight inches long, with twenty inch wire wheels. Rubber tires and painted red. Very simple in construction and easy to handle. Perfectly safe to drive. The American Flyer will run 50 to 60 miles on a gallon of gasoline and will speed up to 25 miles an hour. Just imagine how nice it would be to own a fine little automobile like this. There is no reason why you cannot own it. Solve the puzzle below and write today.



THIS IS "NED"
**Third Grand Prize
 Value \$100.00**



Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Ned." I am four years old, and about 40 inches high; real black, with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of Ned, but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice boys and girls and wants a good home. Some boys and girls would rather have a pony than an automobile. Here's your chance. Don't fail to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity. See offer below.

How Many Words Can You Make?

BIG WAR PICTURE GIVEN

This is a very interesting puzzle. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this advertisement. For instance, the letter "Y" appears three times so in all your words, you must not use "Y" more than three times. If you use "Y" twice in one word and once in another, you can not use "Y" in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. Only words found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary will be accepted. The puzzle looks easy and simple but if you can make as many as 12 words, send in your list at once and we will send you a big, beautiful, patriotic, war and peace picture 12x16 inches in size free and post-paid. The picture is reproduced from actual paintings in many colors.

**A N O E O Y R S
 T F L M I M R A
 O O A I N M T O
 M O F I A E B L
 Y A P B I N O H
 G N O S A A O T
 T A A C R B O Y
 A R M N A N T W**

OUR OFFER

We are the largest Magazine Publishers in the West and are conducting this big word building contest in connection with a big introductory campaign whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this club, and win one of these grand prizes. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make out of the puzzle.

NOTICE

Every new club member also receives 25,000 extra votes towards the grand prizes, and a beautiful, genuine, gold filled, signet ring, guaranteed for five years, FREE AND POST-PAID, for promptness in joining the club. Every club member is rewarded. In the event of a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes offered, each club member will receive a prize identical to that tied for. Solve the puzzle, send your list of words today—quick.

**A Total of
 15 Grand Prizes**

1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. \$200 American Flyer Auto.
3. Shetland Pony "Ned" value \$100.
4. \$75 in Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. \$5.00 in Gold.

THE PUZZLE MAN, 460 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

LAMB FEEDERS of the state gathered at the University Farm last month for their annual meeting and to note the results of lamb feeding experiments which had just been completed at the experiment station. Ten lots containing 33 lambs apiece, were fed 85 days for the purpose of finding a substitute or a partial substitute for corn in sheep feeding. The lambs were purchased at South Omaha early in October for \$13.65 a hundred.

Oilmeal, barley, oats, hominy and Douglas gluten feed were tested out as corn substitutes, a check being made with a lot fed a straight corn and alfalfa ration. According to lots the rations were: (1) Corn and alfalfa; (2) corn, oilmeal and alfalfa; (3) corn, barley and alfalfa; (4) corn, barley, oilmeal and alfalfa; (5) corn, oats and alfalfa; (6) corn, oats, oilmeal and alfalfa; (7) corn, hominy and alfalfa; (8) corn, hominy, oilmeal and alfalfa; (9) corn, Douglas gluten feed, and alfalfa; (10) corn, Douglas feed, oilmeal and alfalfa.

Purposes of the Experiment

The purpose of the experiment was to determine the value of adding oilmeal to a ration consisting of corn and other feeds plus alfalfa hay. A second purpose was to ascertain whether oats, barley, hominy feed and gluten feed could be added economically to a corn and alfalfa, and a corn, alfalfa and oilmeal ration at present prices.

The results showed that in four out of five lots, where oilmeal was added, a greater daily gain was obtained. In three of the five instances, a greater profit resulted. The one instance in which the gain was not increased by adding oilmeal occurred in Lot 10. These lambs received a ration of corn, gluten feed and alfalfa.

Adding oilmeal to a corn and alfalfa ration (Lots 1 and 2) increased the daily gain, decreased the cost of a 100-pound gain, and increased the profit slightly. The oilmeal returned a value of \$77 a ton.

The addition of barley to a ration of corn and alfalfa with and without oilmeal failed to affect the rate of daily ration, increased the cost of gain slightly, and decreased the profits likewise. In Lots 3 and 4, with corn charged at \$1.50 a bushel, the barley in these two lots returned a value of 96 cents a bushel. With corn at the price mentioned, there would be no advantage in the addition of barley to a ration for fattening lambs unless the barley cost less than 96 cents. The barley was fed whole.

The addition of oats to a corn and

alfalfa ration and to a corn, oilmeal and alfalfa ration (Lots 5 and 6) decreased the rate of gain in the first instance and increased it quite materially in the second. In fact, the corn and oats ration gave the low gain of the entire test. These lambs likewise failed to show a profit. This also was true in the lot receiving oilmeal in addition. The gains in these two lots cost approximately \$17.50 for 100 pounds and with corn at \$1.50 a bushel, the oats returned a value of 66 cents a bushel.

The addition of hominy feed to a corn and alfalfa ration and to a corn, oilmeal, and alfalfa ration (Lots 7 and 8) increased the rate of gain very materially; in fact, it produced the highest gain of the test. Likewise, it produced the most economical gain by several dollars a hundred, and the largest profit to the head.

The cost of the gain on the corn and hominy feed was \$14.57 and where oilmeal was added it was \$15.11. The profits were 98 cents and 82 cents a head respectively. These figures are based on a valuation of \$50 a ton for hominy. Should this be charged at \$60 a ton, the profit a head would be 71 cents in Lot 7, and 60 cents a head in Lot 8, leaving these two lots still the most profitable by quite a margin.

Hominy Feed Made Good Gains

These results confirm a test made several years ago at the Nebraska station. The lambs relished hominy feed very much and made very satisfactory gains on it. In these trials, the hominy feed could have been bought at \$88 in Lot 7, and \$82 in Lot 8, and the two lots still would have shown up as well financially as Lots 1 and 2.

The addition of gluten feed to a corn and alfalfa, and a corn, alfalfa and oilmeal ration increased the gain in both instances, decreasing the cost of gain somewhat, and in the first instance, increasing the profit. It will be noted that Lot 9 ranked third in profit by the head. The gluten feed in this lot returned a value of \$77 a ton, charging corn at \$1.50 a bushel as a basis. In the lot where oilmeal was added the gluten feed returned a value of \$57 a ton. Inasmuch as the gluten feed contains a relatively high per cent of protein, it is entirely possible that the oilmeal is not necessary where gluten is a part of the ration for feeding lambs.

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and a piece of road is only as good as its worst spot so far as loads are concerned.

SHOWING RESULTS OF TEST IN TABLE FORM

| | Lt. 1 | Lt. 2 | Lt. 3 | Lt. 4 | Lt. 5 | Lt. 6 | Lt. 7 | Lt. 8 | Lt. 9 | Lt. 10 |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Average daily gain | .305 | .337 | .300 | .319 | .288 | .354 | .367 | .400 | .368 | .359 |
| Cost 100 pounds gain | \$17.24 | 16.99 | 17.61 | 17.66 | 17.55 | 17.48 | 14.57 | 15.11 | 15.76 | 17.11 |
| Average profit a head | .07 | .08 | -.13 | .05 | -.09 | -.08 | .98 | .82 | .30 | -.06 |

Daily Ration in Pounds

| | Lt. 1 | Lt. 2 | Lt. 3 | Lt. 4 | Lt. 5 | Lt. 6 | Lt. 7 | Lt. 8 | Lt. 9 | Lt. 10 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Corn | 1.158 | 1.035 | .814 | .732 | .802 | .760 | .783 | .724 | .793 | .668 |
| Barley | | | .486 | .395 | | | | | | |
| Oats | | | | | .48 | .394 | | | | |
| Hominy | | | | | | | .510 | .482 | | |
| Gluten | | | | | | | | | .565 | .504 |
| Oilmeal | | .262 | | .244 | | .244 | | .217 | | .237 |
| Alfalfa | 1.437 | 1.357 | 1.34 | 1.287 | 1.213 | 1.607 | 1.316 | 1.427 | 1.323 | 1.34 |

Feed Required for 1 Pound Gain

| | Lt. 1 | Lt. 2 | Lt. 3 | Lt. 4 | Lt. 5 | Lt. 6 | Lt. 7 | Lt. 8 | Lt. 9 | Lt. 10 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Corn | 3.797 | 3.071 | 2.71 | 2.294 | 2.79 | 2.147 | 2.133 | 1.81 | 2.15 | 1.86 |
| Barley | | | 1.62 | 1.238 | | | | | | |
| Oats | | | | | 1.67 | 1.113 | | | | |
| Hominy | | | | | | | 1.389 | 1.205 | | |
| Gluten | | | | | | | | | 1.535 | 1.404 |
| Oilmeal | | .777 | | .765 | | .689 | | .512 | | 1.663 |
| Alfalfa | 4.711 | 4.026 | 4.467 | 4.034 | 4.211 | 4.539 | 3.585 | 3.563 | 3.595 | 3.73 |

Farm Talk about Poultry

FARMERS who have been successful in raising poultry are urged to write us about any experience that would be of general interest. How much money have you made in raising ducks, turkeys, geese and chickens? Which breeds do you like the best? What success have you had in marketing eggs this year and how profitable have you found this phase of poultry farming? Short letters on these or other poultry topics will be very acceptable.

Disinfectants for Poultry

Good disinfectants destroy the germs of many contagious poultry diseases, external parasites, such as lice and mites, and in some instances the eggs of parasitic worms, according to E. H. Wiegand, state poultry club leader. "The eggs of some kinds of worms are so resistant that disinfectants other than heat have little effect upon them," explained Mr. Wiegand. "The disinfectants should be thoroly applied to the interior of the houses, worked into all the cracks and crevices, spread over the ceiling and the floor, the roosts, dropping boards, and nest boxes. At the same time the feeding and drinking troughs should be disinfected by pouring boiling water into them and afterwards drying them in the sun."

Good Profits With Turkeys

It seems to me there is too little attention given by our farm folks to turkey raising. We have raised the Mammoth Bronze turkeys for a good many years and never have failed to make a good profit on money invested. Our breeding stock usually consists of three or four hens and one gobbler. The hens begin to lay the last of February or the first of March. We gather the eggs each night and also turn them each day until they are set. We get three layings in a season, finally setting the turkeys where they have their nests. We give each hen 18 to 20 eggs and after the four weeks required for incubation is completed, they get no more care as they are permitted to have free range until market time in November. Our three hens, the past season, raised \$50 worth of turkeys, with grasshoppers as their sole diet. Ford, Kan. Mrs. A. J. Leinz.

Finds Poultry Profitable

My friends and husband a few years ago argued with me that it did not pay to keep a flock of poultry with high prices of feed. I then had 48 hens. I started keeping a set of books on my poultry. I took each month separately and at the end of each month I made a total of my debits and credits. At the close of the year I made a summary of the 12 months. I am very glad to say that after my two years of "keeping books" I always have been able to subtract my debits from my credits and have a very comfortable balance. My seven dozen hens are enjoying a modern new hen house, the result of their last year's profits. I don't argue the question with my friends. I get out my books and read totals, comparing one year's records with another. It gives you a chance to know just what months and seasons you can expect profits or losses. It's the general average and persistent effort that counts. Mrs. M. Childs. Delphos, Kan.

About Incubators

There are many good incubators on market, but I prefer the one I have. The two wick lamp makes it easy to regulate in either hot or cold weather. I have done just as well in July as in March. Its entire make-up is simple. In the care of the eggs do not let them chill. Lay them so they are not on end and turn them each day. My incubator holds 200 eggs and I think it is just a convenient size. I prefer hot water incubators for should the lamp go out the hot water holds the temperature longer. Fill the incubator with warm water. Watch your wicks and have them plenty long. Fill and clean the lamp regularly

every morning and there will be no trouble from that source. I like to start my incubator in the morning as I have all day to watch it. Do not touch the damper until a temperature of 103 degrees is reached and then by a little regulating and watching the damper will stand about 1/4 inch and the incubator will keep a temperature of 103 degrees. Always keep your little book that comes with your incubator handy. Should you be in doubt, consult it. Be sure the incu-

bator temperature is all right by testing it at least 24 hours before putting in the eggs.

Mark one side of the eggs to help you keep track of things in turning them. Turn them twice a day and reverse tray for tray, and end for end, once a day. I have had good hatches and have only very few crippled chicks. A great deal of trouble is caused from the loss of moisture after the nineteenth day. Be careful and do not open door, and conserve the moisture. Conserve is the American watch-word now anyway. With the incubator you can hatch your chicks any time. In an average year, some hens will leave the nest or eat the eggs, and always some are mashed in the nest so don't get discouraged if some chicks do not

get out. On an average I think the incubator the most satisfactory for hatching and then the chicks are all same size. Mrs. C. E. Bethell. Route 3, Ottawa, Kan.

Sells Pullets at \$3 Each

I have read many interesting letters in the Farmers Mail and Breeze concerning poultry. I am very much interested in the poultry game myself, and would like to tell a little of my experience. Last spring I sent for 50 eggs of the purebred Single Comb Rhode Island Red poultry breed, set them in an incubator and hatched some of the best chicks I've ever seen. With good care, plenty of drinking water and the right (Continued on Page 35.)

Prevent White Diarrhea

From Killing Off Your Baby Chicks

Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer is guaranteed to prevent White Diarrhea and raise 95 per cent of all your chicks or your money back—but it does still more than this—it is a tonic—a food—a builder of tissue, blood and bone. It is a scientifically prepared chick food that accomplishes the same wonderful results as the scientific foods that are used for babies the world over.

Raise All Your Chicks

White Diarrhea, the national poultry plague, kills millions of baby chicks every year. The poultry raiser's loss from this dreadful disease is tremendous. It's a crime against the poultry raiser's efforts and his labors. Stop losing from 30 to 55 per cent of your spring hatch. Prevent White Diarrhea by using Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer.

This Big \$2 Sack Will Last Six Weeks

Mayer's Six Weeks is put up in sealed sacks only. One sack will last an ordinary flock of 140 chicks for six weeks. Don't confuse our sacks with the ordinary four to six-ounce package, because it is entirely different. It contains no filler and is made up entirely of concentrated medicine and food.

Special Half Price Offer

A Regular \$2 Sack, Prepaid, Only . . . **\$1.00**

Dealers' and Agents' Price: 12 \$2 Sacks, \$8.50

I am making you a special half-price offer on my regular \$2.00 sack of Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer for only \$1.00 and I am paying the carrying charges myself. Order now direct from this ad and save exactly one-half. Prevent White Diarrhea—develop two-pound broilers in eight to ten weeks and start your pullets laying early. One big sack of this wonderful chick tonic and developer for only \$1.00. Send the coupon now.

Is a Chick's Life Worth One Cent?

Think this over—what are you doing for your chicks? Are you giving them a chance to earn a big profit for you? For less than one cent you can make sure of raising 95 per cent of your hatch or your money back. The big sack that I am offering you here will last 140 chicks six weeks. Our grandfathers used to say "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This old saying is as true today as it ever was. Raise all your chicks. Use Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer.

Money Back Guarantee

Every sack of Mayer's Six Weeks Baby Chick Developer is sold under an absolute guarantee. If you are not perfectly satisfied, you get your money back.

Order Today

Thousands of successful poultry raisers are now using Mayer's Six Weeks. Every raiser should be using it. You should have a sack on hand all the time. Here is a chance to save one-half. Mail your order now. Just enclose \$1.00 with the coupon.

MAYER'S HATCHERY
895 Security Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MAYERS
SIX-WEEKS
BABY CHICK
DEVELOPER

A CONCENTRATED MEDICATED
FOOD PREPARATION

Makes 2-Pound Broilers Out of
Baby Chicks in 6 Weeks

PREVENTS WHITE DIARRHEA

PRICE \$2.00

MAYER'S HATCHERY
Minneapolis, Minn.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

Mayer's Hatchery,
895 Security Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Enclosed find \$..... for which ship me
..... sacks of Mayer's Six Weeks Chick
Developer. I am to get my money back if I am
not satisfied.

Name

Town

State..... R. F. D.....

Farmers Slighted Sorghums

As a grain or finishing crop for preparing beef cattle for market, the sorghums have been most neglected, states Dr. C. W. McCampbell, professor of animal husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural college. Grain sorghums yield more grain an acre than corn over most of the state, yet they have not been used extensively. Silage from the sorghums also gives highly successful results in feeding.

Regarding sorghum crops as factors in meat production, Professor McCampbell says: "The possibilities of increasing the meat producing capacity of individual farms in most sections of the state by the use of sorghum crops is a matter that has been given too little consideration.

"Sorghums yield a greater tonnage of forage to the acre and in probably three-fourths of the states a heavier grain crop over a period of years. In the western half of the state they will become the chief dependence both as forage and as grain crops and this will result in a decided expansion in more intensive methods of livestock production in the western part of the state. Results obtained by the Kansas Experiment station justify these assertions.

"The first work done at the Kansas station with sorghum crops as factors in meat production was a comparison

of the sorghums with corn as silage crops.

"A three-year test was made with calves that were being carried thru the winter. Each calf received 1 pound of cottonseed meal and 27 pounds of silage daily. Calves fed on kafir silage gained 1.28 pounds daily; on corn silage 1.19 pounds; on 'cane' silage 1.12 pounds. The yield of silage per acre was: kafir, 10.66 tons; corn, 12.11 tons; 'cane', 16.93 tons. The average gain for an acre of each kind of silage feed was: kafir, 1.013 pounds; corn, 1.039 pounds; 'cane', 1.376 pounds, an increase in the production of beef of approximately one-third more from the land planted to 'cane' than that produced from the land planted to corn.

"These years were favorable to the growth of corn. In drier years the advantage is much greater in favor of 'cane.' During the past year our corn yielded only 3½ tons of silage, our kafir 7 tons and our 'cane' 9 tons an acre.

"It is as a grain or finishing crop that the sorghums have been most neglected. Records show that for a period of years the grain sorghums yield more grain an acre than corn over most of the state, yet the grain sorghums have not been used extensively in finishing livestock for the market.

"Tests conducted at the Kansas Experiment station indicate that for all

practical purposes a pound of the standard grain sorghums is equal in feeding value to a pound of corn for fattening cattle, hogs, or sheep. For fattening baby beef it required 490.38 pounds of ground corn and 497.02 pounds of ground kafir to make 100 pounds of gain. For hogs it required 334 pounds of ground corn, 340.1 pounds of ground milo, 348.6 pounds of ground kafir and 357.1 pounds of ground feterita to make 100 pounds of gain. For sheep it required 320 pounds of ground corn and 355 pounds of ground kafir to make 100 pounds of gain.

"Wherever sorghum crops can be successfully grown for grain, fattening livestock may be undertaken with as much assurance of satisfactory results as in those sections of the state where corn is grown and used as the principal fattening crop.

"A new year's planting season will soon be upon us. The importance of the sorghum crops justifies their very careful consideration in planning this year's enterprises on the average farm."

Southeast Kansas Crops

Farmers of Southeastern Kansas are encouraged greatly by the continuing prospects for a good wheat crop. The fields are apparently coming thru the winter in a satisfactory condition,

the stand being as good as ever was seen in that section of the state.

Much of the acreage there is sown to Fulcaster, a variety which L. E. Call, agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural college, considers superior to any other for Southeastern Kansas. Co-operative tests carried on by the Bourbon County Farm bureau under Mr. Call's direction show this variety capable of yielding at least 2 bushels an acre above other desirable sorts. Since his entrance into educational work in France the farm bureau has assumed entire charge of the variety tests.

Avery C. Malone, county agent, was able to locate last fall sufficient inspected and certified Fulcaster seed growers in Missouri to supply Bourbon farmers.

Crabtree Has Resigned

It is announced that P. E. Crabtree, of Manhattan and Scott City, the oldest member of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in point of service and in age, has resigned, to go into plant breeding, in the western part of the state of Kansas.

Mr. Crabtree came to the Kansas State Agricultural college 11 years ago to assist J. H. Miller in an attempt to build up an "Extension Division" for the educational institution. His work has been devoted largely to organization, lecturing on farm-management problems, and the judging of livestock and crops at the shows and fairs, some of which he has judged for as long as five years in succession.

He also superintended the agricultural department of the State Fair at Hutchinson for four years and the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, three years. During the last three years he has been district agricultural agent for western Kansas, with office and headquarters at Scott City. During this latter period, he has devoted special attention to variety-test work; having tested out several hundred field crops for vigor, drouth, quick maturity and yield.

International Soil Exposition

Undismayed by the fact that the influenza epidemic prevented the opening of last year's International Soil-Products exposition at Kansas City, after it was all set, the International Farm congress, which stages the big agricultural show, is making active preparations for holding the 1919 event on a larger scale than ever before. Ample finances have been provided, and the premiums to be paid for blue ribbon exhibits from field, orchard and garden are larger than ever.

A leading feature at the International Soil-Products exposition is the state exhibit section, where the various commonwealths are afforded the opportunity of illustrating their agricultural, natural and industrial resources. Several state legislatures have already made appropriations for this purpose, while similar bills are pending in others. The United States government and the Canadian government have also reserved space for comprehensive exhibits. Kansas will have a big exhibit.

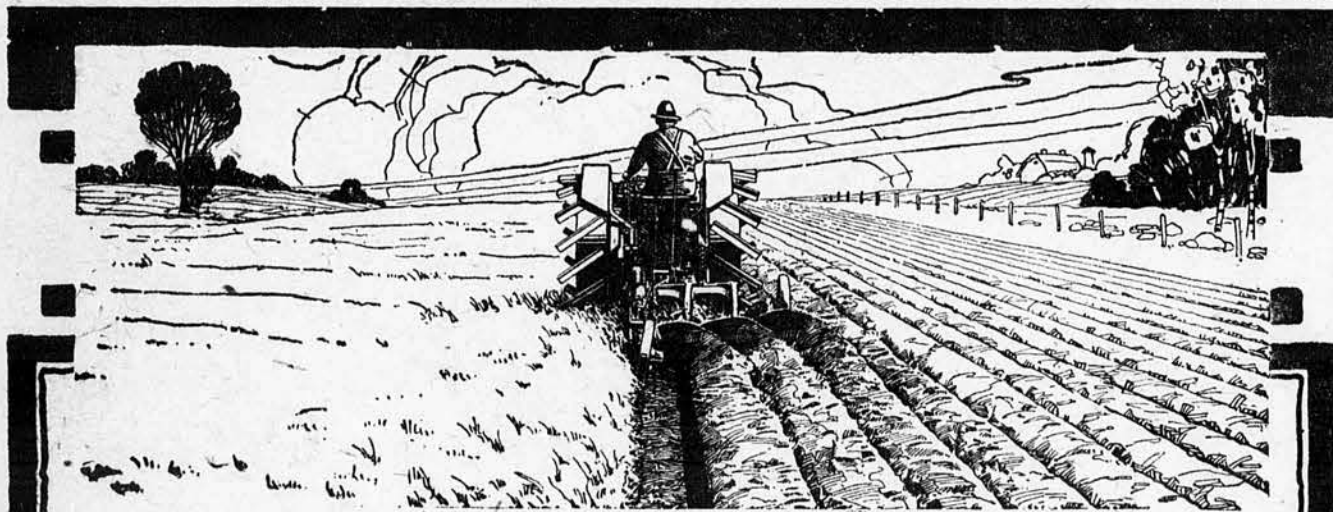
The dates of the exposition will be September 24 to October 4. The annual sessions of the International Farm congress will be held September 25, 26 and 27. Both will be at Kansas City.

Threshermen Meet April 15

Fifteen hundred men will be in Topeka April 15-17 to attend the annual convention of the Threshermen of Kansas, according to word received from F. M. Payne, of Oskaloosa, secretary. Convention headquarters will be maintained at the National hotel, while some of the meetings will be held at the Topeka Chamber of Commerce. Twenty-five thousand programs for the convention are being distributed thru Kansas to advise farmers of the nature of the meeting.

Our Three Best 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; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.



Good Plowing, Yes—

GOOD work and plenty of it, whether plowing, disking, harrowing or belt work, is the rule where an **International or Titan kerosene tractor** is used. With it you can plow as deep as you want to, as fast as good plowing can be done, do any other farm power work, do as much and as good work during the last hour of the season as during the first, and know that you are saving money at every turn of the flywheel.

Operate on Cheap Fuel

All tractors of the same size use about the same amount of fuel. It is not uncommon to use 1000 gallons in a season. International and Titan tractors operate on common coal oil, which costs about half as much as gasoline. Even if our tractors were superior in no other way, the fuel saving would make it worth while to own an International.

Tractor Service

Every tractor owner needs service at one time or another. When that time comes our Service Organization of 89 branch houses and thousands of dealers responds quickly. Think what it may mean to you in a rush season to get a repair part or have an adjustment attended to within a few hours. Every International or Titan tractor owner who needs service gets it without unnecessary delay or trouble.

Our tractors are made in three sizes, 8-16, 10-20 and 15-30-h. p. All operate on kerosene, or any other oil fuel down to 39° Baume. We will send catalogues with full information about tractors or any other machines in the list below. Write and tell us which machines you are interested in.

Work With All Farm Machines

The steadiness and dependability of International or Titan tractors are due, not to chance, but to skill and experience. We know farm machines, having marketed them for close to 88 years. We know the work you expect your machines to do and for twelve years have been selling tractors designed and built to furnish useful, economical power for that work. One or another of our tractors will draw or drive any farm power machine you have, requiring power up to 15-H.P. draw bar or 30-H. P. on the belt, and do good work with it.

The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Grain Harvesting Machines Binders Push Binders Headers Rice Binders Harvester-Threshers Reapers Shockers Threshers | Haying Machines Mowers Tedders Side Delivery Rakes Loaders (All Types) Rakes Combination Side Rakes and Tedders | Belt Machines—Cont. Cream Separators Feed Grinders | Dairy Equipment Cream Separators (Hand) Cream Separators (Belted) Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Motor Trucks |
| Tillage Implements Disk Harrows Cultivators Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows | Sweep Rakes Stackers Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers Baling Presses Bunchers | Power Machines Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Kerosene Tractors Motor Trucks Motor Cultivators | Other Farm Equipment Manure Spreaders Straw Spreading Attach Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitches Binder Twine |
| Planting & Seeding Machines Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills Fertilizer & Lime Sowers | Belt Machines Ensilage Cutters Huskers and Shredders Corn Shellers Threshers Hay Presses Stone Burr Mills | Corn Machines Planters Drills Cultivators Motor Cultivators Pickers Ensilage Cutters Shellers Huskers and Shredders | |

International Harvester Company of America
CHICAGO U S A



Farm Talk About Poultry

(Continued from Page 33.)

kind of food, I raised a good flock of them. I sold some of my pullets for \$3 each, and saved only 17 pullets for myself, on account of lack of hen house room. As my husband has a large flock of Single Comb White Leghorns and as the hen house had to be divided into two parts, I was compelled to sell and keep only a few in the corner of the hen house. I sold all of my roosters and sent off for a beautiful bird in order to have the rooster not related to my pullets. They began laying when about 6 months old and have kept it up all winter. I have received on an average of nine eggs a day since last October.

I set 50 of their eggs not long ago, and expect to take my birds to the county fairs in Central Kansas this year.
Mrs. H. L. McIvor.
Russell, Kan.

To Save Brooder Chicks

A large part of the loss of chicks is caused by poor feeding and management. Few people feed the chicks until they are 36 to 48 hours old but many feed them too much the first week. The chick's digestive system is not developed until the end of the week. If fed heavily at this time, the chick is weakened and bowel trouble often results.

The exact feed given the chick is not so important if one supplies enough material to form bone and flesh. The common cracked grains do not have enough material for either bone or flesh. Dry cracked bone may be given to form bone, and steel cut oats or rolled oats, bran and shorts and sour milk or meat scrap may be fed to grow the flesh. Either the milk or meat scrap are necessary for best results. In feeding milk, care must be taken to keep the dishes and ground clean, because molds grow where milk is left and these sometimes injure the chick.

Other causes of loss are chilling the chicks and crowding them or running on ground that the hens use. When possible the chicks should be raised on ground away from the older fowls. Good movable coops will help to make it possible to carry out this practice.

Ross M. Sherwood.
Manhattan, Kan.

How I Handle Chicks

Hatching chicks is only half the battle, so I will try to tell how I raise them. I do not feed them for 48 hours after they are hatched. Then I give them a feed composed of a commercial poultry food, moistened with either milk or water. I also give them sand and water. I give them nothing but this the first week, and only as much as they will eat clean five times a day. The second week I feed the same, only I give them the commercial chick feed at night. I also give them grass, clover or something green once a day. The third week, I keep the mash before them all the time, only I feed it dry, and feed them four times a day on chick feed. I give them all the water and milk they can drink, also keep sand before them at all times.

I lost only four chicks from a hatch of 85. My chicks often had trouble with the white diarrhea before I used this food. The chicks grow very fast and are very thrifty.

If anyone wishes to know more about my methods and will send a stamped addressed envelope, I shall be glad to answer such inquiries.

Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson.
Gravette, Ark.

Chickens for Profit

While some raise poultry for pleasure, the most of us raise them for profits. I first began to raise poultry about 18 years ago. I purchased several different varieties from different breeders, and after giving them all a trial, I decided the White Wyandotte was my choice, first because they laid during the winter when all other varieties were loafing, second because they were large, matured quickly and carried a great amount of meat most excellent in quality, and third because, with snow white plumage, trim rose combs and rich yellow legs, they were real beauties in the show room. To produce a strain of birds that will capture the blue ribbon in the show room and at the same time be heavy winter layers, is no easy task, but it can be

done. You will agree with me, I am sure, when I say 1 dozen eggs in the winter time is worth 2 dozen in summer, so why not produce the winter layer? It has always been my experience that pullets hatched in summer will be winter layers if the parent stock are winter layers. I have hatched pullets in July that began to lay in February. It is an easy matter to pick out your best birds, but it takes the trap nest to pick out the best layers. Some will say, "Oh, I haven't the time" or "it's too much trouble to trap nest my birds," but this is a mistake, as what is worth doing is worth doing well, and the trap nest is the only sure method.

As the rooster is half the flock, it is very important that he be from a high producing hen and also that his sire has been bred from high producers. The good qualities that he will transmit to his offspring are worth many times the trouble of trap nesting. A bird of this kind is cheaper at \$50 than one bred in the haphazard way would be at \$1. Some will say "Oh \$10 is too much to pay for a setting of eggs" but did they ever stop to think or consider what those eggs would produce? The breeder is not charging you for eggs, but for the stock those eggs will produce. During 1917, with the high price of food, my entire flock netted me a profit of \$8 a bird. And why? Because I have been able to produce

birds that can fill the egg basket as well as win the blue ribbons in the show room. Now, I don't mean to say that you must have White Wyandottes to make a profit in poultry raising, for I am sure there are several other varieties if handled intelligently, that will bring good results, but I do say, raise purebreds. Don't waste time with mongrels, for with purebreds you can sell your eggs for hatching and the best cockerels for breeders. The culls can be used at home, for it costs no more to raise a purebred fowl than a mongrel, and note the difference in the price when you try to sell your fowls. Don't waste your time figuring on paper how much 100 or 200 hens will bring you with eggs selling at such and such a price, but get out and work with your flock. Give them the proper care and feed and they will bring you the profits you are looking for. What I have done, you also can do if you are willing to work and try.

Mrs. A. J. Higgins.

Incubator Chicks

The incubator is a great labor-saving device to the average farm wife or poultry-keeper. Much of the work and worry of chicken-raising are eliminated in this way.

The problem, to most of us is, how to get strong, vigorous chicks. I used to think those hatched in incubators were not so strong as those hatched

under hens, but by experience I have given up that idea.

The average incubators are good hatchers, and if the chicks are properly cared for, we lose a very small number of them. They should be kept in a brooder large enough so they will have plenty of room to exercise and they should be kept warm and comfortable. The little fellows must not be chilled, I note when a hen mothering a flock of chickens is a restless wanderer her brood suffers and many of them die from lack of sufficient heat.

Because of this lack of heat bowel trouble attacks brooder chickens more often than it does those under hens, and many think it is the fault of the incubator for not hatching strong chicks. Young chickens' feet are tender and get cold; therefore I find it profitable for the first few days to warm bricks, cover them with soft cloths or paper and put these in the brooder. You will soon find each brick covered with the "little downy fellows," and most of them sound asleep. Each brick will stay warm a good long while and you will be repaid by watching the enjoyment of the chicks.

After they are a week old they should be put in a good, warm, well ventilated brooder house, without any floor in part of it at least, as I find they thrive much better to have the good, clean earth to scratch in.

Benedict, Kan. Mrs. A. L. O.

I'll Send This Big Package of

WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy

POSTPAID!




Try It at My Risk!

Nearly 20 years ago I began making Walko Remedy in my own drug store. First I made it for local poultry raisers. Then I put ads in the farm papers, and thousands of poultry raisers accepted my liberal offer—stopped their losses from white diarrhea—increased their profits—and told their friends about Walko. I want to send you this trial package and **PROVE AT MY RISK** that Walko will do the same for you. Just send coupon and accept my generous, liberal offer today.

WALKO

Banishes White Diarrhea

Walko is an intestinal antiseptic. It is guaranteed to prevent white diarrhea, yet is entirely harmless. It positively keeps baby chicks' highly sensitive digestive organs free from the bacillus bacterium pullorum. This germ causes white diarrhea and strikes sure death to *one-half to two-thirds of all baby chicks each year*. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire brood. Be prepared. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you have lost hundreds before. *Read this letter:*

"I raised 60% more of my chicks last year than my neighbors. Never lost one from white diarrhea. 300 chicks brought \$200. Walko is the greatest little chick saver I ever used."
Mrs. Norman Foster, Alpha, Ill.

500 Chicks! Did't Lose One

I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy, so sent to them for two packages.

I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier.

—Mrs. L. L. Tam,
Burnetts Creek, Indiana.

Raised 300 Chicks—Never Lost One

I used to lose a great many of my little chicks from white diarrhea; tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent for some Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick. My chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

700 Chicks—Raised Them All

Last spring my first incubator chicks died by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally I sent for a box of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks. Never before raised more than 100.

Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

Raised Every Chick But One

I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent for Walko Remedy. It came by return mail. Before I received it, I was losing the little fellows by the lapful. I only lost one from White Diarrhea after getting it. Never had little chicks so thrifty. It just seems to give them new life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St. Paul, Kansas.

Send Coupon Money Back if NOT Satisfied

Simply send coupon and 50 cents for big, regular size package. Try Walko Remedy on your own baby chicks AT MY RISK. Satisfy yourself that Walko is all I claim. If, after a trial, you decide that Walko has made you dollars for every penny it cost, you'll thank me for making you this liberal offer. If Walko fails, tell me so, and I'll refund your money. The trial will cost you nothing. Order direct from this advertisement. You take no risk because I have advertised this trial offer for years. Don't wait until white diarrhea gets one-half to two-thirds of your chicks. Sign and mail coupon now. D. J. Walker, President

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. L2, Waterloo, Iowa

GUARANTEE

Walko Remedy is guaranteed to prevent White Diarrhea in baby chicks—and to stop any curable case of White Diarrhea if given in time and according to directions. If Walko Remedy ever fails, money refunded.

D. J. WALKER, President.

PRICES

Regular Size Package - 50c
Economical Large P'k'g. \$1.00

After April 30, a War Tax of 2c on 50c and 4c on \$1.00 packages must be paid by Consumer. Includes this after April 30.

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

Put (X) in square for Larger Package or Free Book.
 Enclosing \$1.00 for Economical Large Package of Walko Remedy
 Don't send Walko Remedy; just send Free Book

Meeting War's Demands

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

The Americans are taking pride in the fact that they rose to the demands of war with a great increase in the production of livestock products. They point with pride to the fact that the United States rose to the emergency with a great supply of horses; that they met the demand for more meat with an increased output of beef, pork and mutton. But when they have done this they look no farther. They fail to see how this great demand has been met. With the exception of hogs and sheep the gestation period is too long to permit of the rapid increase of livestock.

For a time it is true perhaps that the lamb and pig crops were increased to meet the demand for food. During the past year, however, producers have felt that the war would end and have been dubious as to where prices would go with conditions returning to a peace basis. The cost of feed has been exceedingly high. The result of these factors is that sheep and swine breeders have not bred their females in numbers representative of normal years.

The demand for cattle and horses was met but it was met from the stock that was already on hand. It could not have been met in any other way. Cattle for many years have been bred to capacity so that no great increase could be made in the number of females bred other than to keep the old cow one more year or to breed the heifers a year younger. With cattle prices as they were, the old cow was not kept one more year but was put on the market to help meet the demand

for more cattle. A small proportion of the heifers may have been bred a year sooner than they otherwise would have been. The probable result of this, however, will be that the heifer will not be rebred the summer she is suckling her first calf but will be permitted to mature.

The result of this meeting of the demand has been to cut into the livestock herds of the country to the extent of the increase in market output. The demands on the hogs and sheep might have been met without loss to the country's resources had breeding been continued for this spring's lamb and pig crop.

With this drain upon livestock resources the demand that every good female be bred to a good male is more urgent at this time than at any time during the war. Only by the most careful breeding operations can the loss to livestock resources be repaired and livestock conditions returned to the normal.

To Make Trees Profitable

BY W. F. PICKETT

Neglected and unfruitful orchards may be renovated and brought back to their former productive state in three years if the age and vigor of the trees justify their renovation. The younger the tree the more crops may be expected from it, and the more vigorous it is the healthier the root system and branches. Water sprouts are usually very good indications of healthy roots.

In the process of renovation, pruning is the first and most important operation. In order to do intelligent pruning it is necessary to know which wood bears the fruit. The pruner's first duty

is to remove all dead and diseased wood and if the tree is healthy some of the live wood which crowds the trees should be cut with the first year's pruning.

Great care should be taken when pruning not to cut the fruit spurs, short stocky growths upon which the fruit of some trees is borne. Some of the trees should be cut back severely or dehorned the first year, while others need only a good thinning out. Some, again, will need to have the tops lowered. Usually old trees which have been neglected and whose condition does not justify dehorning should have their tops lowered to some extent.

In pruning a badly neglected tree it is a good plan to leave some of the water sprouts for a year. This becomes of more importance as the pruning becomes more severe, for the water sprouts provide more leaf surface that will supply food for the entire plant. The second year water sprouts may be removed entirely without danger.

Successful pruners leave no stubs where limbs or branches are removed. The branches should be cut close to the trunk. This fact accounts for the unsuccessful results of the old method of pruning with an ax. Stubs were left and the wood decayed before the wounds could heal over. Wounds that are more than 1/2 inch in diameter should be painted over. Any lead and oil paint is satisfactory.

The renovated orchard should be sprayed in the same manner as the well cared for orchard.

Kanred Wheat in Pratt County

"Pratt county is enjoying the prospects of producing enough Kanred wheat this year to supply every farmer

in the county with a sufficient amount to sow a seed field," said J. E. Hardesty, president of the Pratt County Farm bureau to a special agent sent there recently by the United States Department of Agriculture to report upon the introduction of the high-yielding strain. With the other officials of the local farm bureau Mr. Hardesty has taken an active part in popularizing this variety among the farmers of this county.

"We found two farmers in an adjoining county with a supply of choice Kanred seed for sale and we commandeered all they had," he said. "This was distributed among our farmers and put out by them in accordance with regulations issued by the bureau committees."

Kanred, which was developed by agronomists at the Kansas State Agricultural college, has outyielded other varieties in Pratt county 4 or 5 bushels an acre and this year's crop gives promise of having a ready home sale as seed.

"Fully 1,500 acres here in the county are sown to Kanred," declared Mr. Hardesty, "and the acreage is nicely distributed. I started out to plant 150 acres, but before seeding time my neighbors had induced me to sell nearly half of it. The farm bureau workers, of course, are anxious to increase the yields and profits an acre as much as possible."

Pratt county stands fourth in the state in acreage planted to winter wheat, farmers having in more than 236,000 acres.

Farmer's Part of the Dollar

How much of the consumer's dollar goes to the farmer; and is the farmer getting a bigger or smaller share than formerly—are questions often asked.

Assistant Secretary Ousley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, gives an interesting answer. Taking wheat, potatoes, onions, beans, eggs, hens, beef cattle and hogs, he says that out of each dollar paid by the consumer of any specific product in 1915 the farmer got the following number of cents: Wheat, 59; potatoes, 60; onions, 46; beans, 60; eggs, 59; hens, 69; beef cattle, 47; hogs, 34.

Since 1915 the situation has improved somewhat, the farmer last year (1918) getting out of the consumer's dollar the following amounts: Wheat, 70 cents; potatoes, 50; onions, 54; beans, 57; eggs, 67; hens, 61; beef cattle, 46; hogs, 42.

On all these products except potatoes, beans and beef it will be seen that the farmer's share is now larger than it was before the world war began, but it is not yet so large as it should be.

How It Happened

Once a year the newsboys of a certain district of London are taken for an outing up the Thames by a gentleman of the neighborhood, so they can bathe to their hearts' content.

As one little boy was getting into the water a friend observed, "I say, Bill, ain't yer dirty!"

"Yes," replied Bill. "I missed the train last year."—London Tid Bits.

Poultry Maxims

It is urged that all farmers and poultrymen adhere strictly to the following principal rules in handling their poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over, so as to produce infertile eggs. The male bird has no effect on the number of eggs produced.

Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4663 Poultry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free his valuable chick book entitled "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." The book tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. It is absolutely free. Every poultry raiser should have one. Write Mr. Reefer today for your copy.—Adv.

A Family Affair!

In from play, happy, growing, rosy, hungry children—shouting for SUNSHINE L-W SODAS? Just a little butter and maybe some jam on these family crackers—easy for mother and the very thing for healthy appetites. L-W SODA CRACKERS—a Sunshine product, of course—come in large family size packages, triple sealed to insure that fresh, crisp, nut-like flavor. Where children are—KEEP L-W SUNSHINE SODAS.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits



Ask Your Grocer for the BIG Family Size Package.



To Keep Livestock Healthy

(Continued from Page 16.)

to another must be handled in properly disinfected cars.

These are only a few of the requirements but they serve to illustrate how carefully the men who have charge of this work have planned in order to make the certificate "Tuberculosis-Free Accredited Herd," mean exactly what it says. The work is being done on individual herds in forty states and in some places efforts have been started to eliminate the plague from certain areas. Imagine the flow of buyers to those localities that are first able to advertise that every animal in all their herds is free from tuberculosis. It will be a monopoly worth having. Consider, also, what a stimulating effect will be produced on our foreign trade in livestock—which our breeders are earnestly hoping for—if only tuberculosis-free animals are sold to the buyers who are now combing our country for stock to replenish their herds.

This plan of fighting the big enemy of the cattle grower and dairyman bids fair to grow rapidly in popularity, and if Congress provides more money, as it is being asked to do, the work will be still more accelerated. However, the greater the demand for supervision and for certificates the greater the need for capable men to make sure that the certificates mean something. We are starting out on a long fight against the worst animal disease in the country and the most important provision for success is a large staff of capable veterinarians who are not perennially subject to salary temptation from the outside.

Good Profit from Holsteins

(Continued from Page 17.)

and was consigned by W. R. Crow, of Hutchinson.

Two bulls sold for more than \$500 apiece, the top price being \$750, which L. L. Grossnickle, of Onaga, paid for the yearling bull Blacress Colossus Ormsby consigned by L. C. Rohlfing, of Lawrence. Two other bulls that brought good prices were the yearling Sir Houwtje Maid Canary and King Houwtje Mercedes Canary, a calf, bringing \$515 and \$390, respectively. The former is a son and the latter a grandson of Houwtje Maid Canary, which just before the meeting produced nearly 29 pounds of butter in seven days, and holds the second highest seven-day record in the state. This cow is owned by Harry W. Mollhagen, of Bushton, who consigned the two bulls just referred to. Mr. Mollhagen, by the way, is one of the Kansas farmers who, disappointed by a severe wheat failure in 1910, pinned his faith to Holsteins, and from a meager start, and with little money to begin with, has made an excellent showing.

A. B. Wilcox & Son, of Topeka, held an auction of 71 Holsteins Wednesday, which completed the three-day program of events pertaining to this breed. The average price obtained in this sale was \$268. Fourteen bulls were sold at the average price of \$120 apiece, while the average for the females was \$305. The top price of the sale was \$1,060, which Lou Koenig, of Solomon, paid for Abilene Jewel Kalmuck, a 4-year-old cow. This sale was attended by virtually the same persons as were present at the association sale.

Country Talks from the Farm

(Continued from Page 7.)

he brought another man with him and fixed the roof. Sometime later, I wanted a roof on a buggy shed, and I asked him if I could take the roof off when I left the farm, if I would put one on. He said certainly I could, and asked me what it would cost. I told him about \$8. He said, "The next time you go to town, get the lumber, and charge it to me." I think when the tenant is willing to do his part, the landowner will come across.

I rented another farm, and the tenants all told me the same thing as before, but I kept that farm for four years too, and can go back any time I want to. I never was turned off a farm, and I never lived on a farm that I couldn't go back to.

As to the rent the tenants pay, as I stated before, is largely due to themselves. For the last farm mentioned I paid the landowner one-half

of the corn in the crib and two-fifths of the wheat, and there were from 25 to 50 tenants trying to undermine me every spring by offering more rent. I always cut my weeds out of the corn and around the fences and along the road. I have had tenants stop and try to persuade me not to cut the weeds, saying "I wouldn't get any credit for it, but I found out that I did, for I could get the best farms in the neighborhood and hold them as long as I wanted them."

I don't begrudge any man anything he can afford. If he can afford to ride in a car, I am glad to see him have it. I don't begrudge any man his religion. I believe that if a man first casts out the beam in his own eye, he can see clearly how to cast out the mote in his brother's eye.

It pays a tenant to do a little extra work for which he is not paid once in a while. I have lived in four counties in Kansas, and find that most tenants are paid for something they don't do. I talked to a tenant last summer in Central Kansas who said he wouldn't cut down a cockle-burr to save the landowner. I told him if he would do a little more, maybe the landowner would do a little more for him.

J. C. McKeeman.

Frankfort, Kan.

Why Hogs Eat Chickens

Pigs or hogs eat chickens because of improper feeding. A hog in his natural state is a meat eater and re-

quires a certain amount of animal protein. If a sow is not provided with enough protein, she will farrow a weak and feeble litter. The pigs sap the life from the sow to get protein to build themselves up. This in turn causes the sow to crave meat of any kind. She will eat her own pigs, chickens, or anything else she can catch that is meat. We never have failed to cure a hog from eating chickens or a sow from eating her pigs by feeding a liberal amount of tankage or meat meal. We recently had a neighbor try this on a purebred sow that had been eating chickens for two years. We let her run to the tankage at will and after she had all she desired we mixed a little each day with her food for a short time. A few days ago, we threw a dead chicken in her pen. It lay there 6 hours and she didn't even pull a feather out of it.

We don't say this will work for everybody, but it certainly has worked for us during the past 15 years.

W. L. Bailey & Sons.

Rush Center, Kan.

To Train Dogs to Hunt

In the issue of the Mail and Breeze of March 8, you state that "Old Subscriber" wishes information in regard to training his dog to hunt "varmints." I lay no claim to being a dog trainer or to knowing much about them, but when I was a boy living on my father's farm in Neosho county near a stream called Big Creek, we were bothered

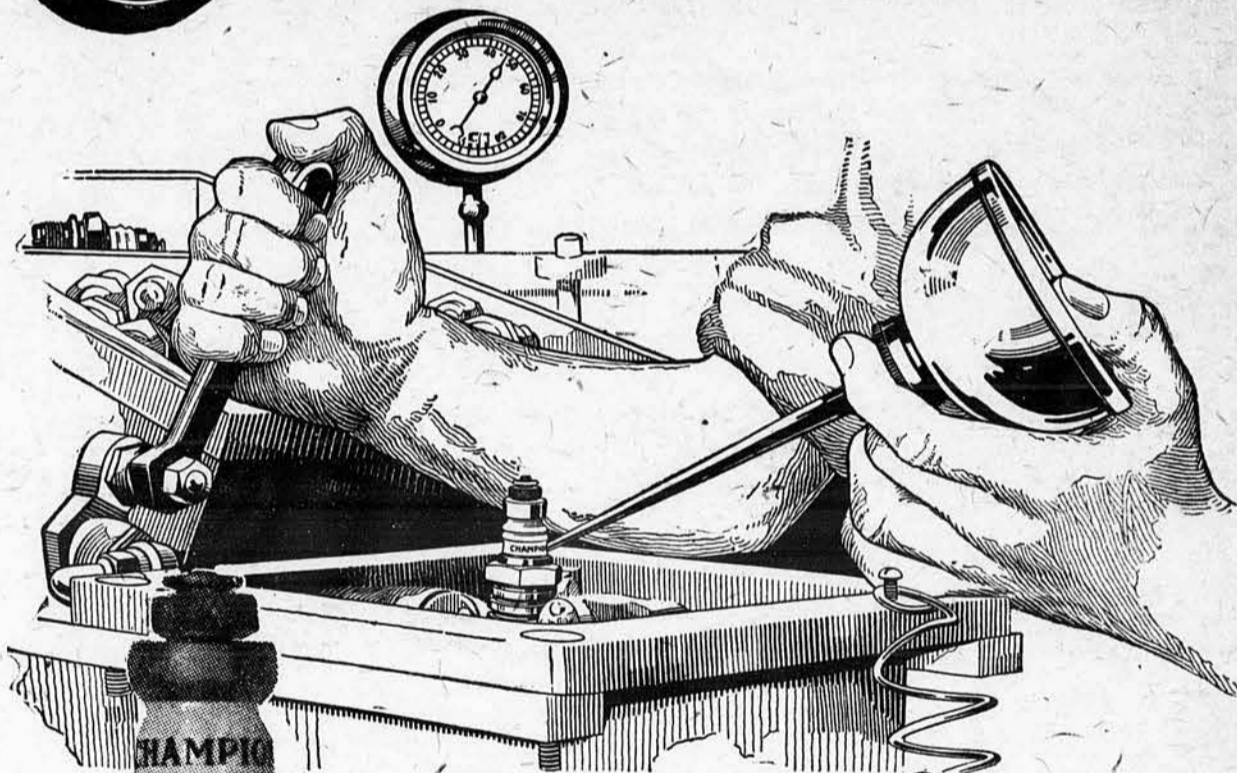
very much by skunks, opossums, minks and various other pests which raided our chicken roost. Having poor success with traps I was advised by an old settler to train a pup to hunt them in their dens or holes. I began with a pup about 3 or 4 months old of doubtful breed. I was told to take the carcass of the animal I wished to teach him to hunt, show this to him and excite him into attacking it and then to drag it along on the ground, and let him trail it. Next bury the carcass and let him find it. Afterwards remove the pelt to excite the pup's interest. I tried this and was surprised to see how quickly he learned to hunt skunks in their holes, and dig them out, spending hours at this, and rarely letting one escape. After one dog is trained in this way, other dogs will quickly learn from him.

To break a dog from chasing rabbits is a more difficult task and of doubtful success. It can be done sometimes with a pup. Use a stout broad collar and a light long rope, 30 or 40 feet long, take him where there are rabbits and when he starts after one, stop him with a smart jerk and when he persists slap his ears and scold him. Some dogs will soon learn to leave rabbits alone.

Thayer, Kan. R. J. Dennis.

If ever we have moments of doubt it is when men like Theodore Roosevelt have to die and Bill Hohenzollern still lives.—Detroit Free Press.

Champion Dependable Spark Plugs



Severe Air Test Shows Dependability of Spark Plugs With No. 3450 Insulator

WITH every explosion in the cylinders of your motor, a tremendous pressure is exerted in the compression of the gas by the pistons in the cylinders.

To guard against loss of power and engine efficiency due to leakage at spark plugs, Champion Spark Plugs are submitted to a severe test in our Air Test Machine.

Oil is poured at the point where shell and insulator meet, and a pressure of 140 pounds per square inch of air is forced up through the base of the shell.

The absence of air bubbles means 100% Champion Dependability against leakage.

Our No. 3450 Insulator together with our patented Asbestos Gasket construction withstands a much greater pressure and enables Champion Spark Plugs to come through this test in our machine and in your engine with a perfect score.

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FARMOGRAPHS

BY HARLEY HATCH

At the recent meetings of organized agriculture at Lincoln, Neb., a hearing was given all sides. J. F. Barr of Omaha, spoke for the retail merchants. He declared the cost of doing a general merchandise business in the country was 20 per cent. This seems a very large amount to charge up for overhead expenses, and I am of the opinion that the merchant who cannot keep his overhead down to a smaller per cent has not long to remain in business. This question was raised at the meeting of the stockholders of the co-operative store at Burlington last January, and the manager said that he had kept accurate record of their business expenses, and that it amounted to between 7 and 8 per cent. This store made an average profit on sales of between 12 and 13 per cent, which left about 5 per cent net to divide. If the overhead expense had been 20 per cent, as Mr. Barr said was the case in Nebraska, it is not difficult to see where the Burlington store would have landed. I understand that a local merchant of this county made the assertion to a customer that if he could not make a gross profit of 20 per cent his goods could remain on the shelves. It is just possible that a merchant who is so "sot in his ways" may see his goods remain on the shelves longer than he likes.

If you want to make a farmer mad just mention "daylight saving" to him. Most farmers declare they are not going to set their clocks ahead this year and they are going to expect their help to abide by the old time. If they have business with the railroads they will only have to set the clock ahead one hour in their mind for that time only. The greatest inconvenience caused the farmers of this locality last

year by the fast time was in the matter of doing business with the stores and banks in town. It caused an especial amount of trouble in harvest time, and many a farmer who wished to order repairs or supplies by telephone for delivery by parcel post or otherwise went on the "war path" when he found no answer could be obtained to his telephone call, altho on the farm there yet remained several hours for work. The stores at the county seat agreed to close up hard and fast at 6 o'clock which was 5 o'clock by real time, but shortly two of the leading stores broke away from the rule as they found it impossible to accommodate their trade with such hours, especially in harvest and threshing time. Senator Capper understands how this matter works to the prejudice of the farmers and is going to Washington to try to get the law repealed at the special session. If you wish it repealed look up the petition in another part of this paper, get as many signers as possible, and forward it to Senator Capper at Topeka.

Up to a certain line the interests of the landowners and the renters agree. When the question of the increase in price of land arises there is disagreement at once. The renter wishes to see land remain low in price so he can buy cheaply, should he wish to buy, and also because rents are cheaper with low priced land. But the moment the renter buys land his viewpoint changes. He becomes eager at once for land to advance because he profits by it. The renter who never expects to own land may be pardoned for his wish for low-priced land but one who intends to buy a home of his own should welcome the chance of an increase in value of the property after it comes into his possession. Every renter who amounts to anything hopes sooner or later to own his farm, and he should bear in mind that when that day comes he steps into the landowning class, and his views regarding land-

owning are reversed so suddenly that in some cases they almost telescope themselves. The landowner is not in all cases a villain, and it must be remembered that he has something at stake when he gives a renter possession of a valuable farm which, in many cases, cost him years of toil and saving. There are two sides to every story, and the renter has only to become the owner of a farm to discover that fact.

There are plenty of men in the West who do not own farms who wish to own one, but who have put off buying, year after year, because they are always expecting that something is going to happen to make land sell more cheaply. I have known of a number who have held these views and no doubt you have, too. In some instances they despair of the expected drop in price, and buy. In every case those who did so have been fortunate for the price of land has been increasing gradually every year for the last two decades. It is plain to be seen that the top has not been reached; there may be a year or perhaps several years when the price of farm land will show little increase but it will not show a decrease. I, personally, know a farmer who had ready money enough 23 years ago to buy a good improved 80-acre farm. Land at that time had made a slight advance in price and he thought it too high; he said that he would wait a year or so, and he could buy land cheap again. The meaning of the word "cheap" at that time may be known when I say that he thought a good improved farm at \$15 an acre too high. Well, he did not buy that year or the next; he lent his money for 8 per cent and worked a rented farm doing very well at it. But at the end of about 10 years he suddenly awoke to the fact that land, instead of going down in price, was advancing very fast. He then bought a farm, paying \$50 an acre for it and it took his money capital which he had at the start

together with all the proceeds of his 10 years of work on a rented farm to buy an 80-acre farm which he could have bought 10 years before for \$15 an acre. And at that he did not lose, for he could sell his farm for \$75 an acre today, but he did lose those 10 years of work which he put in on a rented farm. I rather think the moral of this is plain; at any rate, I am not going to try to make it plainer.

This is maple sugar time back in Vermont, and I would give—well, I don't exactly know how much—to be back in a certain sugar place up in the hills of Orleans county for a week. I wouldn't care to work in sugaring as a hired hand; as work it is about as hard and as exacting as harvesting, especially when the sap is running freely. But to be able to loaf around the sugar camp for a week doing what I pleased and eating all the warm sugar I wanted would be to me like a small taste of paradise. The boy who has never been on a "sugaring off" job and who has never "scraped the pan" after the sugar was poured off has missed one of the great joys of life. There never was nor ever will be any confectionery made equal to warm, waxy, maple sugar. The business of making maple sugar has become very much more profitable than it was a few years ago but, like the Western farmers who would like to raise large crops of grain in order to get the largest benefit of the high prices, the maple sugar makers learn that as the price advances it seems that the yield becomes less, despite the fact that every effort is made to produce heavily. In making sugar, as in making crops, the weather is a 75 per cent factor; if the weather is not right the best sugar maker in the world cannot make much sugar or very good sugar. As with other farm crops also, the larger the crop the better the quality is likely to be. I have seen as high as 4 pounds of good sugar made to the tree in Vermont sugar places, and there are years when production drops as low as ½ pound to the tree. Of late a fair average has been from 1 to 2 pounds to the tree. A sugar place with a Southern exposure will produce much more sugar than one which slopes to the North. The price offered for maple sugar this year is satisfactory to the makers as they have been offered 20 cents a pound and more if other buyers pay more. The big sugar buyers do not care to have much trouble taken with the product; the ranker it is, the more other sirup can be given the maple flavor.

Standard Grades for Oats

Official standards for oats under the United States Grain Standards Act were established recently by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective June 16, 1919, when the new crop movement begins, according to announcement of the Bureau of Markets. After that time all oats moving in interstate commerce will be graded according to these Federal standards by licensed inspectors whose work will be supervised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as in the case of official grain standards for wheat and shelled corn.

The new standards for oats provide for four numbered grades and a sample grade, the factors used for grading being: test weight to the bushel; minimum percentages for sound cultivated oats; and minimum requirements for heat damaged (oats or other grains), foreign material, wild oats and other colors, cultivated and wild oats. No provision is made in the new standards for dockage, but it is said to be not at all unlikely that they will be placed on a dockage basis at some future date.

The new standards follow closely the tentative standards for oats, published in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 45, which had the general approval of the grain industry.

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You know Styleplus Clothes are stylish because they are worn the nation over.

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It pays to buy your clothes at a store—where you can see and try on the clothes before you buy them. At the Styleplus Store you get known quality at known prices.

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LABOR DEPARTMENT

Good Opportunity Offered

I wish to get a married man for farm work, one that is old enough to have had plenty of farm experience but not more than 40 years old, and one that is steady and has good habits. I do not want a man who smokes cigars, or a pipe, especially around his work or the barn. We prefer no children, so that we can hire the wife part of the time to help about the house, if she cares to help. We want a man that can handle all kinds of machinery and horses and can take care of them. We will pay \$50 a month and provide a house to live in and a cow to milk and garden spot. This is a good opportunity for the right man, especially if he cares to start up farming later for himself.
Avard, Okla. M. C. Buskirk.

Steady Man Desired

I am in need of a good farm hand. He must be a steady hand, and must know how to handle horses. I would prefer a man with a small family. I can use a man all summer and fall, and will pay liberal wages. I will provide a house, garden, one milk cow, and buggy and horse when it is necessary for him to go. I want a man of moderate habits. I would like to correspond with someone wanting general ranch and farm work.
Horace, Kan. S. G. Hurt.

\$40 a Month-Year Round

I want at once an industrious single man familiar with farm and ranch work at \$40 a month and board the year around; harvest wages during harvest.
Sublette, Kan. R. G. Trepier.

Steady Employment Offered

I am in need of a single man who is experienced in doing general farm work. I will give steady employment to the right kind of a man.
Bennington, Kan. Charles Fisher.

Wants to Operate a Tractor

Will you please tell me where I could get a job to run a large tractor this summer and fall? I would like to go somewhere in the Wheat Belt. I graduated at an automobile school in 1912, and have operated tractors ever since.
Cuba, Kan. Frank Svoboda.

Will Pay \$50 a Month

I want a man for general farm work. He must be married; no objection to one or two small children. I will pay \$50 a month with house, garden and one cow for milk.
Narka, Kan. L. Dowell.

Motor Operator Wants Job

I should like to know of someone who needs an experienced tractor operator this summer. I would prefer a small tractor. Please state wages in first letter.
Tonganoxie, Kan. S. C. Thomas.

Men With Teams Wanted

I should like to get in touch with one man with two teams or two men with a team each for harvest work this year. Wages were from 45 to 50 cents an hour for pitchers last year and 30 cents an hour for teams, and they probably will be high again.
Alden, Kan. M. B. Steinmetz.

Farming in Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

"April Showers" came in March this spring and for this reason oat sowing progressed very slowly in this part of Kansas. It seemed to be the intention, of the farmers in general, to go pretty heavy on oats this spring but already we hear a good deal of talk by many of not putting in so much now that the season is so far advanced. On this farm we had not planned to put out a very large acreage of oats and so shall not change our plans regarding them. As a rule we think it unsafe to delay seeding so late as that date yet we recall the best crop of oats that we ever raised were drilled April 17 and made a yield of 60 bushels

an acre. The spring was wet, just as this one has been, but the ground was thoroughly warmed when the oats were finally put in and with the abundant amount of moisture available came up quickly and made a rapid and surprising growth and yield.

We cannot remember a spring when the general condition of the growing wheat was as encouraging as at the present time. The acreage too is the largest that ever was known in this section and while the farmers were endeavoring to get out a maximum acreage they prepared the ground in the best possible manner. The high price of seed and the possible failure of the crop resulting from ill prepared seedbeds were the chief factors in the excellent work that was put into the crop last fall. Our local farmers' Institute was held one day last week. Strictly speaking it can no longer be called a farmers' institute. Heretofore it was the custom to hold the institute meeting in Cedar Vale but the meetings are conducted in a different manner this season it seems. It was

more in the nature of a demonstration and was held on a farm a couple of miles from town. It is the plan to hold four such meetings each year and have a man from the Kansas State Agricultural college in attendance at each session. Seeds, soils, crops and other farm topics will each be taken up in turn and discussed. Somehow or other we are skeptical in regard to the success of the new order of things. The regular institute suits us better.

Darso more than made good here last year. It seems to be quick maturing. The yield of grain is good and the fodder is relished greatly by stock. One field, which we have in mind, was planted during the latter part of July. It matured fully and if we have been rightly informed the yield was 30 bushels an acre. A field of kafir, on the adjoining farm, and which was considered about the best in the neighborhood, made a yield of 13 bushels an acre. If a grain will make a yield of 30 bushels an acre when it is too dry for kafir to mature there is good reason for trying it.

Some interesting tests were made in the state last year to determine the advisability of seeding Sweet clover in pastures, especially on areas where the regular pasture grass had been killed out. Part of the seedings were successful, but some resulted in failure. Where the grass was thin or lacking or where other vegetation was not too heavy most of the seedings were successful except in the western part of the state where drouths during the early summer, killed the plants before they obtained a good root hold.

A stand of Sweet clover that at first appears to be very thin often proves to be a good one after the plants make some growth. It has been noted that satisfactory results were obtained where the stand for the first year averaged as low as four plants to the square foot. Better stands, however, are preferable.

Send us letters about your community improvement clubs and what they are accomplishing.



Moor Man's Hog Powder

A Conditioner

Not a Wonder Worker

That is the plain truth we want to get before hog raisers. **Moor Man's Hog Powder** has a big sale on its undoubted merit. We do not claim it is better than any other, that it will cure disease or that it will prevent all disease.

Neither do we or our salesmen want to represent **Moor Man's Hog Powder** as a food or a cure-all. What we do claim is this: The hog is a short-lived, quick-maturing animal. He must be rushed into pork by heavy feeding. To get results he needs a conditioner to help him. We believe **Moor Man's Hog Powder** the best conditioner that can be made. Results on thousands of hog farms tell the story.

This tried and proved preparation contains the mild sodas and charcoal that are a great aid to digestion during the heavy feeding season, sulphur for purifying the blood, sulphate of iron for building red corpuscles, and bone phosphate for building bone.

The powder relieves constipation, which is so prevalent among all hogs. It acts as an absolute worm preventive.

Moor Man's Hog Worm Expeller, which is furnished with each shipment, should be used to expel any worms that may exist in the animal previous to the use of **Moor Man's Hog Powder**. This article is safe, and is a sure remover of worms, freeing the animal's system of these destructive and dangerous pests, and putting it in prime order to produce the best results from the use of **Moor Man's Hog Powder** as a conditioner. Why not try **Moor Man's Hog Powder** for a feeding test? It has been done on thousands of farms and has resulted in greater profit to the feeder and another faithful customer for us.

We Want You to Know Moor Man's Service

Moor Man resident representatives are more than mere salesmen. They are carefully selected and trained to serve you in the best possible way in connection with any **Moor Man** product. Give our representative in your county a few moments of your time when he calls. It will pay you.



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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.

Meaning of A. R. O.

Please tell me what the letters A. R. O. signify when attached to a cow's name. An early reply will be appreciated. S. K. V. Hays, Kan.

The letters A. R. O. after a cow's name means advanced register official, and is an indication that she has produced a sufficient quantity of milk and butter to entitle her to this recognition. J. W. Wilkinson.

Barrenness in Cattle

I have used several bulls and have tried many times to get my cow bred, but she remains barren. Please tell me what to do. Jewell, Kan. W. I. JORDAN.

Barrenness in cattle is usually the result of some disease of the genital

organs. The diseased condition may affect the vagina, neck of the uterus, uterus and ovaries. It requires a very careful examination by an experienced graduate veterinarian to determine the exact nature of the trouble. After this has been done, intelligent treatment can in many instances be outlined. Occasionally a barren animal is incurable. I would advise that you have a veterinarian make this examination for you. R. R. Dykstra.

Missouri Limestone Land

Will black limestone land in Missouri grow alfalfa or Sweet clover? Will it be best for me to move to my Missouri farm and raise livestock or stay in Kansas and raise wheat? Parsons, Kan. B. L. N.

Black limestone land thruout Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri will grow alfalfa or Sweet clover providing the soil drains, properly and the land is inoculated with the proper bacteria. Bulletins on growing Sweet clover and alfalfa can be had from the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan.

I am unable to advise you regarding whether or not it would be advisable to change your location. If you are adapted to stock raising and prefer that type of farming to that of growing wheat, you probably would be more

successful in raising stock. However, some men are not fitted or naturally inclined to handle stock in which event it would be a mistake to attempt to do so. This is a matter which you will have to decide for yourself. C. C. Cunningham.

Cane and Oats

I have 10 acres of ground on which I have planned to grow cane and oats together, but I am afraid that when the oats are ready to cut the cane will not be matured properly and might poison my stock. Please advise me on this point. J. C. EARP. Cherryvale, Kan.

There need be no fear of injurious effect from the use of cane mixed with the oats. Cane that is cut and properly cured makes an excellent hay that never has been known to poison livestock. C. W. McCampbell.

Diphtheritic Roup

My chickens and turkeys twist their necks as if they were trying to swallow something and as if their crops were too full and they were trying to force something down. Some of them have yellow sores in their mouths and on their tongues. They eat well, but the hens do not lay any eggs. I have given them kerosene, but it does no good. Please suggest a remedy and tell me what the disease is. ALTUS, Okla. TROUBLED.

I think your birds are suffering from the diphtheritic type of roup. Roup takes many different forms in

the individual birds, some members of the same flock may show the eye or throat lesions and others show the intestinal type of the disease. I recommend the use of potassium permanganate in the drinking water, enough to give it a deep wine red color. Remove all sick birds to small pens by themselves and keep the other members of the flock away from barns, buildings, stacks and places where birds have been dying. It is also usually best to reduce the grain ration and feed more milk and meat scraps. L. D. Bushnell.

Sanitary Milk

I have read a great deal about sanitary milk and I would like to know what this term means. M. R. D. Emporia, Kan.

Sanitary milk is milk produced in clean surroundings. It must be free from dangerous germs produced by filth and must be cooled immediately after the cow has been milked. Because of these conditions sanitary milk will keep at least 48 hours with just ordinary precautions. J. W. Wilkinson.

Silo Needs No Drainage

Is it necessary to have a drain to a silo to carry off the surplus juice and water? What is a good ration for a growing bull? How much grain should be fed to a calf? Liberal, Kan. R. M. S.

Drainage is not necessary in a silo. If the silage is cut at the proper stage of maturity there will be no surplus water.

A good ration for a growing bull would be silage and alfalfa or clover for roughage and a mixture of corn, 5 parts; bran, 4 parts, and oilmeal 1 part. One should feed about all the grain the calf will eat. C. W. McCampbell.

Alfalfa for Silage

Please tell me whether alfalfa will make good silage and whether it may be fed with safety to cattle and hogs. Bayard, Kan. E. M. H.

Alfalfa will make a fairly good quality of silage and it will be eaten readily by cattle if fed within a few months after being put into the silo. However, when it is possible to make alfalfa into first class hay it should not be put into the silo. Of course in rainy seasons when it is difficult to cure the alfalfa it will be best to put the alfalfa into the silo. J. W. Wilkinson.

Seeding Oats with Sudan

Can I seed oats and Sudan grass together? Would it be safe to pasture stock on the stubble after the hay has been cut? I also have a wheat field on which I desire to sow rape this spring for hog pasture. Should I sow the rape seed broadcast without harrowing or should I harrow the field? Greenwood Co. M. J. B.

Oats and Sudan grass cannot be seeded together satisfactorily. For best results oats should be planted as early as conditions will permit. Sudan grass is a hot weather crop and cannot be satisfactorily seeded until the ground becomes thoroly warm. Some time in May is the proper time to seed Sudan grass in Greenwood county. For these reasons it is not practicable to plant these two crops together.

Whether or not rape should be harrowed in when seeded in winter wheat in the early spring will depend on the condition of the ground at seeding time. If the ground is thoroly frost checked, that is, if it contains many small cracks, harrowing will not be necessary, as the first rain after seeding will likely cover most of the seed. If the ground is smooth and rather firm when the rape is seeded it would be advisable to harrow the seed in. In either instance harrowing will not injure well established wheat. C. C. Cunningham.

Are You Saving Money?

Everybody wants to save money. Thousands are doing it. You can save money too by writing today for our Premium Catalog. Contains useful and valuable articles for every member of the family. Every article fully guaranteed. Why spend money for articles you can secure thru us by forming clubs of subscribers among your friends and neighbors. Send us your name today and we will mail Catalog immediately. A postcard will do. Household, Topeka, Kan.

Money still talks, but contact with the high cost of living seems to have given it throat trouble.—Arkansas Gazette.

HOW
would you like
to go back to—
68¢ WHEAT?

The
"Eagle"
STRAW SPREADER
Increases Your Yield **ONE-THIRD**

Protect your crops against the thaws and freezing spring weather with a top dressing of straw applied by a EAGLE STRAW SPREADER. Spreading straw should be a year-around farming operation. The straw makes the soil more mellow and more tillable and increases your profits about \$25.00 per acre.

Soil blowing, an evil that has ruined thousands of crops, is prevented by spreading straw. The straw binds the soil together and stops the blowing away of the soil particles.

Don't fail to spread straw this spring. You will get bigger crops. Straw is a fine mulch stopping the escape of moisture. It adds more fertility to the soil than manure. Straw costs you nothing. It is the best plant food you can find.

The **BIG FREE BOOK** should be
in your hands—get it—

The EAGLE STRAW SPREADER is the "original" and successful straw spreading machine. Attaches to any wagon—drives and travels on its own wheels—spreads any straw in windy weather. A boy can run it. Write today for **FREE BOOK** about the "Eagle". Tells how to get from \$10 to \$25 more from every acre by spreading straw



EAGLE MFG. CO., Dept. 27, Morton, Ill.

this is why
you need a
**STRAW
SPREADER**

Burning straw or not properly using it is a crime. Any agricultural experiment station will tell you so. The soil on your farm is crying for the straw you may be letting go to waste if you are not burning it.

The actual cash value of the commercial fertilizer elements in a ton of straw is \$5 to \$6. Are you letting this go to waste?

Straw as a top dressing on winter wheat will protect it from freezing in Winter and during the thaws and freeze-ups of Spring.

Straw will prevent soil blowing, holding the particles of dirt around the roots of the young plants.

Straw rots and when decayed becomes humus—without which plant life cannot exist.

Spread straw with an EAGLE STRAW SPREADER—Get even distribution of the straw in the cheapest and most efficient way.

These Letters Show
what others have done--

La Crosse, Indiana.—"I have purchased one of your straw spreaders and I think it is the best straw spreader on the market. I have given it a fair test in dry straw and real wet, heavy manure and it surely does the work to perfection. C. C. Sibenthal.

Missouri Valley, Iowa.—"I enclose a Chicago draft in settlement for the Eagle Straw Spreader, billed me recently. This week was the first time I have been able to get this straw spreader tried out. It is certainly one fine piece of machinery and you may ship me another spreader as soon as possible. L. G. Vincent.

Deer Creek, Ill.—"Some time ago I purchased one of your Eagle Straw Spreaders. I am pleased to make the statement that this is the best spreader I have ever seen. I have used this straw spreader in different kinds of straw and the work was done very satisfactorily. I think a straw spreader is a good investment for every farmer. Carl Schick.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Right to Wheat

A has been renting B's farm on the halves without a written contract. He sowed 20 acres in wheat in the fall of 1918, then gave up the farm, and rented another. What can A do about this wheat? Can he come back and harvest it? SUBSCRIBER.

Yes.

High School

A started to high school without taking up any of his ninth grade work in the country school. He did not get his common school diploma certifying that he had completed his course. Can he be put out of high school by another student? A READER.

No.

Wants Protection from Dogs

Is there a law in Kansas to protect us against the destruction caused by dogs? Many farms could keep a small flock of sheep if it were not for these worthless curs. We cannot fence against them. If they cannot go thru or over they will dig under. D. A. C.

The owner of the dog is liable for damages. See Section 11033, Chapter 112, General Statutes, State of Kansas.

Right of Possession

A rents a place from B for five years. Both have signed the lease. A gives a second mortgage on a house and lot as security for a half interest in 14 horses and the farm machinery. There was no certain time in which this mortgage was to be delivered to B, but it was to be delivered before March 1, 1919. The mortgage was executed November 6, 1918. He sowed 130 acres of wheat, and was to have possession March 1, 1919. Now B has refused to give A possession of the place. What can A do? READER.

A is entitled to possession if he has tendered the mortgage duly executed according to the terms of the lease before March 1. If B still refuses A can bring suit and ask decree of court giving him right of possession.

Hanging in Kansas

Was there ever a law in Kansas permitting hanging as a punishment for crime? If so when did it become effective? SUBSCRIBER.

Formerly the Kansas law provided for hanging where a person was convicted of first degree murder. However, the penalty could be imposed only after one year from time of conviction, and then only upon order of the governor. As no governor wished to take the responsibility of ordering the convicted prisoner hanged, there were no legal hangings under this law. At one time there were about 20 prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary under sentence of death, but none was hanged.

Cannot Disinherit Wife

Can a man will all his property away leaving nothing for his wife and children? If he dies without making a will and has no children what part of his property does his wife get? C. S.

In asking questions concerning inheritance the person asking should always name the state in which the property is situated. If this is not done I assume it is in Kansas. On this assumption the man might will half of his property away from his wife and children but cannot will away the other half. This goes to the surviving wife. If he dies without will and leaves no children all his property goes to his wife.

Rights of Wife

A owns a farm which B desires to buy. A, without consulting his wife, tells B he can have the farm, and takes some money as part payment. Mrs. A refuses to sign the deed. Can B sue A for damages? Will A's wife be compelled to sign the deed?

A owns a farm and leases it for oil. B buys some oil royalties from A who takes some money and signs the papers. When A's wife hears of the deal she refuses to sign papers. Can B sue A for damages or compel Mrs. A to sign papers? A READER.

No, to both questions. B can, of course, recover from A whatever money he may have paid him, but he is presumed to know that the wife's signature is necessary to make the deed valid, and if he paid money to A before the deed was properly signed he did so at his own risk.

Wants to Learn Banking

I am a boy 19 years old, live on the farm and am much interested in taking a business course. I am interested in banking. Would you advise that I go to a business college or a banking institution, and where are the best schools, and what would a banking course cost? R. F. A. Preston, Kan.

I should strongly advise that you take a course in some good business college before taking up the actual work of banking. There are so many good business colleges that I should

not care to single out any particular one. There is a very good business college at Hutchinson, your nearest point. You would better go to Hutchinson, and make a personal examination; learn about the cost of tuition, time required for taking course and necessary expenses. You can nearly always make more satisfactory arrangements in person than by letter.

Altered Note

A gives B a note reading: "One year after date I promise to pay B \$100 6 per cent interest from date." B does not present note to A for payment until after five years. A drew up note with pencil, and discovers that B has changed the date on the note, also changed the \$100 to \$1,000. There were no witnesses to the making of the note. B erased all of the note except A's signature, and made it over, but A cannot prove it. Can B collect the \$1,000? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Of course if A can prove his statements he cannot be compelled to pay the note, on the other hand B could be prosecuted. However, the presumption is that the note has not been altered, and the burden of proof would be on A to show that it had been. If

he cannot convince the court or jury that it has been altered and if the note was not outlawed before suit was begun to collect, A would be stuck.

Veterinary College

I am sending you a letter which I received from the London Veterinary college. If I would take this course of study and complete it and receive from them a diploma showing that I was a graduate of their school, could I practice veterinary medicine and surgery, and would I be accorded the same rights and privileges as other practitioners? Are the laws in regard to the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery the same in all the states? G. L. S.

I do not know anything about the merits of this school. A diploma from it would not admit you to practice in Kansas. No; each state makes its own laws and regulations governing the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

Lost Package

I sent an insured package last October to a soldier boy. The day I mailed it he sailed for France. The package was returned. We have a lock box at the postoffice. My uncle got the mail one morning but as he did not want to carry the package, he left it in the

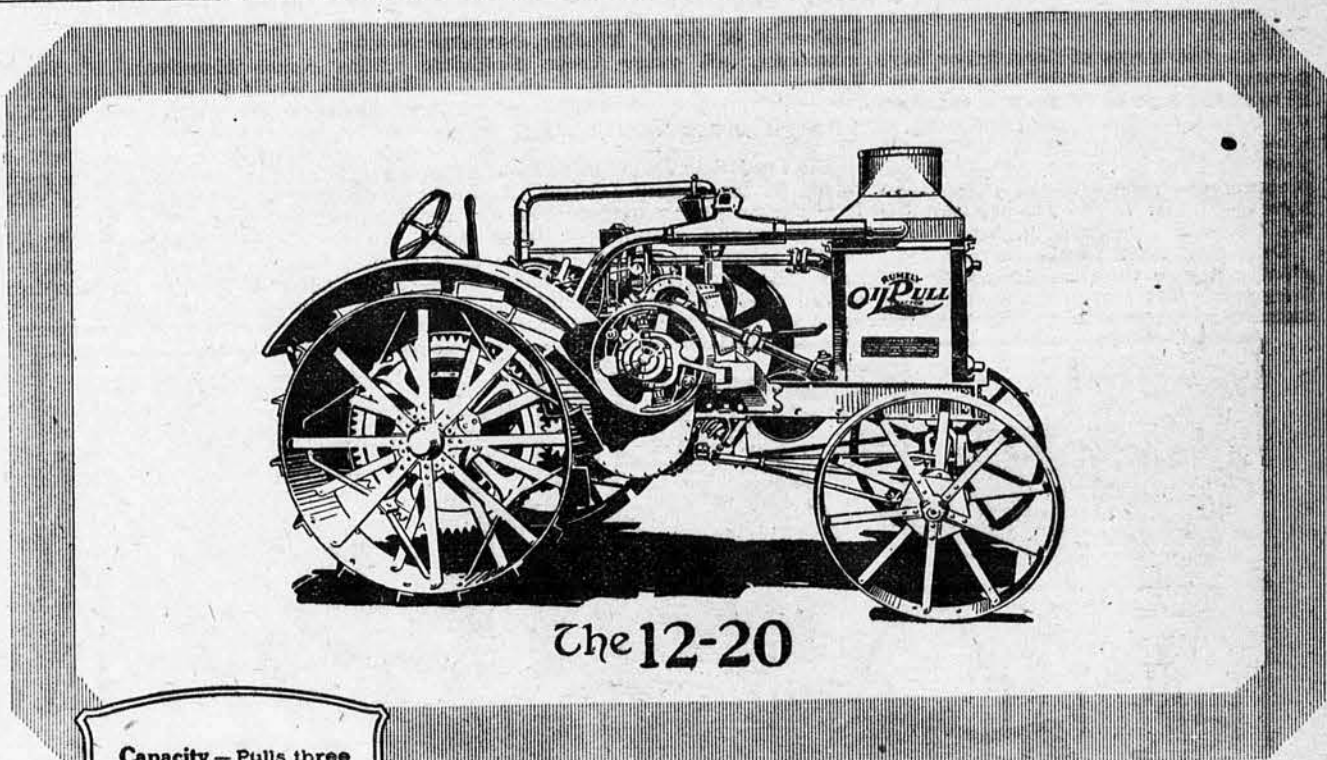
box, intending to get it that evening, but in the evening it was gone. The postmaster said it must have been sent back to camp, and if so I would get it in a few days. So far I have heard nothing from it. Have asked the postmaster several times about it, and he says that he doesn't know what happened to it. They are very careless at the postoffice. Can you advise me what to do. SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.

Write direct to the Postoffice Department at Washington giving date of mailing package and number of your receipt for it from the postmaster. Also write your member of Congress, and ask him to call the attention of the Postoffice Department to the matter. You should either get the package or the insured value of it.

Fencing Against Hogs

What is the law in regard to fencing against hogs? M. H. B.

The electors of a township may vote to permit hogs to run at large. In that case it becomes necessary to build hog tight fences. Otherwise it is not required to fence against hogs, and the owners of hogs getting into their neighbors' fields are responsible for damage done.



The 12-20

A New OilPull in a 3 Plow Size

Capacity—Pulls three plows—operates 22-inch thresher.

Fuel—Guaranteed to burn kerosene successfully under all conditions.

Cooling—Oil cooled—no evaporation—non-freezing.

Motor—Heavy duty, 2 cylinder 6 in. x 8 in.—560 R. P. M.

Crankshaft—Built to U. S. Naval Specifications.

Frame—Hot riveted steel members—no bends—no splices.

Transmission—Cut steel gears, enclosed and running in oil.

Bearings—Hyatt roller bearings in transmission and rear axle.

Governor—Fly ball throttling type—automatic speed regulation.

Belt Pulley—19 inch diameter—running directly off crankshaft—no intermediate gears.

Lubrication—Force feed and splash.

Speeds—Two forward—one reverse.

Drawbar—Adjustable spring drawbar.



"Build us an OilPull in a 3-plow size."

That was the call from farmers everywhere—and the 12-20 is our answer—the latest and smallest of the OilPull line, an all purpose outfit built on the proved OilPull design and construction.

Into the 12-20 are built all the features that during the past ten years have established the unequalled OilPull record for economical, dependable operation and long life—plus those improvements that only long experience can teach.

Like all sizes of the OilPull the 12-20 is backed by a written guarantee to burn successfully all grades of kerosene under all conditions, at all loads to its full rated brake horsepower.

In the 12-20 the weight distribution is absolutely correct—no danger of turning over, or the front wheels raising off the ground. The 12-20 "stays put" on rolling land as well as level.

The 12-20 is a light weight, big power outfit—its rating based upon only 80% of its maximum efficiency—a 20% reserve power when you need it.

The 12-20 is oil cooled, which means that the radiator will not freeze in the coldest weather nor boil in the hottest—that it will go indefinitely without refilling—that instead of clogging the circulating system with sediment it keeps it always open—that instead of rusting the cooling system parts, the oil preserves the

metal. The OilPull cooling system eliminates a cooling fan—it keeps the motor at the right temperature at all loads. The harder the OilPull works—the cooler it runs.

All transmission gears are cut gears—all shafting and parts such as the cylinder, piston, rings, etc., are ground to the thousandth part of an inch—a guarantee of a perfect fit and greatest efficiency. The OilPull is built complete in Advance-Rumely shops.

The 12-20 is as efficient on the belt as on the drawbar. The belt pulley is just where it ought to be, on the right hand side, up within full view of the operator. The 12-20 can be lined up with a belt machine, backed into the belt and the belt started and stopped from the platform. The belt pulley is driven direct off the crankshaft—no loss of power. The band wheel is extra large and by driving through a cross belt allows the use of a looser belt.

The 12-20 will pull three 14-inch bottoms under average conditions, operate a 22-inch thresher fully equipped, and handle all the various drawbar and belt power jobs.

All OilPull tractors are not only backed by a guarantee that assures you the most economical operation—they are also backed by an organization big enough to guarantee you efficient service at all times. Advance-Rumely maintains 27 branch offices and warehouses.

Ask for the catalog describing this new 3-plow OilPull.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER COMPANY, Inc.

La Porte, Indiana.

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ADVANCE-RUMELY

Wages for Farm Labor

Wages for farm labor in the United States have more than doubled since 1902 and have increased 43 to 64 per cent for the different classes of hirings since 1916, or 53 per cent for farm labor in general. These comparisons are warranted by the results of a recent investigation made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

For 1918 the wage rate a month with board was \$34.92, without board \$47.07; a day in harvest with board \$2.65, without board \$3.22; a day out of harvest with board \$2.07, without board \$2.63. These are averages for the United States. The highest rates were in the far West, and next below are those of the West North Central States. The wage rates of the South Atlantic States were lowest and were a little below those of the South Central States, as state-group averages. A record of 53 years of farm wages places 1918 at the top, and far above the highest rates of the half century before 1916. Wage earnings measured by purchasing power may warrant a different statement.

While the wages of farm labor have greatly increased in only two years and have doubled in 16 years, it is interesting to observe that from the time of low-water mark in farm wages, 25 years ago in the great industrial depression of 1893-1897, the rates have increased from 165 to 229 per cent for the different classes of hirings.

Day wages on farms increased in greater degree than month wages did during the last two years, and this is

true for the last 16 years except for month wages with board. Wages by the day for work outside of harvest have advanced more strongly than for harvest work. Apparently the procurement of month labor is less of a problem to the farmer than the finding of day labor, especially for work outside of harvest.

He's a "Small" Farmer

W. A. Newkirk, representative from Barber county, is another of the so-called Kansas "small" farmers. Mr. Newkirk admits he owns 5,000 acres of the land in the county he represents. He has 450 acres of wheat sown and expects to plant about 550 acres of corn. He will have from 10 to 12 cars of cattle to ship in the spring.

Mr. Newkirk says he never takes a vacation and since this is his first attempt in state politics is enjoying himself very much. Mr. Newkirk comes from Medicine Lodge, which boasts more well known citizens than any other town of its size in the state. Jerry Simpson, Chester I. Long, T. A. McNeal, C. L. Chandler, Wichita banker, J. N. "Poly" Tinscher, congressman-elect, all come from Medicine Lodge.

Pasture Fertilization

The land that seems to be most neglected in the county (Cabell, W. Va.) is the permanent pasture. This is due partly to the scarcity of labor and partly to the fact that the farmers have not appreciated the importance of the work and how profitable it will

be. One farmer, Grant Shipe, has been improving his pasture land by liming, harrowing, applying acid phosphate and reseeding to a variety of grasses and clovers. He has been so successful that many farmers are commenting on his success. He has 150 acres of hill land, some of which is in the forest, and yet he grazes 50 cattle on it every year and is able to winter them all from the products on the farm. One of his neighbors made this remark to me about the farm: "Before Mr. Shipe took hold of this farm it scarcely produced enough to keep 10 little cattle and now he is keeping 50 head all the year round."

W. D. Zinn, County Agent.

Find Jobs That Suit

Every possible precaution is taken by the United States employment service to prevent the placing of men and women in positions, which they are unqualified to fill, according to J. Will Kelley, Federal Director for Kansas. This is especially true in the woman's division, which will center its efforts on the finding of suitable jobs for women.

Miss Agnes Hannigan, of Topeka, has been recommended for the position of Assistant Federal Director in charge of the woman's division by the state advisory committee and she will assume her duties as soon as the recommendation is approved by the Washington office.

In each local examiner's office, a woman superintendent is in charge of the woman's division work. Her duties are to look after the interests of the

unemployed women, place them in suitable jobs, first interviewing them as to their qualifications for the position they apply for. Close scrutiny will be given all applicants for industrial positions, which entail an unusual amount of physical labor. The women in charge of the various women's departments in the state are: Mrs. Eva Luke, Parsons; Ida M. Lane, Emporia; Blanche Finch, Kansas City; Hattie Murphy, Atchison; Frances M. Brown, Salina; Mrs. Fred K. Hammers, Wichita; Dorothy A. Payne, Hutchinson; Mrs. C. J. Evans, a prominent club woman of Topeka, has been recommended as superintendent in the Topeka office to succeed Miss Hannigan.

It has been found that during the labor shortage, due to the war, many women sought and obtained jobs in industry, which they were unsuited to fill, without seriously injuring their health. In order to remedy this situation a campaign of education will be launched by the woman's division and in most cases it is believed that the conditions can be remedied.

To Make Better Pastures

The following suggestions for pasture improvement are given by a department specialist.

Cut or deaden all trees except those needed for shade, and clear off the brush and rubbish. Pasture plants cannot compete with timber. One should decide whether he desires woods or pasture and act accordingly.

Have the shady places on the higher parts of the field and not along running streams or around ponds. Much fertility is lost from grazing lands because this rule is not more generally followed.

Fertilize as you would for a good meadow. There is nothing better than an occasional top-dressing of stable manure. This should be applied in the fall or winter. Acid phosphate and basic slag are very efficient in promoting the growth of tame grasses and clovers and they in turn tend to crowd out the weeds. The weed problem in closely grazed pastures on rich soils is practically nothing.

Reseed an old pasture only as a last resort. If pastures in the East fail, it is usually because of depleted fertility and not from lack of seed. Reseeding should be done in a thorough and not a slipshod manner and only after the fertility of the soil has been restored.

Cut the tall, rank growing weeds once and preferably twice during the season.

Put on enough stock to prevent the plants from maturing. The turf on a good pasture should not be more than 2 or 3 inches.

Do not underestimate the value of your grazing lands, but study their needs and strive to make them more productive.

Our Long Coast Line

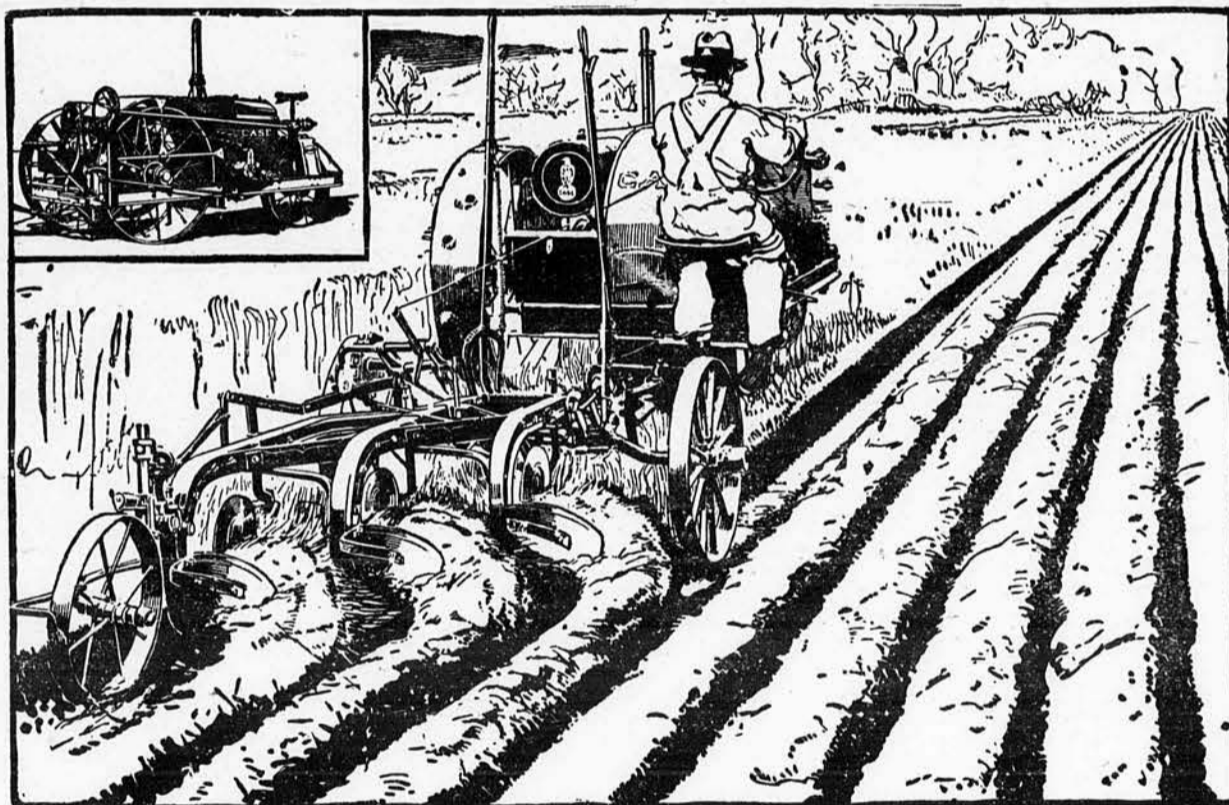
The coast line of the United States, including all its insular possessions, in nautical miles is as follows: Atlantic coast, 1,173; Gulf coast, 1,607; Porto Rico, 269; Pacific coast, 1,571; Alaska, 4,123; Hawaiian Islands, 628; Guam, 80; Midway, 20; Samoan Islands, 83; Northern lakes and rivers, 3,041; Western rivers, 4,344; Philippines, 14,444; total, 28,983.

Buy Wheat Back

Wichita millers have bought from the government 1 million bushels of wheat. This purchase was made necessary by a shortage of grain at Wichita, the result of the United States grain corporation's action in shipping what it considered the surplus supply of wheat from Kansas. One mill paid \$160,000 for 80,000 bushels of wheat.

Prevent Dead Chicks In The Shell

You can prevent it. Right methods as outlined in a new 16-page bulletin, issued by Professor T. E. Quisenberry, Box 3310, Leavenworth, Kansas, tells you how to avoid this great loss. Also how to successfully raise baby chicks and what to feed them. This bulletin will be sent to our readers who ask for it. Suggest you write today before supply of bulletins are all gone.—Adv.



A Great Plowing Engine

This Case 10-20 Kerosene Tractor

THE country over, there is consistent and continuous applause rendered the Case 10-20 Kerosene Tractor.

In all the written and spoken recommendations, there always stands out prominently the comment that its performance and economy are unbeatable.

Men say that it is unusually powerful for its size. They give due credit to its four-cylinder Case motor, valve-in-head type, cast en bloc and mounted cross-wise on the frame.

Under ordinary conditions this Case 10-20 pulls three plows. It develops 14.7 horsepower at the drawbar, which is 47 per cent in excess of its rating. This is the most liberal reserve power we know of in a tractor of this rating.

Such power means that there be no hesitancy at hard plowing. A great many owners have commended this Case 10-20 for breaking sod. For every hard job it is a record-maker.

Its fame for draw-bar work is matched by that of its belt work. It will drive a Case 20 x 36 Thresher, with feeder and windstacker, and other machines requiring similar power. The belt pulley is properly placed, avoiding the usual awkwardness.

If you are interested in a two or three-plow tractor for heavy duty work and one which is built to the highest standards, do not fail to write for a complete description of this Case 10-20.

We can offer you quick service in delivery, because of our immense manufacturing facilities. You will be proud to own one of these popular tractors.

Write today for complete information or visit a Case dealer.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.

Founded 1842

1749 Erie St., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

(888)



To Head Farm Management Work

A new appointment in the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just been made public that will be of interest to farmers everywhere. Dr. H. C. Taylor, head of the department of agricultural economics in the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture as Chief of the Office of Farm Management, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Taylor was a member of the committee, consisting of experts in farm management and agricultural economics from several agricultural colleges, which for the past two or three months, at the request of the Secretary, has been studying carefully the projects and activities of the department in farm management. This committee recently submitted its report. Its plans, which the Secretary has approved, will result in placing the work in the field of farm management and farm economics, and especially the cost of production studies, on a broader and more satisfactory basis. These plans can and will be set in operation, in large measure, under Dr. Taylor's direction, with existing authority and funds. The report of the committee will be published at an early date.

Formalin for Oat Smut

The formalin treatment is found to be very effective in destroying smut in seed oats. It consists in sprinkling a solution of 1 pint of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water on 40 to 50 bushels of seed oats, and then confining the moistened grain under a canvas for several hours. This method of treating for oat smut has proved quite satisfactory.

Much more loss is caused by oat smut than usually is suspected, as the disease may destroy from 10 to 15 per cent of the oat heads near harvest time and not be noticed where the oats yield heavily. The spores of the smut disease cling to the kernel but do not attack the seedling oats as in the case of wheat smut.

The solution is also used to disinfect grain drills, sacks and bins when there is danger of introducing the smut in new seed or exchange of oat-seeding machinery.

Kansas Needs Good Roads

(Continued from Page 11.)

against county roads is showing up against the hard-surfaced road proposition. This opposition, as far as I have been able to find it, is, first, based on fear of excessive cost, next, to a greater fear of graft, a fear that the farmer will not get a square deal in the location of these roads in proportion to the tax he must pay. One can classify the opposition into two camps. One contains the men opposed to all roads making that costs money; the other includes the men who will work for good roads and spend money for them if the farmer is assured a square deal. The fear of graft lies on the average American mind. He regards the debt as a life burden that he cannot escape when once he assumes it. The history of public building of all kinds has been so replete with scandal that the average citizen thinks first of this feature. He fears it will be repeated in any road making program. This feeling not only must be combated, but it also must be removed. Our roads must be built without graft, and they must be located without fear or favor. As agriculture is more important than cross-country travel, the hard-surfaced road, when built, must be with thought of farm and farm products first in mind. Once the farmer is assured that the money will not be wasted and that the farm will get justice, the opposition of farmers will not have to be considered. It will disappear.

Must Consider Farm Needs

Our state engineer and the good-roads organizations have planned a system of cross-country roads that will meet the needs of travel very well, but the big problem is to construct a system of hard roads so much needed by the farm. It will be largely a local problem, and the cost naturally will have to be placed largely on the adjoining farms or real estate. The kind of road to be made, the method of raising the money, the cost a mile—

these are the three questions to be considered.

Suspicion is aroused when some unwise booster addresses a crowd of farmers and tells them that their roads will cost them so little, when the amount is spread around that they will not miss it. This was true in my county when one of these men placed the cost of a rock road, if the rock was close at hand, at not more than \$3,000 a mile. This kind of boosting is harmful. If this were true the matter of road making would be very simple. We would not "miss the money" if it were true. It is too good to be true and such statements add talking points, to the men who are satisfied with the dirt road as it is.

The best plan in the establishment of the proper cost of the different kinds of road, is for each county to begin in a small way. Only honest men should be put in charge and the county should have a close inspection of the work as it proceeds and learn by experience. To get the first mile, is the most difficult task. All of us like to think of good roads, but paying for them is another matter. When once the first mile is made, if there is no scandal and no hint of graft, there will

be no difficulty about the remaining part of the road.

The stock argument of the opponent of hard roads, that we are not ready for this improvement is untrue. Kansas is able to start a permanent road program but the carrying out of this program will take a long time. No state with so much wealth is too poor to build good roads. As this matter is left largely to ourselves as to when we shall begin work in our own sections, and also the kind of road we shall make, I think it is a wise thing to discuss it from every point of view. The man who never has set foot on a piece of hard road after traversing a bad muddy one may be difficult to convince, but building 1 mile of good road will correct this; and if the cost is not excessive, extra mileage will follow quickly.

Must Eliminate Graft

No honest Kansan wants to see state, local or national money squandered. If we are to get 25 cents on the dollar's value we will wait. If we can get honest returns I doubt whether much opposition will materialize against a wisely planned hard road program, such as the community can afford. The use of trucks on the farm

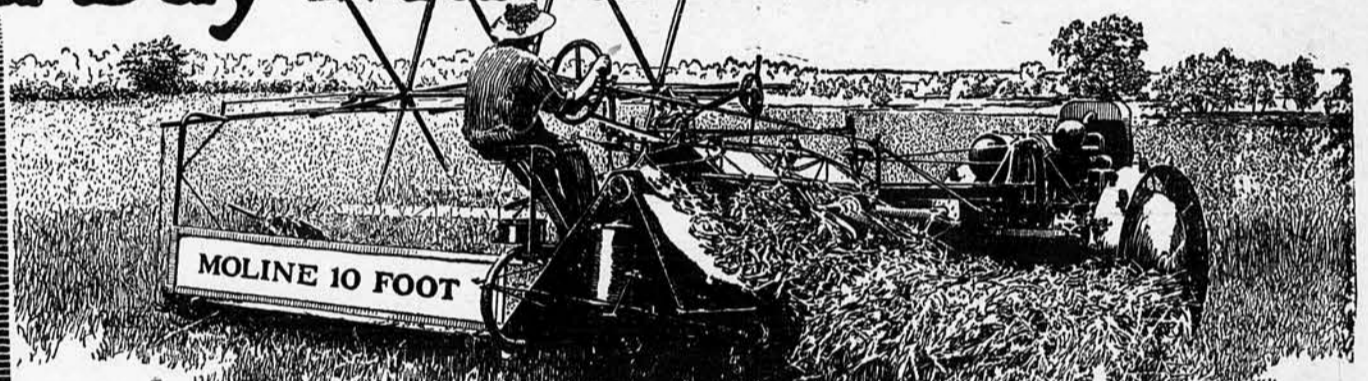
will assist a hard road effort, just as the motor car has aided the dirt road building. The return of normal seasons with increased rainfall will show more clearly than ever the need of a road from town to farm upon which we can go at any time with a load. A good roads education is badly needed and now is the time to begin.

Make the Pigs Comfortable

(Continued from Page 9.)

cool and when the flies are not very numerous. If castration is delayed the pigs will develop a strong characteristic sexual odor that will spoil the flavor of their meat. There will be little trouble from swelling and dangerous soreness if the operation is performed with clean hands and a clean knife. The use of a good disinfectant upon the wound will lessen the possibility of dangerous results. A good plan is to have at hand a quart bottle full of 3 or 4 per cent solution of coal-tar dip and as soon as the pig has been castrated pour each opening full of this dip. A mixture of melted lard and turpentine also may be used in the same way.

One Man Harvests 40 Acres a Day with this Outfit



MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

and the new

Moline 10 Foot Grain Binder

This new Moline 10-ft. tractor binder attached to a Moline-Universal Tractor running 3 3/4 miles per hour, with one man in control of both tractor and binder, will cut 40 acres of grain in a ten-hour day. This is more than 2 men and 8 horses with two 8-ft. binders can do; and more than 3 men with any other tractor pulling two 8-ft. binders can do.

Considering the amount of work it will do, and the saving in expense, the Moline 10-ft. binder is the lowest priced binder ever made, and it will last twice as long as any other. But of greater importance is the fact that you can now harvest your grain when it is ready in half the time you ever did before—this may save you the price of the entire outfit any rainy season.

The Moline 10-ft. Binder is made to work with the Moline-Universal Tractor. One man controls both tractor and binder from the seat of the binder. The entire outfit is easily and quickly backed to turn square corners so that a full width of cut can always be maintained. The new Moline Binder is constructed heavier throughout and has much greater capacity than any horse drawn binder.

Equipped With Hyatt Roller Bearings

Important bearings, 32 in all, are equipped with Hyatt roller bearings. These bearings double the life of the binder, allow it to run at much faster speeds, make lighter draft and require only one oiling a season. This feature alone saves one hour or more a day. Elevator gears are enclosed and packed in grease. There are many other features about this binder which enable you to harvest faster, cheaper and better than you ever did before.

A header attachment is provided so that the Moline Binder can be easily, and at small expense, converted into a header.

If you have only 20 acres of grain to cut, it will pay to own this outfit. You will pay for binder cutting your own and neighbor's grain.

Moline Tractor Works Year 'Round

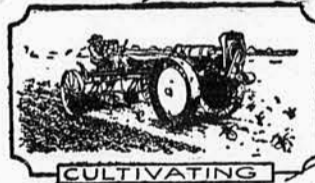
After harvesting you can use your Moline-Universal Tractor to run a small separator and do all the threshing in your neighborhood. There is no end of uses for the Moline-Universal Tractor. You can plow, disc, seed, cultivate, mow, harvest, etc., and do all your belt work with it.

The Moline-Universal Tractor does all farm work including cultivating, and one man controls both tractor and implement from the seat of the implement.

Thousands of farmers in all parts of the country are proving every day that the Moline-Universal is the most practical, economical and efficient tractor made, that it practically doubles a man's results and reduces expense.

It will pay you to use the Moline-Universal Tractor and Moline Grain Binder this year. See your Moline Tractor Dealer now or write us for full information.

Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois
Manufacturers of Quality Farm Implements Since 1865



- The Moline Line of Implements**
- Plows (steel and chilled)
 - Harrow
 - Planters
 - Cultivators
 - Grain Drills
 - Line Sowers
 - Mowers
 - Hay Rakes
 - Hay Loaders
 - Hay Stackers
 - Grain Binders
 - Corn Binders
 - Pitless Scales
 - Spreaders
 - Wagons
 - Moline-Universal Tractors
 - Stephens Patent Six Automobiles



A Queer Market These Days

Oats Down, Wheat Up, Alfalfa \$40 a Ton

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

OATS HAVE rarely sold at a basis so comparatively low as on current markets. This fact, upon which considerable emphasis has been placed in recent weeks, is one of the outstanding influences in the independent strength of that grain. For the same reason, oats have begun to enjoy a broader consumption but not in a volume sufficient to effect a readjustment from the relatively cheap level of the market.

Oats at 68 to 71 cents a bushel of 32 pounds are only \$2 to \$3 a ton above the prices at which choice prairie and alfalfa have sold on the Kansas City market the last week. A year ago oats on the Kansas City Board of Trade brought a range of 88 to 94 cents a bushel, or \$55 to \$59 a ton, while at the same time alfalfa sold at only \$25 a ton and prairie at less than \$20. The same situation is revealed by a comparison of oats with bran and shorts. The mill offal sold at a lower basis a year ago than today, while oats are lower at the present time than in 1918. The same is true with corn,

The comparative cheapness of oats is explained by the fact that a near record crop was harvested in 1918. The yield of oats last year was 1,538,350,000 bushels, compared with 1,592,740,000, the largest yield on record, in 1917. Normally a large quantity of oats are expected, but owing to a shortage of shipping space during the period of the war, the foreign movement from the United States has been restricted. With large yields almost generally, producers have been freer sellers of oats than in former years. Another bearish influence in the trade is the fact that the visible supply in the United States is heavy, amounting to 25,355,000 bushels, compared with 17 million bushels a year ago. On the other hand, corn reserves amount to less than 3 million bushels, against more than 16 million a year ago.

Kansas is a moderate buyer of oats in Kansas City, and dealers report fair to large sales in other Southwestern states, particularly Texas, and in the Southeast. The East, a large consumer which buys almost entirely

thru Chicago, is taking only a very small quantity of the grain, being more disposed to sell. Generally, the oats market develops strength at this time of year by an active demand from the East, but the trade in that territory is loaded with stocks acquired earlier in the crop year. Stocks of oats in Kansas and surrounding states are light, due to a lack of buying the last few months. While oats sold as high as 71½ cents a bushel early the last week, the grain closed at a range of 65 to 70 cents, showing a small gain.

Oats from the South Also

One reason that oats are not rapidly reaching a fair relationship with other coarse grains is the speculative offering of new crop oats by Texas. The new Texas crop will begin to move late in June and early in July, and already some Kansas City interests have made contracts for delivery of that grain on a basis of 5 to 6 cents a bushel below the current market for the July future. This discount is based upon the cost of the July delivery in Kansas City 61 cents a bushel, plus the freight expense in shipping to Texas. The new crop in the Lone Star state must yet go thru its most critical period, so the contracting is merely speculative. However, it reflects sentiment in Texas, and has carried some weight in the trade of the Southwest. In addition to its relative cheapness,

the oats market is being helped by the almost unanimous forecast of a sharp reduction in the acreage for the harvest of 1919 in the United States. Kansas and Missouri are expected to show a considerable decrease in the area to be seeded to the grain, and in the states northward and eastward reductions fully as sharp are predicted. An indication of the reduced area in Kansas is the lightness of the demand for red oats for seeding purposes which Kansas City dealers have had from Kansas. Red oats for seeding sold as high as 83 cents a bushel in the middle of January, showing a premium of more than 20 cents a bushel over the feed grades. The market now for red seed oats is practically on a feed basis. In many states, much land which would normally go into oats will be seeded to spring wheat this season, owing to the attractive guarantee of \$2.18 a bushel, Kansas City, for wheat.

That flour prices may soar to the \$15 a barrel level, along with a \$3 a bushel market for wheat, is the prediction of grain and milling trade interests in Kansas City. Fancy short patent flour is selling in Kansas City as high as \$11.75 a barrel, the market having advanced from below \$10 the last six weeks. Farmers and others in interior points of Kansas will profit by acquiring a stock of flour, at least sufficient to carry them thru April and May. For the first time in several months, the flour market is following closely the trend of values in the cash wheat trade. Only a very small quantity of wheat is moving marketward in the winter wheat belt, and stocks of the Food Administration Grain Corporation have been entirely depleted by sales. This with the fact that many mills in Kansas and other Southwestern states are short of supplies, is forcing prices on the bread grain sharply upward. Sales of dark hard wheat were made on the Kansas City board of trade up to \$2.62, an advance of 17 cents a bushel for the week. Practically no red wheat is being offered, but nominal quotations are up to \$2.62.

Feed Prices Lower

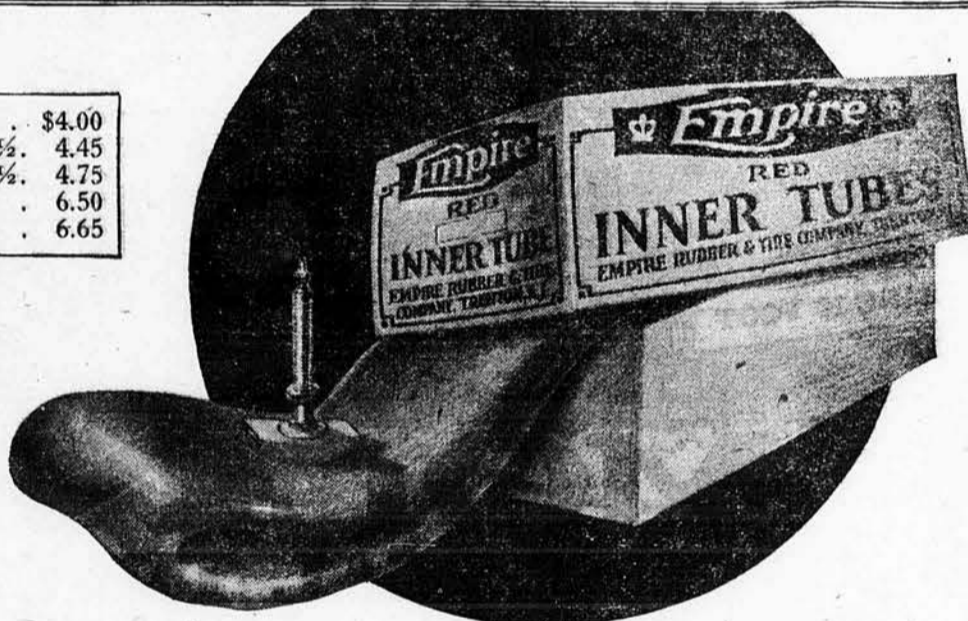
Slight weakness was evident in the late trade in bran and shorts, indicating a probable reaction in prices from the recent high level caused by the purchase of 8,500 tons of bran by the army for shipment to France. With the smallest wheat stocks in Kansas City's territory, bran may be relatively higher in the Southwest until the new crop grinding by mills begins than in other parts of the country. Sales of bran were made as high as \$43 a ton, with the range of prices around \$40.50 to \$43. Shorts sold up to \$52.

After recent sharp advances, the grain trade employed developments in Argentine as a bearish factor on prices. There have been freer offerings of corn from the South American country, with prices quoted at \$1.37 to \$1.39 a bushel, delivered. Rumors of purchases of Argentine corn by New York and the Gulf ports at the Chicago July future price were current, but allowance must be made for the inferiority of the grain from that country. Industries in Indiana and Ohio were credited with purchases for experimental purposes. The movement of corn to Kansas City and other markets, however, continued light, and net advances in prices prevailed. Cash corn closed last week at \$1.58 to \$1.64 a bushel, showing a gain of 5 to 12 cents, but the late trade was noticeably weak. Good buying of seed corn developed in Kansas City, with dealers receiving liberal orders from Kansas. A fair to good supply of seed corn is available, especially in Missouri. Seed corn prices range from \$2.50 to \$4 a bushel in Kansas City.

As indicated, \$40 a ton was the high mark reached in the alfalfa trade in Kansas City, and the same price was paid for choice prairie. Kansas consignments topped the market in both instances. Timothy and clover mixed at \$36.50 and clover at \$33 are other new records scored the last week. Besides Chicago, Minneapolis entered the Kansas City trade as a seller, being drawn by the extraordinary prices. The tone of the market weakened at the new levels, with a less active demand. No further advances in prices are expected; in fact, the trade looks for lower levels, and dealers are more confident than ever of the wisdom of selling as promptly as possible any old crop surplus of feeding quality remaining on farms.

Empire Red Tubes Last as Long as the Average Car Itself

| | |
|-------|--------|
| 30x3 | \$4.00 |
| 30x3½ | 4.45 |
| 32x3½ | 4.75 |
| 33x4 | 6.50 |
| 34x4 | 6.65 |



How do you choose Tubes?

Tire users know that the friction of the road inevitably wears out any casing after it has gone a certain number of miles. Hence the expression "Tire Mileage."

Many users, therefore, fall into the habit of assuming that mileage is also the measure of the service of their inner tubes.

This is an expensive mistake.

To be sure, inner tubes have to be replaced every so often. But the mileage, except in cases of abuse, has little to do with their wearing out.

Those who care to take the trouble can easily prove this. The next time you put a new tube on your car, put another new tube of the same make in a box where it will get no wear whatever. You will find that both of these tubes will stay in good condition about the same length of time.

In other words, what usually wears out a tube is not the friction of the road or the expansion and contraction, but the deteriorating effects of time.

Practically all well-known tubes now on the market are made of good enough rubber and have sufficient tensile strength to stand all the strain they are likely to get.

What you want to look for in choosing a tube are those qualities which will make it resist, as long as possible, the deterioration that comes with time.

For twelve years the Empire Rubber & Tire Company of Trenton, New Jersey, have controlled an exclusive process for making Empire Red Tubes, by means of which longer life is imparted to the tubes than rubber itself ordinarily possesses.

Every now and then we hear of one of the first Empire Red Tubes, made ten or twelve years ago, still in use.

In all these years no change has been made in the Empire process, because no improvement has been necessary. In all these years Empire Red Tubes have been proving that they last as long as the average car itself.

If you want to cut your tube replacements to a minimum, start your next car with a complete equipment of Empire Red Tubes.

The Empire Tire Dealers

Empire Red Tubes

Big Wheat Crop Expected

Soil and Weather Conditions are Very Favorable

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

REPORTS from every part of Kansas indicate that the weather and soil conditions are very favorable for all kinds of farm work. Northwest Kansas expects to reap the largest wheat crop ever harvested there. The snow which covered the ground for three months has now melted and the warm dry weather of the past week has dried out the soil sufficiently for plowing and other kinds of tillage. Many farmers in that section have sowed a good acreage of oats and barley and good yields are expected.

Conditions in Central and Eastern Kansas are equally as favorable for wheat and unless there should be serious ravages by the chinch bugs, or prolonged periods of wet weather at harvesting time there is no doubt that Kansas will surprise the world with the amount of wheat raised in the state. The acreage of oats and corn in the state will not be so large as usual on account of a large part of the ground being sowed to wheat last fall that ordinarily would have been kept for planting in oats and corn. For the same reason a considerable reduction in the sorghum acreage also is expected, but farmers will grow enough feed crops to meet their own needs. Outlook for truck crops also is very good and the usual acreage of these will be planted. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow from our county correspondents.

Anderson—Soil is in good condition for growing crops. Early sown oats is up, and alfalfa and bluegrass coming nicely. Wheat prospects are 100 per cent. Stock, except horses, and implements sell for good prices at sales. Land is changing hands at advanced prices.—G. W. Kiblinger, Mar. 28.

Brown—Sufficient moisture for spring crops. Farmers have completed oats sowing. Wheat is in excellent condition. Corn \$1.50; cream 64c; eggs 35c; hogs \$18.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, Mar. 29.

Cheyenne—Spring is here and farmers are sowing oats and barley seed. The ground was badly crusted and cracked, but a good rain this week left it in excellent condition. We shall have early grass to help out the feed situation. Feed prices remain about stationary. More public sales than usual this spring. Eggs 30c; butterfat 60c.—F. M. Hurlock, Mar. 29.

Coffey—Spring weather is bringing out the wheat and alfalfa crops. Pastures are greening up and many farmers have turned stock out on wheat fields. Rain on March 15 delayed oats sowing, and left the ground too wet to work. Some cattle have been sold on account of scarcity of feed and high price of pasture.—A. T. Stewart, Mar. 29.

Finney—Cattle are on pasture. Not much farming has been done. We have had plenty of rain this winter. Wheat is making excellent growth. Eggs 30c; butterfat 63c.—S. A. Altus, Mar. 29.

Geary—Weather is warming up again. We had a light frost and flurry of snow on March 26. A larger acreage than usual will be put to oats this year. Farmers are pasturing the wheat fields. Spring pig crop is about 75 per cent less than in other years. Hay \$20 to \$22; corn \$1.75; eggs 35c.—O. R. Strauss, Mar. 29.

Hamilton—Stockmen are feeding stock and many cattle and sheep are in poor condition. Feed has advanced in price. The cattle and sheep that are on grass will demand satisfactory prices. Alfalfa fields are greening up, and the crop is high enough to provide some succulent feed for thin cows and calves. Many farmers are selling their farms and will leave for the South, but their places soon are filled again. Butter 50c; eggs 30c; hay \$36 to \$42; fat hens 25c; shorts \$2.50.—W. H. Brown, Mar. 29.

Haskell—Wheat is making excellent growth. We are sowing oats and barley this week. Butterfat 50c; chickens 21c; hay \$33; corn chops \$3.30; bran \$2.30; shorts \$2.75.—Harold E. Tegarden, Mar. 29.

Hodgeman—A heavy rain March 24 is bringing out the wheat. It is nearly impossible to obtain barley seed. Farmers are still feeding cotton cake at \$72 a ton.—W. B. Severs, Mar. 27.

Lincoln—Farmers are sowing oats and barley. Ground is in excellent condition. Wheat is growing rapidly, and some fields are stooling. Rough feeds are gone and many cattle and horses are thin. Corn \$1.65; oats 80c; eggs 33c; cream 60c.—Frank Sigle, Mar. 24.

Lyon—Frequent rains have retarded spring work. The oats acreage will be small, as most of our land is planted to wheat. Not much corn, sorghum and kafir have been planted. Pastures are greening up nicely, and stock is in good condition.—E. R. Griffith, Mar. 30.

Miami—Some wheat fields are turning yellow in spots. About the usual acreage of oats sown, but corn crop will be small. All rough feeds are scarce and high in price. Butterfat 58c; eggs 34c.—F. J. Haefele, Mar. 28.

Marshall—Oats sowing has been retarded on account of rain, but work will be completed next week. Grass is starting and we should have early pasture. Potatoes are being planted and gardens made. Corn \$1.50; hay \$28; shorts \$2.35; bran \$2.10; eggs 36c; cream 65c; potatoes \$1.35.—C. A. Kjellberg, Mar. 29.

Morton—Had rain four days of last week. Threshing is nearly over, and some farmers

are blank listing. Wheat came thru the winter in excellent condition. Eggs 31c; butterfat 63c; bran \$2.50.—E. Rae Stillman, Mar. 29.

Nemaha—Little farming has been done on account of frequent rains. Considerable grass seed has been sown. Hay is high and very scarce. Butterfat 47c; eggs 34c.—W. E. Geren, Mar. 29.

Osage—A few farmers have planted potatoes, but the ground is too wet in most places to plow. Oats acreage will be small, and the corn crop will be limited. Much land has been planted to wheat and the acreage will be one of the largest ever grown. Attention will be given this year to growing rough feed. Corn \$1.60; eggs 33c; cream 60c; butter 55c; hens 28c; prairie hay \$28.—H. L. Farmis, Mar. 28.

Ottawa—The large acreage of wheat in this county is a carpet of green and never before have the prospects been brighter for a bountiful harvest. Farmers are sowing oats as fast as the ground dries sufficiently. Rough feed is scarce and many cattle still are living on wheat fields. Soil is thoroughly soaked.—W. S. Wakefield, Mar. 29.

Phillips—Wheat is stooling nicely. Ground is in good condition, and farmers are seeding oats and barley. Young work horses and mules bring good prices at sales. Oats shipped in at 75 cents.—A. D. Sutley, Mar. 29.

Pawnee—The roads are drying up and weather is warm and springlike. A small acreage of oats has been sown. Farmers are working the corn ground. Not as much road work as usual will be done due to lack of funds. Our feed held out until the stock

went on wheat pasture. A number of farm sales are being held. Cream 60c; butter 50c; eggs 32c; corn \$1.68; oats 75c to 95c.—C. E. Chesterman, Mar. 29.

Sherman—Considerable corn has been gathered since the deep snow and mud disappeared. Farmers began seeding wheat and barley this week. Stock is thin and weak. Feed has been used up, but grass is coming. Labor is scarce. Winter wheat and rye crops are 100 per cent.—J. B. Moore, Mar. 29.

Sumner—Wheat prospects are encouraging. A large acreage was sown to oats. Many farmers are buying slios this spring. Wheat \$2.40; oats 75c; corn \$1.55; butterfat 64c; eggs 33c; potatoes \$1.25; hogs \$18.80.—E. L. Stocking, Mar. 29.

Woodson—Our oats crop has been sown and many fields are green. Some wheat is several inches high and many fields are being pastured. Potatoes are being planted. More ground will be put to oats this year, and the corn acreage will be small. Very few pigs this spring.—E. F. Opperman, Mar. 28.

Lister is Important Implement

For this wheat raising section I find that the lister is a most important farm implement, followed closely by the wagon, and ridgeburster (or disk. Altho many are well nigh indispensable, these are necessary.

Probably three-fourths of the wheat lands is listed each fall, the remainder being plowed, chiefly with tractor plows. Then in addition most of the corn, kafir, Sudan grass and feterita is listed whether for seed, feed or both purposes. And in a few instances ridges are worked down by bursting

the middles with a lister, the mold-board being removed. Usually the ridges are worked down with a ridgeburster or disked and harrowed at an angle.

During the past season I find I have used each of the following implements to the following extent: Wagon approximately 21 days; corn binder 5; header, 5½; corn sled, 6; drill, 9; cultivator, 6; harrow, 7; ridge burster, 12; lister, 22.

Kiowa, Kan. E. R. Almond.

How to Grow More Corn

The Clermont County (Ohio) Farm Bureau thru the county agent, last year demonstrated how the yield of corn could be increased by using manure and acid phosphate and by liming. On a total of 75 acres of corn 22 farmers produced an average increase of 10 bushels an acre by broadcasting 8 loads of barnyard manure and 200 pounds of acid phosphate an acre. From a group of fields on which 3 carloads of ground limestone were used the yield was increased an average of 5 per cent. Two lime pulverers were purchased and last spring one farmer ground 200 tons and another 100 tons of stone from their farms.

Don't pin all your faith to wheat or corn. If you do you may be sorry.

MOHAWK TIRES and CONCRETE ROADS

You will find Mohawks excellent tires on concrete roads—better capable of withstanding their frictional and abrasive action. In slippery weather Mohawk treads give your car a good behavior and yourself a secure feeling, essential to your enjoyment and safety.

You are not going to drive on concrete roads all of the time, of course. In fact, we have built Mohawk Tires on the assumption that their users are not fair weather, good road drivers.

Therefore, when you turn off on a bad road, you'll find Mohawks still capable of standing the grind.

Out of the thousands of owners who have bought Mohawk Tires our dealers' records show that 85% have become so attached to Mohawks for these reasons, that they use no other tire. Such owner confidence is worth remembering.

And even with these facts we do not claim for Mohawk Tires anything that any other tire maker, possessed of the same knowledge and skill, might not claim if he used our methods.

For example, we buy only the highest quality, purest and toughest materials the markets offer. We off-set this extra cost of producing Mohawks by operating our plant without financial encumbrance of any kind—no watered, inflated stock or bonds. A reasonable return is enough, allowing us to continually maintain our quality.

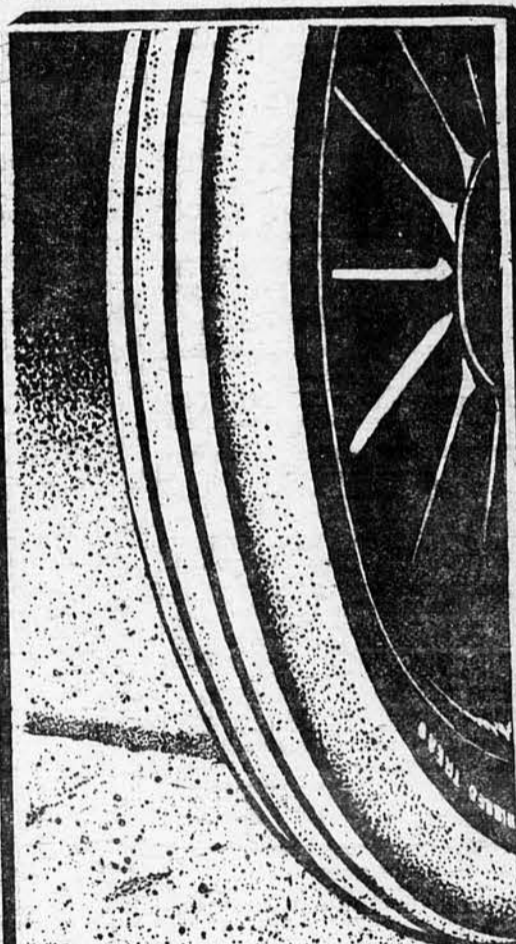
When you need a new tire you can buy one that actually represents more value for your money if you buy a hand-made extra ply Mohawk.

Good Dealers Everywhere Handle Them

MOHAWK RUBBER COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

Branches at:

New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City San Francisco



A GOOD ROAD

- Saves wear and tear on tires.
 - saves depreciation on automobiles, wagons, farm machinery.
 - saves oil and fuel
 - saves time and money, for a good road allows you to get to your destination on time, no matter what the weather or what the season of the year. Perishable produce never spoils in those localities where there are good roads to the nearest town or railroad station. Mohawk tires give an unusual mileage on any road—but the better the road, the longer they serve, naturally.
- Are you doing all you can to boost good roads?

MOHAWK "Quality" TIRES

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 8 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 7 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. Remittance must accompany orders. IT GIVES RESULTS. LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING NOT ACCEPTED FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

| Words | One time | Four times | Words | One time | Four times |
|-------|----------|------------|-------|----------|------------|
| 10 | .80 | \$2.80 | 25 | 2.08 | 7.25 |
| 11 | .88 | 3.08 | 26 | 2.16 | 7.56 |
| 12 | .96 | 3.36 | 27 | 2.24 | 7.84 |
| 13 | 1.04 | 3.64 | 28 | 2.32 | 8.12 |
| 14 | 1.12 | 3.92 | 29 | 2.40 | 8.40 |
| 15 | 1.20 | 4.20 | 30 | 2.48 | 8.68 |
| 16 | 1.28 | 4.48 | 31 | 2.56 | 8.96 |
| 17 | 1.36 | 4.76 | 32 | 2.64 | 9.24 |
| 18 | 1.44 | 5.04 | 33 | 2.72 | 9.52 |
| 19 | 1.52 | 5.32 | 34 | 2.80 | 9.80 |
| 20 | 1.60 | 5.60 | 35 | 2.88 | 10.08 |
| 21 | 1.68 | 5.88 | 36 | 2.96 | 10.36 |
| 22 | 1.76 | 6.16 | 37 | 3.04 | 10.64 |
| 23 | 1.84 | 6.44 | 38 | 3.12 | 10.92 |
| 24 | 1.92 | 6.72 | 39 | 3.20 | 11.20 |
| 25 | 2.00 | 7.00 | 40 | 3.28 | 11.50 |

POULTRY.
So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

WANTED—ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS. Roy Schrock, Enid, Okla.
S. C. ANCONAS—SHEPPARD'S MADISON Winner strain. Eggs, 15, \$3; 100, \$10. Chicks, 25c. Lottie DeForest, Peabody, Kan.
SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs, \$1.25 a setting or \$6 a hundred. Delivered. D. N. Miller, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.
PAGE'S ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY HE quit all other breeds. It's free. Worth reading. Ancona breeders got eggs all winter, did you? 16 eggs, \$2; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; 200, \$15. Prepaid. Pages Farm, Salina, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS.

THOROUGHBRED BLUE ANDALUSIANS. Eggs for setting. Mrs. C. W. Parks, Eureka, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—16 EGGS, \$1.50. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.
LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM HEAVY layers and weathers, \$1.25 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Dick Walters, R. 7, Abilene, Kan.
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BRAHMAS—PURE BRED, HEAVY LAY- ing strain. Light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

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SILVER SHADE BUTTERCUP YARDS. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS—LEADING VARIETIES, guaranteed alive. Thirteen cents. Addie Bell, Wellsville, Kan.
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SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15, \$2; POST- paid. H. Vandegrift, Parsons, Kan.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50-11. Chas. Sigle, Lucas, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50. Mrs. P. B. Way, Canton, Kan.
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, TWELVE, \$1.50. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.
LARGE MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 11 for \$2, or 30 for \$5. Wm. Ritter, Route 2, Wathena, Kan.
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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, CHOICE mating, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; prepaid. Clyde Bratney, Le Roy, Kan.
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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Chas. S. Moon, Pratt, Kan.
WHITE LANGSHANS—EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.
QUALITY BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 100, \$7. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 10c; CHICKS, 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.
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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 HUNDRED. Mrs. W. Aldridge, Manchester, Okla.
LARGE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5, 100. Mrs. J. Swinehart, Norwich, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, GOOD STOCK, \$6-100. Chas. Knapp, McDonald, Kan.
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PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$6 100. Ed Toburen, Cleburne, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for sale. Frank Chestnut, Denison, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6 100. Norma Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 16, \$1; 108, \$5. Belle Larabee, Haddam, Kan.
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PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 6c; 100, \$5. Ida Standifer, Reading, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Baby chicks and eggs. Susie Lilly, R. 2, Melvern, Kan.
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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Kulp strain; \$5-100. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.
HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, \$5 hundred. P. B. Cole, Sharon, Kan.
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GOOD LAYING STRAIN S. C. BROWN Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$6 100. Edna Crowl, Lane, Kan.
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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per hundred. Vera Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, HEAVY LAYING strain, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. E. L. Gerardy, Americus, Kan.

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PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, REASONABLE. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 100; \$1.50 15. Joseph Surdez, R. 2, Onaga, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50; 50, \$4.25. Mrs. Frank Powell, Buffalo, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.50; 50, \$3.75. Margie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. SEND FOR MATING list. Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCK, \$1.50 PER 15. Mrs. C. Thissen, Kingman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 60; \$7 100. Lydia McAulity, Moline, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$1.50 15. Fishel, Mrs. J. W. Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$3. Mrs. Mattie Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$2 PER 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EGGS, \$2 PER 15 prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1 FIFTEEN; \$6 hundred. Fred Smith, Route 6, Emporia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST PENS, 15, \$3; others, \$1.50. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1; \$5.50 hundred. G. C. Rorer, Lewis, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 per 15; \$5 100. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—PRIZE WINNING STRAIN. Setting, \$1.50. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RANGE, 15, \$1.25; pen, \$2. Postage paid. Will Love, Partidge, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS—HIGH GRADE, \$1.50 and \$2 setting. Grace Potter, La Cygne, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—GOOD LAYERS, EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Mrs. Wess McCoskey, Howard, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—FISHEL STRAIN, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$3; 100, \$7. Cockerels, \$5. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. Selected layers, \$1 15; \$6 100. W. A. Ball, Sylvia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, FRESHLY gathered, \$1.50 setting; \$6 hundred. M. Beason, Collyer, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN QUALITY; good layers, \$2 per 15; 100, \$8. Mrs. G. P. Field, Randall, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK EGGS. Utility flock, \$8 100. Pens, \$3, \$5, \$7.50. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

BEAUTIFULLY BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, laying strain, \$6 per 100. William Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 AND \$3. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Geo. Hickey, White City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.25 setting; \$6 per 100. Mrs. W. T. Holligan, R. 1, Emmett, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—QUALITY, SIZE AND laying strain combined. \$8 hundred. W. K. Stillings, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EIGHT HENS, FIFTEEN pullets and one cock for sale. Good stock. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCKS, HEN HATCHED, farm range; eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Mary Rodgers, R. 1, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT COCKS, Eggs, 11c each; \$5-50. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL BARRED Rock eggs. Price \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WIN BEST DISPLAY at Kansas City this year. Mating list ready. George Sims, LeRoy, Kan.

COOK'S BARRED ROCKS—BETTER THAN ever, light or dark matings. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Chas. J. Cook, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—GOOD LAYERS, EGGS, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$8. Baby chicks, Berry & Senne, Rt. 27, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—NONE BETTER, EGGS, \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15; express prepaid. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Ivory strain, \$1.25 per 15; \$5.50 per hundred. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS. PEN stock, \$2 and \$3 15. Range, \$1. Parcel post paid. R. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock, \$1.50 15; \$4 50; \$7 100. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BARRED TO SKIN, heavy layers. Eggs, \$3 48; \$7.50 per 144; prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

LARGE BONE, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY laying strain Barred Rocks, 100 eggs, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

FAIRHOLME THOROBRED BARRED Rock eggs, \$8 per 100; \$1.50 per 15. Postage prepaid. Mrs. John Shearer, Frankfort, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON strain, Eggs, 15, \$1. From pen, \$1.50; hundred, \$5. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Fishel strain, \$1.50, 15; \$4, 50; \$7, 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Thompson Bros. strain, \$1.25 15; \$3.25 50; \$6 100. Wm. C. Mueller, R. 4, Hanover, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, FIRST and second winners at eight shows. 15, \$1.75; 100, \$6. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan.

EGGS—IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS. Winter layers. Guarantee 90% fertility. Popular prices. Circular. E. Kaselack, Lyons, Kan.

BRED-TO-LAY-BARRED ROCK EGGS from the finest lot I ever raised. Setting, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

THOROBRED PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS for setting, \$1.50 for 15 and \$1 for each additional 15 eggs. H. E. Douglass, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—SEVENTEEN YEARS successful breeding. Eggs, \$2.50 per fifty; \$6.50 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, baby chicks and eggs for hatching from trap nest record of 236 to 263 eggs. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

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THOROBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 hundred. Will take orders for baby chicks, 12 1/2 cents each. R. M. Lemons, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

FINE BARRED RINGLETS. FEDERATION show, 3 entries—3 prizes. 15 eggs, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$3 up. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Farm range, tested, 200 egg strain. Baby chicks. Mrs. C. H. Howland, R. 4, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM A1 STOCK. Buy the best, utility, \$3.00-50, \$5.50-100. Pen eggs, \$5.00-15. Bradley stock. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Light and dark matings, good layers. Special matings, \$5 per 15. Range, \$6 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LIGHT AND DARK matings. Special matings, \$5 per 15. Utility, \$6.50 per 100. Won 1st pen Kansas State show. Henry Weirauch, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

TWIN OAKS FARM BUFF ROCKS—FINE winter layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 60; \$7.50 per 100. Postage paid on 60 or less. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higinville, Mo.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, BIG TYPE farm range, prize winners' strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7.50 per 100. Express prepaid. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EXCLUSIVELY BLUE-jacket strain, large and beautifully barred, \$1.50 per setting; \$7 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EIGHTEEN YEARS selective breeding for size and eggs. 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM WINNERS at Kansas State and Kansas City Poultry Show. First pen, \$10 15. Range flock, \$8 100. Prepaid. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

FARM RANGE PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7; prepaid. Two Queen incubators, 160 and 220, sell cheap, good as new. H. Brandenburg, Leonardville, Kan.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Pen quality. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.75; 30, \$3; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8. Jno. T. Johnson, Lock Box 77, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—THOMPSON RINGLETS, crossed by famous Bradley strain. Size a specialty. Good layers. Eggs, \$3 per fifteen; \$8 per hundred. Bert Sponsler, Emporia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS AND day old chicks. Utility eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Prize winning pens, \$5 per 15. Mrs. C. N. & Mrs. Lynn Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED TO LAY MITTENDORFF and Park strains. Range headed by Park cockerels. 15, \$1.25; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Special mating, 15, \$3. E. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. Bred in line. Trapnested for winter layers. Five grand pens headed by prize winners. Eggs, \$2 per 15, prepaid. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PRIZE winning stock. Eggs, 15-\$2; 50-\$6; 100-\$10; 50 per cent hatch guaranteed. Yards headed by E. L. Stewart's 15 males. Mrs. Allie Remington, Meriden, Kan.

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks. Eggs, \$6 per hundred. Baby chicks, 15 cents each. Yards all headed by pure E. B. Thompson males. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Box 15, Humboldt, Kan.

RINGLET AND BRADLEY BARRED ROCK EGGS. Mating list. Stock direct from E. B. Thompson and Bradley Bros. Winnings at the Junction City State Federation, 1st cock bird, 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 2d hen, Federation cup for best display, cash premium and special medal from American Poultry Ass'n for best Barred Rock cockerel. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING from pen of twenty fine large pullets mated to first cock, 1918 State Show, and second pen cockerel same show, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Eggs from other pens, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Range flock, \$6 per 100. Won first pen, cock, cockerel and hen, also first sweepstakes cock, hen and pen at Kansas State Fair. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Large excellent layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites. Fine table fowls, excellent layers. Eggs, \$2 16; \$3.50 32. Nellie Silvester, Little River, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks and hens, \$3, \$4, \$5. Prize winning, trap nested layers, vigorous stock, large as reds, mature earlier. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10. Catalog. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB REDS, 100 EGGS, \$6. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$4.50. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6 100. MRS. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB REDS—15 EGGS, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Oscar Kilmer, Belle Plaine, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK RED EGGS, \$3.55 for 48, prepaid. Fred Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

THOROBRED S. C. LARGE, DARK, REDS. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. J. A. Hon, Severy, Kan.

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS—EGGS, HUNDRED, \$5; setting, \$1. Catherine Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, \$7 hundred; \$4 fifty. Pine Crest Farm, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$7. HEN hatched chicks, 20c. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Edna Knisely, Talmage, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S QUALITY SINGLE COMB Red. Pens, \$5, 10, 15 eggs. Range, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SUPERIOR ROSE COMB RED BABY chicks, 20c each; \$17.50-100. Mrs. C. E. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

S. C. DARK REDS—EXCELLENT LAYERS. Pen eggs, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Carl Luech, Lincolnville, Kan.

OUR BEST S. C. RED EGGS, \$2 PER setting. Two settings, \$5. Ball and Beebe, Viola, Kan.

DARK EVEN RED R. C. RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.25. Nora Luthy, Route 6, North Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. REDS—EGGS, \$2.50 setting. Thos. Troughton strain. Ray Jerome, Goffs, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Mrs. F. M. Curtis, Dunlap, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.25 per setting; \$6 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

SPLENDID ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5.50. Baby chicks, 15c. Lucy Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

RED TO THE SKIN R. C. REDS—EGGS, \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

ROSE COMBED REDS—EXCELLENT LAYERS. \$1.50 per setting. R. W. Johnson, Box 216, Wamego, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$2 15; \$3 100. Chicks, 20 cents. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith and daughter, Lyons, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, EXTRA good, 15 for \$2; 100 for \$10. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. RED EGGS, \$1 FOR 15; \$6 per hundred. Hen hatched chicks, 15c. W. D. Aispaw, Wilsey, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. Winter layers. 15, \$2; 50, \$5. H. S. Spencer, Yates Center, Kan.

TROUGHTON'S EXHIBITION LAYING Single Comb Reds. Catalog free. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—GOOD LAYERS, color and type. Eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Martha Bowden, Grenola, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM GOOD layers and good stock, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Mrs. Walter Miller, Winfield, Kan.

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EVEN DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND reds. Eggs, 15, \$1.25; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Walter Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS—EXTRA GOOD LAYING strain, dark red. Range eggs, \$6 100; \$3.50 50. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS FROM LARGE, WELL matured stock, \$7 hundred; \$3.50 fifty; prepaid. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS, DARK R. C. REDS WITH SHAPE. Bred layers. \$6.50, 100; \$1.75, 15. Baby chicks 15c each. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS—BOTH COMB. Laying strains. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$8. Baby chicks. Berry &

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. R. I. REDS OF the famous C. P. Scott's strain direct. Winners at the World's Fair and 200 egg strain at the American Egg Laying Contest at Leavenworth, Kan. Flock range as they run, \$2.50 per 15 eggs; \$6 per 50; \$10 per 100. Address Mrs. M. W. Scott, Prop., Edgewood Farm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Lois Hills, Meriden, Kan. THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 100. Bruce Taylor, Alma, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50 PER hundred. Lydia Storrer, Virgil, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan. PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.75 fifteen. C. R. Pritchard, Madison, Kan. GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15. Della B. Bilson, Route 3, Eureka, Kan. YES, I AM STILL SELLING SILVER Wyandottes. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$4.75 per 9. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3-9. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan. BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 30 CENTS each. Prepaid. Miss M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan. BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40 LB. tom, 2 year hen, prepaid, \$3 setting. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan. FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, Goldbank strain. Cheap if taken soon. E. Gaughan, Earleton, Kan. EGGS FROM PRIZE GIANT BRONZE turkeys. Large bone Goldbank strain, 12, \$10. Extra tom. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan. BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FIFTEEN years breeding the best. Eggs, \$4 per 11. Fertility guaranteed. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, LARGE breed. Eggs, 40 each. W. Rocks, fine. Eggs, \$3-15; \$8 per 100. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan. STRICTLY PURE BRED S. C. WHITE Orpington and R. C. Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, \$1 15; \$5 100. Mrs. Wm. Imhoff, Hanover, Kan. HATCHING EGGS—ROCKS, REDS, LEG-horns, Cochins, Langshans, Anconas, Brahmars, Campines, Polish, Bantams. Free circular. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan. BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—S. C. WHITE Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Golden Sebright bantams. Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

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RUNNER DUCKS WANTED. EMMA AHL-stedt, Lindsborg, Kan. PAYING 25c FOR HENS. OTHER DO-mestic fowls and eggs wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSRIES.

SOURLESS CANE SEED. O. A. PETER-son, Hutchinson, Kan. MILLET SEED \$2 A BU. W. M. CALD-well, Minneapolis, Kan. BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1.50 BU. L. C. Robinson, Montezuma, Kan. WHITE BLOSSOM UNHULLED SWEET clover seed. E. S. Fox, Larned, Kan. ORANGE CANE SEED, \$3.75 PER CWT. F. O. B. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan. FETERITA, GRADED, \$4.50 PER HUN-dred. F. W. Henning, Great Bend, Kan. BEANS—BEST PINTOS OR TEPARIAS \$3 cwt. f. o. b. Snyder, Colo. Le Roy Scriven. ALFALFABELL STOCK FARM CHOICE White Sweet clover seed. Chanute, Kan. ONE SMALL CAR BLACK AMBER CANE seed for sale. M. O. Mowrey, Luray, Kan. BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$1.50 BU. Sacks free. Arthur Thompson, Delavan, Kan. SEED CORN, \$3—NINETY-BUSHEL KIND. I return all cash unless satisfied. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb. BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$4 PER hundred; sacks free. Claude Paddock, Oberlin, Kan. RECLEANED 1918 CROP OF AMBER AND Orange cane seed, \$2 bu. sacked. William Cutter, Hugoton, Kan. EXTRA RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, FREE from Johnson grass, 15c lb. Sacks free. Clinton Kowitz, Haven, Kan. PINK KAFIR, RECLEANED, 4c POUND. The kind that matures in drouthy country. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kan. WATERMELON—GENUINE TOM WATSON selected seed, 75c lb; 10 lbs, \$5; 100 lbs., \$40. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex. FOR SALE—RECLEANED, HIGH GERMI-nation test Darso seed, \$3 per bu. Sacks extra. Silver Seed Store, Winfield, Kan. TOM WATSON AND KLECKLEYS SWEETS melon seeds, 70c lb.; 2 lbs. or more, 60c; prepaid. A. J. Hammond, Harlan, Kan. REID'S YELLOW DENT AND BOONE County White seed corn for sale, \$3 per bushel. C. P. Butler, Farmington, Kan. FOR SALE—NEW RECLEANED PINTO beans, \$6.50 cwt. F. O. B. Stratton, Colo. R. E. Hooper. PINTO BEANS—CHOICE, RECLEANED. \$6.75 cwt. Satisfaction guaranteed. Im-mediate shipment. Hugo H. Loewenstern, Nara Visa, N. M. PINTO BEANS, \$7.40 PER CWT.; AMBER cane seed, \$3; dwarf broomcorn seed, \$5. All re-cleaned. In new bags. F. O. B. Lamar. J. W. Hoover, Joycoy, Colo. 200 BUSHEL RECLEANED DWARF Maize, \$2.25. 80 bushels Golden and Si-berian millet, \$2.75. Sacks free. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan. PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY, 25 asparagus, 25 Early Harvest blackberry, 6 Mammoth rhubarb, all \$1, prepaid. Mc-Knight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan. ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KAN-sas, 99% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan. SUDAN GRASS—FANCY, FRESH, RE-cleaned, no Johnson grass, \$14 per 100 lbs. in good seamless bags. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex. FOR SALE—KAW VALLEY WHITE SEED corn. Large, medium late. Maturing test 98%. \$2.50 per bu. Ear corn only. C. V. Cochran, Route Six, Topeka, Kan. MIXED SEED CORN, \$2.35 PER BUSHEL. Thoroughly acclimated to dry climates. Grown in Ford county, Kansas. Good germination test. Paul Gould, Willroads, Kan. JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SUGAR CANE yields 30 tons to the acre and makes best silage, hay and molasses of them all. Seed for sale. Gillett's Dairy, El Paso, Tex. BOONE COUNTY PURE SEED CORN, shelled and sacked, \$3.50 a bu. Ask for samples. Orange cane, pure seed, \$5 per cwt. Ask for sample. A. M. Brandt & Son, Severy, Kan. PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, hulled, cleaned, then scarified. F. O. B. Axtell, \$25 per 100; \$13 per 50; \$2.80 per 10 pounds; grain sacks, 65c. This seed is excellent and will please. If not return it, and I will refund purchase price and freight charges. Sample and circular on seeding and handling this crop mailed free. Willis J. Conable, Grower, Axtell, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSRIES.

FOREST TREES, \$3 HUNDRED. WILTSE, Rulo, Neb. SUDAN SEED—NEW CROP, FANCY RE-cleaned, Kansas grown, \$13.50 per hun-dred; also alfalfa and Sweet clover at whole-sale prices. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan. GENUINE RECLEANED AND TESTED Black Hulled white kafir, \$2 per bushel. Black Amber and Orange cane seed, \$2 per bu., our track. Sacks free. Farmers Ele-vator, Russell, Kan. PRODUCER TO CONSUMER, ST. CHARLES White seed corn, \$2.50 per bushel f. o. b. here. 1918 crop, shelled, graded. Germina-tion guaranteed. Kansas grown seed-safest. Lorin S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan. TREES AND SEEDS—DON'T PLACE YOUR order until you see our prices and terms. Save agent's commission and get wholesale prices. Write today for catalog. Seeds fresh and tested. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 2131 Schell Building, Wichita, Kan. POTATO PLANTS—NANCY HALL, PORTO Rico, Yellow Yam, Southern Queen, Cuba Yam, Yellow Jersey, 100, 55c; 500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4; postpaid, 10,000. Write for prices. Order now, avoid the rush. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla. RECLEANED SUDAN, 15c; WHITE KAFIR, 4c; feterita, 5c; mixed cane seed, 3c; Shrock Kafir, 7c per pound; red millet, 5c per pound. Squaw corn, \$3.50, and selected seed corn, \$3.50 per bushel. Sacks free. F. O. B. Concordia. Bowman Bros. Seed Co., Concordia, Kan. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed, \$7; Red Top and Early Golden cane, feterita, Schrock kafir, Darso, Hegari, com-mon millet, \$6; Amber, Orange and sourless cane, Cream and red dwarf and standard maize, dwarf and standard kafir, \$5.50; alf-alfa, \$2; unhulled sweet clover, \$21.50; hulled, \$26.50; Sudan, \$15. All per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla. RECLEANED SEEDS—ALFALFA, \$8.50 bu.; kafir, \$2; Amber cane seed, \$1.90; Orange, \$2.25; Sumac, \$3; Schrock, \$3.25; milo, \$2.50; feterita, \$3; common millet, \$2; Hungarian millet, \$2.25; Siberian millet, \$2.75; Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn, \$3; Boone County White or Silver Mine, \$3.25; Bloody Butcher, \$3.50; Calico, \$3.75; Sudan, 15c lb. We have a complete line and make prompt shipment. Sacks free. Liberty bonds accepted at par. Satisfaction or your money back. Order right from this ad. Meier Seed Co., Russell, Kan.

HONEY AND CHEESE.

HONEY FOR SALE—FINEST, SAMPLE, ten cents. Henry Allen, Cozd, Neb. HONEY—CHOICE WHITE ALFALFA, 60 lbs., \$12.50; 120 lbs., \$24. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo. HONEY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, 60-pound can, \$15.30; two 60-pound cans, \$28.80. Write for prices on brick, American and Swiss cheese. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. B. Rosa, Monroe, Wis. DELICIOUS EXTRACTED HONEY ON approval; quality guaranteed; thirty pounds \$7.85; sixty pounds \$14.90; 120 pounds \$29.75. Sample 15c. Wesley Pos-ter, Producer, Boulder, Colo. FINEST COLORADO HONEY—SIXTY pound can, boxed for shipping, now only \$13.40, or case of two cans, \$26.40. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Pro-ducers Association, Denver, Colo.

LANDS.

400 A. THOMAS CO., UNIMPROVED; 7 miles good railroad town. Nearly all level. Good soil. All grass. Price \$5,000. W. A. Toule, Levant, Kan. SOUTHWEST KANSAS IS DEVELOPING fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with partic-ulars of our easy purchase contract. Ad-dress W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Im-provement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan. BELGIAN HARES, 4 MONTHS OLD, PAIR, \$5; trio, \$7.50. 7 to 9 months old, pair, \$7; trio, \$10. Bred does, \$5. All above ped-digreed. Utility bred does, \$2.50. E. E. Heidt, R. 27, Topeka, Kan. PIGEONS. EXTRA NICE LARGE CARNEAU X pigeons, \$2 pair. F. C. Aschman, Nickerson, Kan. CARNEAU PIGEONS BANDED, MUST sell. Write for prices. Chas. Ramsey, Luray, Kan. TOBACCO HABIT. TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY, Baltimore, Md. AGENTS WANTED AGENTS—MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS and auto washers one Saturday; profits \$2.50 each; square deal; particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio. LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM. SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on or-der. Market information free. Ryan-Rob-inson Corn Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards. WANTED TO BUY. WANTED—FOX OR RAT TERRIER puppy. Gerald Hayward, Rolla, Kan. WANT FORDSON TRACTOR IN GOOD condition. W. E. Tipton, McPherson, Kan. PATENTS. JAMES N. LYLES—PATENTS, TRADE-marks and copyrights, 734-J Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THRESHING RIG. PARTIC-ulars write, H. A. Balding, Newton, Kan. FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Win-field, Kan. FOR SALE—WITE GAS OR GASOLINE 12 H. P. engine. Independent Auto Co., Topeka, Kan. HEIDER 10-20 TRACTOR, IN GOOD shape. Priced to sell. Clarence Nelson, Smolan, Kan. 30 HORSE STEAM TRACTION ENGINE first class condition cheap. W. M. GHI, McAllister, Kan. NEW 25-50 KEROSENE BURNING AVERY tractor. Will sell at liberal discount to settle estate. Otto Seerest, Randolph, Kan. FOR SALE—TWO TRACTORS, ONE 15-35 and one 6-12; in first class running order. Priced to sell. Write J. J. Delk, Peabody, Kan. ONE SMITH FORM-A-TRUCK. ALL NEW except motor; in good shape. One No. 7 Centrifugal pump and pipe. N. Smith, Ed-mond, Kan. FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE; 5 brooders, used; one No. 2, Sharples sepa-rator; desk; 5 rolls poultry wire, new. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan. FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE TIN BOTTOM plow, two sets of bottoms, five sets of shares in first class condition. Price \$600. Ralph Latham, Minneola, Kan. FOR SALE—HOME POULTRY AND ICE business. Also one ton truck. Opportu-nity for man with small capital. Write me. Blaine Dodson, Carbondale, Kan. FOR SALE—WALLACE CUB TRACTOR 25-45 and four bottom independent beam plow, twelve foot tandem disc. All practi-cally new. G. W. Pringle, Parks, Neb. FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK—Case 12-25 tractor with 4 bottom John Deere plow, good as new. Outfit is in Western Kansas. A. A. Miller, Adrian, Mo. FOR SALE—1,120 ACRES FOUR MILES of county seat Logan county. 70 acres alf-alfa land, river bottom. \$8.50 per acre. Good terms. Frank Borden, Russell Springs, Kan. 486 ACRES IN KIOWA CO. 420 UNDER cultivation, balance in pasture; well im-proved; will sell or trade for Oregon or Washington land. Owner C. M. Elliott, Haviland, Kan. FOR SALE—EASTERN COLORADO LAND. A good half section, improved, part in crop. Buy direct from owner and pay one man's price in place of two. O. F. Lovelace, Stratton, Colo. WANTED—WESTERN LAND OR GOOD threshing rig in exchange for modern eight room house, located in Humboldt, Kan. three blocks from business center and school. E. C. Groskinsky, Independence, Mo. 450 ACRES—165 ACRES IN CULTIVATION, 160 more can be profitably; splendid grass; 40 acres alfalfa land; small improvements; all fenced. \$40 per acre; terms. I have other good bargains in real estate. E. A. Ford, Waldo, Kan. FOR SALE—HATCHERY; FORTY INCU-bators, 7,000 chick capacity; guarantee market for all hatches; five chicken houses; three-fourths block ground, modern bunga-low, one cottage; shade, blue grass, walks. Price, \$8,000. Weaver and Lockridge, Wake-field, Kan. FOR SALE OR RENT—400 ACRE im-proved farm. Near Spearville, Kansas. 160 wheat; 70 for spring crop; 100 alfalfa; rich soil; good water. \$50; time on \$7,500, 5%. Possession. 760 acres sand hill pas-ture, fenced, near Macksville, Kansas. \$15. Good grass and water. No trades. J. F. Harris, Owner, Macksville, Kan. FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE PRICE FOR quick sale, two telephone exchanges, 220 telephones, first class working condition, two residences and offices combined. Inter-est in main toll line. Income of above \$5,000 a year. This property will invoice \$18,000 and we are offering it for quick sale at \$10,500. Six thousand cash, balance terms. No. B. care Mail and Breeze. FOR SALE—THREE 12-25 AVERY TRAC-tors. Two bull tractors, three Grand De-Tour, power lift, four bottom plows, two Emerson, power lift, three bottom plows, two Emerson, Brantingham 10 ft. tandem disc harrows, four Birdsell iron wheel wagons, six Black Hawk corn planters, six sled cul-tivators with knives. These are in Western Kansas. Address Chas. L. Rea, Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. MALE HELP WANTED. WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITH IN NEW thriving town. Galatia St. Bank, Galatia, Kan. WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-eral farm and dairy work. C. E. Piep-meier, Akron, Colo. WANTED—GOOD FARM HAND, MUST BE good milker and understand farming. J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARM hand (married) by bachelor. \$50 per month and board till March 1, 1920. A. P. Lindstrom, Sterling, Colo. WANTED—COMPETENT MAN AND WIFE for general work on a grain and stock farm. \$800 per year and some extras. Do not apply unless you can qualify. L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan. MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—25 THOUSAND FENCE POST. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan. STEADY YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD TEAM wants work on farm. Bruce Holman, Newton, Kan. THRESHING SEPARATOR ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan. LATEST POPULAR SONG "SOLDIER'S Usual Sweet Aspirations." Best grade sheet music, 25c. H. J. Martin, Goff, Kan. INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLUS-trated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost.

There Are 7 Capper Publications Totalling Over 1,000,000 Circulation and Widely Used in This Advertising. Ask Us About Them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

95 DESIRABLE LOTS in Fredonia, Kansas. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

FARMS—All sizes, possession this month. Write for list. Dickey Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 5 mi. from good town, well improved. Price \$65 per acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in W. N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in grain and stock farms write to Highberger & Poire, Westphalia, Kan.

960 ACRES, Southeast Finney county, improved, would divide. Write for price and terms. T. L. Crabb, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY—320 acres, all smooth, all in wheat, 7 miles market. Buyer gets all wheat; \$23 per acre. C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.

POSSESSION this spring. Forties, eighties, hundred twenties, hundred sixties. These are bargains, ask for description. Kansas Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY FARM, 400 acres 3½ mi. Ransom. Improved, 80 a. cult. Lays good. ½ mile school. \$30 per acre. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kansas.

A GOOD 80 A. FARM, 3 miles from city; good buildings; sell cheap if sold soon. No trade. Close to school and churches. B. A. Rosenquist, Enterprise, Kansas.

FINE LYON CO. grain, alfalfa and stock farms. Rich soil, right prices. Sizes, 80 to 800 acres. Mention size wanted and address. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST of Central and Western Kansas farms and ranches. We make a specialty of Western Kansas land and have a large list all over the state. V. E. West, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FINE BOTTOM FARM, 320 acres; 90 wheat goes, 20 alfalfa, large modern buildings, near good high school town, near Emporia, on the Santa Fe. \$115 per acre. Possession at once. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

LANE COUNTY FARMS If you want land from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, write for our list of wheat and alfalfa farms and ranches. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

A SOLID SECTION, unimproved, all in grass; running water. Price \$10,000. Terms. 320 acres western Kansas; easy payments; \$10 an acre. These are samples. Write for list. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Kansas.

A GOOD 160-ACRE Chase county farm, 2½ mi. shipping. 15 a. alfalfa; 15 a. wheat; 70 a. cult. Bal. bluestem grass. Good water. School close. Price \$75 per a. C. A. COWLEY & SON, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

FINE RANCH 1,560 acres Wabunsee county, Kansas, well improved; 1,400 acres in fine grass; 30 alfalfa; rest cultivation. Write for description. Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kansas.

MONEY MAKER Nicely imp. 393 a. stock and grain farm; Montgomery Co., close to good town; only \$40 per a.; other bargains. FOSTER LAND CO., Independence, Kansas.

A DAIRY SNAP A retail milk route selling about 90 gal. per day, at 12 to 15 cents per qt. Also a 40 a. farm, well improved, 1½ miles from city of 10,000. For particulars, write J. J. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

R. R. No. 2, Lawrence, Kan. A. J. WILLIAMS & COMPANY, P. O. Box 607, Eureka, Kan., can sell farm or city property or exchange your property for what you want. Also can make your farm loans, write your insurance, buy your liberty bonds. See us for what you want. Write me for a list.

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM 480 a., 5 mi. Ness City, 7 to Ransom; fenced; half tillable; fine grass. 25 a. cult. A great bargain. Price \$9,600. Easy terms 6%. T. T. McNinch, Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas.

320 ACRES fine black land, two sets good improvements, 5 miles county seat. \$70 acre. Two half sections blue stem pasture, improved, 80 acres plow land each farm. \$45 acre. Two fine quarters, well improved, half valley. \$60 acre. B. E. Antrobus, Eureka, Kan.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. FLOYD & FLOYD, Ness City, Kan.

120 ACRES FOR \$65 Two miles Hunnewell; 90 a. fine wheat, half 55 a. and third 35 a. goes; 8 a. grass, 30 a. oats; good dirt; no bldgs.; \$65 per acre. R. M. MILLS, Wichita, Kan. Schweiter Bldg.,

WHEAT FARM—700 acres, 2 miles town, all tillable; 260 a. wheat, half goes; possession at once. New house, bank barn, two granaries, ideal home; best buy in county. Long time on half. For price and details, wire or write Box 26, Utica, Ness Co., Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER. \$4,800—\$2,000 cash, bal. easy terms. Near Liberal. Possession at once. 4 rm. house, barn, well, etc., 110 acres cultivated. Write owners. No trades. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

RANCHES FOR SALE Ranches from 600 to 5,000 acres at from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre, with terms. Write for list. McKINLEY & ELY, Ashland, Kansas.

WOULD LIKE to locate 300 good families in Wallace county, Kansas, for general farm and stock raising, land paying for itself one to five times this year. Write for what you want. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

A BARGAIN—480 acres best Lane county land; all smooth; choice location; six miles from Dighton; fine improvements; fenced and cross fenced; part in wheat. \$27.50 per acre. Address FRED HYAMES, Dighton, Kansas. First National Bank,

FOR SALE—160 A. with house, barns, sheds, corrals, 20-H. P. mill, and plenty of good water. 80 a. of this in wheat, balance plow land. Also 160 a. choice level pasture cornering on barn; 320 a. choice rolling pasture; 80 a. in wheat and timothy. Will sell all or any part. ASHER ADAMS, Osage City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY WHEAT LAND 480 acres located 5½ miles from Ness City. All good smooth land, well and wind mill, barn for 10 head of stock, 60 acres in cultivation, can all be farmed. Price, \$30 per acre. Write for list and county map. GEO. F. LOHNS, Ness City, Kan.

800 A.—300 a. in cultivation, 500 a. pasture, well fenced and cross fenced; 8 room house, practically new; good cattle shed and granary; other out buildings; 2 good wells and windmills; 9 miles of town. Hard chocolate loam, no sand. \$35 per acre. April 1st only. Four-Square Realty Co., Protection, Kansas. W. Clyde Pile, Mgr.

FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS by owner, 1,700 acre farm and ranch, Scott county, Kansas; all finest of land; good improvements; unlimited water; state irrigation plant in center of land. 40 acres alfalfa. Three miles from station. Good range. Fine lot of cattle can be sold with ranch. Good terms. Write for price. Box 92, Independence, Mo.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE 80 acre farm on creek, 3½ mi. north Emporia, Kan.; 6 room house; nearly new barn; hay barn and other buildings; 35 acres alfalfa, around 25 acres good wheat; balance A-1 farm land. See the farm or write me at once. ROBT. D. LUMLEY, ADMINISTRATOR, R. F. D. No. 8, Emporia, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 4 miles town; 10 wheat, 10 alfalfa; 60 pasture, 40 tame grass; remainder cultivation; 2-story, 8-room house; two barns; granary; stock shed; fine water; ½ mile school, church. Price \$60 per acre. Special bargain. Come at once. Choice list to select from; 40 acres up to a section or more. Ask for free description booklet, at Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

ACRES—640 a. wheat and alfalfa farm. 3 miles town, good alfalfa and wheat land. 520 a. in cultivation, 500 a. in wheat. Wheat privilege until April 1st. 8 room house, large barn. Water piped to house, lots, etc. This is a choice farm. Will last but short time. Price \$70 per acre. Four-Square Realty Co., Protection, Kansas. W. Clyde Pile, Mgr.

320 ACRES, 200 acres Walnut Valley Bottom, which is in wheat, all goes if sold within 30 days. 100 acres pasture. Fair improvements. \$100 per acre. 640 acres, 400 acres in wheat, all goes. Fine improvements. Only \$55 per acre. 160 acres, 120 acres in wheat, third goes. All alfalfa land. \$60 per acre. JOHN FERRITER, Wichita, Kansas.

800 ACRES KAW BOTTOM One of the finest tracts of land on the bottom. The improvements cost \$50,000, all new and up to date. This farm is worth more than we ask, without any improvements. The income will pay 10% on the price asked. This is an estate, must be settled up soon. Price \$200 per acre. Terms. 200 a. bottom farm, 6 mi. east Lawrence. 125 a. wheat goes. Possession now. \$165 per acre. No overflow. 140 a. 1 mi. from paved street of Lawrence. Fine improvements, every foot good rich soil. Price \$25,000. We have several small farms at big bargains. WILSON & CLAWSON, 744 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan. Phone 642.

950 ACRE WHEAT AND STOCK FARM 950 acre wheat and stock farm; 300 acres in wheat; 100 acres in other crops. Splendid water; new 3 room modern house, furnished, light plant. Fenced with four wires on stone posts; close to good school. This is a fine property and must be sold on account of age and my health. Terms if desired. Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kansas, or L. J. Ginther, Owner, Gorham, Kansas.

FINE 160 ACRE FARM Franklin county, Kansas, 60 miles Kansas City, 3 miles railroad town on Santa Fe; all fine land; 70 acres wheat; 25 timothy and clover; 25 native hay; remainder pasture; two story 8 room house; lots other outbuildings; close to school and church; R. F. D. with telephone; plenty of water; fine home. Possession any time between now and May 1st. All wheat goes. Price \$90 per acre. \$4,000 cash, loan remainder 10 years 6% if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

120 ACRES, 2 miles from Quenemo, Osage county, Kansas; 68 acres farm land, including 18 acres alfalfa, 35 acres wheat, balance of farm in pasture and meadow; 40 acres sheep and hog tight; all very best black loam soil; 4 room house; two good barns; never failing water; R. F. D. and telephone; on good road to town. Price \$85 per acre. Terms. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 A. ½ first bottom, bal. blue stem grass. 30a. in wheat, 18 a. in alfalfa. 8-roomed house, large barn, 2 mi. of good town, \$75 a. 470 a. bluestem grass 4 mi. of R. R. \$32 a. 80 a. 2 mi. of good high school town, 20 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. wheat, 30 a. spring crop, bal. pasture, 5-roomed new house, large barn, \$62.50, 100 a. I have all sized ranches and farms. Write your wants. J. W. STURGEON, Eureka, Kansas.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. B. L. Fresson, Bolivar, Mo.

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

FARMS, ranches, timber lands. Write us today for bargain list. Good water, healthy climate. Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.

LISTEN—160 acre valley farm, \$2,800; imp. 80, \$1,600; good timbered 400 acres, \$10 per a. McGrath, Mountain View, Missouri.

IF YOU WANT a large or small prairie or timber farm, pure spring water, no crop failures, write J. E. Loy, Flemington, Mo.

FOUR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

115 A., 100 a. fine bottom land, 90 a. cult., 16 a. alfalfa, bal. corn, all fenced, 4 r. house, fair barn, 3 mi. county seat on Sugar creek. Price \$7,500. Terms. Write Sherman Brown, Pineville, McDonald Co., Mo.

750 ACRE RANCH, Bourbon county, Kan. This section is one of the most fertile and prosperous in county. Highly improved—over 400 acres in wild hay and blue grass, 190 in cultivation. 25 different lots and pastures all hog tight and horse high. Price \$50,000. Will take smaller farm as part pay. E. E. Croft, Nevada, Mo.

TEXAS.

IRRIGATED FARM FOR SALE 150 acres located in Cameron county, Texas, Rio Grande valley. Three miles from San Benito, Texas. All water rights in and permanent improvements on place. Under cultivation now. Price \$150 per acre. For further particulars address Corson Bros., Route 1, Oak Mills, Kansas.

THE NEW SHATUCK BRANCH of the Santa Fe railroad will open for settlement and development a wheat and stock-farming section in Northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line. Thirty miles of railroad now completed. Lands of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, nor brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate healthful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital. T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill. 928 Railway Exchange,

COLORADO

COLORADO FARMS AND RANCHES I have a few of the Best-Cheapest farms and ranches in east Colorado for sale right. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, schools, and people. You can never buy them cheaper; write for the truth and a list. R. T. Cline, Owner, Brandon, Colorado.

FARM LANDS.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.

GREATEST CHANCE EVER in Baxter Co., Ark. Many miles of good roads being built. Lots of buildings. Many new enterprises. Now is the time to get in right. Send for new 40 page booklet. It's free. Loba & Seward, Immigrant Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

CANADA

WHEAT FARMS in Alberta. Write today to The Land Exchange, Box 122, Drumheller, Alberta.

ARIZONA

80 ACRES of cotton land on the Gila river in Arizona. Will trade for stock of indse. \$4,500. For information write Mont Boots, Ft. Thomas, Arizona.

OKLAHOMA

KINGFISHER COUNTY, Okla. Farm lands. C. W. Smith, Smith Bldg., Kingfisher, Okla.

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124½ West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

I HAVE choice oil and gas leases for sale in the Cement oil field. C. J. Scheetz, Anadarko, Okla.

100 A., 1 mi. McAlester City 16,000. All tillable. 65 a. bottom land, no overflow. Bal. upland. No rock. \$52 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

320 ACRES choice Washita river bottom land, 300 acres in cultivation. 3 miles to town. Good improvements. \$85 per acre. The G. L. Romans Land and Loan Co., Mountain View, Oklahoma.

80 ACRES, Washita bottom, extra fine alfalfa land. Subject to high overflow only. Some timber. Three miles from station. \$30 per acre. Will give terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

2,000 ACRES, near Chickasha, all in one body, first class upland, well improved. 1,400 acres in cultivation. 85 acres creek bottom well set to alfalfa. Nice residence and eight rent houses. Fenced and cross fenced. Price \$55 per acre. No trades. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

341-ACRE farm joining the town of Medford, Okla. 218 acres in cultivation, of which 18 acres is alfalfa. 122 acres wild grass, which is smooth land, and can be farmed. The land is all fenced and crossed fenced. 10 room house, horse barn 40x40 ft. Cow barn and machine shed 30x30 ft. Hay barn 22x40 ft. and other out buildings. 155 acres of wheat. The rent will go with the sale of the farm, and possession will be given by August 15, and sooner if the renter can get his grain threshed and into the market. This is a desirable tract of land for the reason it joins the town site, and the water main for the town to the well runs across some of the land belonging to this farm, therefore, the owner of the farm has a 99-year lease to city water without any charges for the water. The farm also has a good well. This farm is worthy of attention of any one that is looking for a farm and home joining up to a county seat town. For further information write I. H. Ruth & Co., Medford, Okla.

Natural Gas Farm For Sale

500 acres, 7 mi. from Wagoner, good level farm land. 250 acres growing wheat, 80 acres now being put in oats and barley, 125 acres pasture of which 80 a. is set in Bermuda grass. New 9-room house. Barn 36x60. 2 acres young orchard, 1,000 bearing grape, lots of water, rural phone and mail, 2 large cement silos and other improvements. Large gas well in center of farm furnishes free gas for dwelling. Inc. \$10,900. Federal loan. Everything goes at \$65 per acre if taken in next 30 days. W. T. Drake, Owner, Wagoner, Okla.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT to sell or exchange your property, write me. John J. Black, 75 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

320 A. level fine wheat land, unimproved, \$30 per a. Will sell for 10% down, bal. long time. Can use good auto or livestock as first payment. Might use good stallion and jack. Address A. H. Shepherd, Cherokee, Okla.

Big Prices for Holsteins

The highest average price ever paid for dairy cattle sold at auction in Kansas was received by James W. Magee for his Holstein herd, recently sold at Chanute, Kan. Forty-seven head sold for more than \$10,000. The top price was \$520 for a 3-year-old cow, bought by James Hamm of Humboldt. Her daughter, 3 weeks old, was bought by W. A. Marshall of Colony for \$300. Four cows and their calves brought a total slightly more than \$3,000.

MONTANA JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request.

ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

War Horses Back to Farms

Armistice Caught the Government Over-Supplied

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

HORSES AND mules display healthier and more encouraging trade conditions on the Kansas City market than at any other time since the signing of the armistice. The depressing influence of the War Department's auctions at its camps throughout the United States is expected to pass soon, for the sales of army animals will be concluded this month. Kansas and Oklahoma have developed as buyers of farm mares, and the East is increasing moderately its purchases from the markets of the Middle West. The South is buying later than usual.

The trade still lacks the bloom which it usually developed in the spring prior to the European war. Prices are not so high as before the conflict, which put markets on a regulated war basis. But the tendency has been upward, and at Chicago advances of as much as \$25 a head are claimed on chunks as compared with a month ago. This is the most extreme gain claimed at any large horse market, and exceeds the improvement noted in Kansas City. On this market the better horses average about \$10 higher than a month ago, with the common offerings unchanged. All the better grades of mules command prices as high as ever quoted in the history of the trade.

In the past three months the War Department has sold at American remount depots approximately 150,000 horses and mules acquired during the war. This number is equal to nearly half of an entire year's receipts at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha combined. It is no wonder that markets have been depressed by the government sales, but the trade has not been as adversely affected as it feared early in January, when the auctions were started. The army had about 300,000 head in American camps and about 200,000 head in Europe when the armistice was signed. It is said it has not sold so many of the animals in the United States as expected at the outset, owing to changed plans for a standing army. The foreign holdings, purchased largely in the United States, probably will be sold in Europe.

Kansas City quotes farm mares 4 to 6 years old, weighing 1,100 to 1,350 pounds, at a range of \$125 to \$185. Draft horses are quoted mainly at \$175 to \$200, with the choice pairs recently sold as high as \$250. Chicago, which is in a territory that raises much heavier horses, quoted some drafters as high as \$275 or \$300. The South, which is increasing purchases, pays from \$45 to \$140 for Southern horses weighing 950 to 1,100 pounds. Only the tippy Southerners bring \$135 to \$140. Plain chunks weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds are quoted at \$65 to \$125.

For big mules 16 to 16.2 hands high, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, dealers in Kansas City quote \$300 to \$350 a head. For mules 15.2 to 16 hands high in good flesh the prices range from \$275 to \$325. Mules 14.2 to 15 hands high, which are dull, range from \$150 to \$170.

Dealers declare the demand for large mules is growing. This, with the record range of prices prevailing, means increased production at the expense of horses. The strong mule market is therefore a factor in helping horse trade.

Receipts of horses and mules in Kansas City for the year to date total 21,500 head, against 37,000 a year ago. Cattlemen who have studied the probable effect of the movement of grass-fat cattle from South Texas, which has begun at Kansas City and Ft. Worth, are advising feeders who have medium cows on feed to send them to market with increased weight. The South Texas steers, of which 1/4 million to 300,000 will move between now and June 15, will compete in many instances with light butcher cattle. To avoid this competition, the holdings of cows should be finished to heavier weights 1,000 pounds and up. The first movement of grass-fat steers from South Texas, representing the better grades, weighed as much as 1,100 pounds and sold up to \$14.50 at Fort Worth, a record price, while in

Kansas City the plainer classes weighing a little more than 900 pounds, have sold around \$13.50. Lighter weight including plain steers weighing around 850 pounds are expected on the quarantine divisions of Southwestern markets from South Texas.

"Just a year ago they were dropped as calves on Colorado ranges, and now they sell to packers at \$162.18 a head," a cattleman remarked in Kansas City last week after seeing the sale of 29 Hereford yearlings, averaging 954 pounds, at \$17. The yearlings were consigned to the market by Arnold Berns of Peabody, one of the heavy feeders of Kansas. They were part of a string of 1,000 Colorado calves purchased by Mr. Berns in Colorado for feeding. The sale was the top of the week on yearlings.

Notable in last week's Kansas City cattle market developments was the activity and advancing tendency in stockers and feeders, while packers paid lower prices for their purchases of fed offerings. Stockers and feeders closed 15 to 25 cents higher, while veals were 25 to 50 cents lower.

"The fact is," it was pointed out, "that feeders are selling too high from a buying standpoint compared with the way fat cattle are going." But the demand for stockers and feeders is broadening with the approach of grass, while receipts are decreasing. In Texas, where many cattle are offered on ranges, holders continue to insist on strong prices, with top 4-year-olds at \$130 to \$140 a head.

John Williams of Richmond, Kan., paid \$16 for 32 Hereford steers averaging 930 pounds for feeding on corn and cottonseed cake for the July trade. Mr. Williams has been accumulating 100 steers of high quality for feeding for July, starting his purchases two months ago, when he paid \$13.75 for a lot weighing 875 pounds.

Shorthorn steers averaging 1,207 pounds, fed in Missouri, topped the Kansas City trade at \$18.50, equaling the high mark of the year. At Chicago, 1,563-pound steers brought \$20.40, a new record. Kansas City has received no really choice heavy cattle, the market toppers, this year. The better grades of steers coming to Kansas City are quoted at \$17 to \$18, and medium qualities are moving to packers at \$15.50 to \$16.50, and fair steers at \$14.50 to \$15.50. Fed cows range from \$10 to \$14.85 for the choicest. Feeding steers range between \$12 for the common grades to \$16.35 for the best, and stockers between \$10 and \$15.50.

More confidence developed in the hog market for the same reasons repeatedly noted in these columns—unprecedented export demand and reduced receipts. Kansas City prices were higher than in Chicago at times and a net rise of 15 cents was scored for the week, with a top of \$19.75 and final average sales of all droves around \$19.20. The \$20 mark will be passed, and the trade would not be surprised to see a top this year beyond the \$20.65 record of 1918. Stock pigs are eagerly sought, with the better grades weighing 90 to 130 pounds at \$17.75 to \$18.50 at the close of last week.

A natural reaction, including a loss of 75 cents to \$1 on lambs and 25 to 35 cents on sheep, developed. But the record prices are coming back this spring, sheepmen say in Kansas City. Breeding ewe demand has improved, but conservatism in buying is advisable because the present high lamb trade is due partly to a temporary condition.

Canada to Raise Livestock

Canada proposes to pay interest and a large part of the principal of her war debt thru raising and selling livestock. The government is effecting generous aid and encouragement to the farmers for increased production, and all parties are agreed upon the passage of liberal measures at the present session of parliament.

The Dominion also will be performing a world duty by rehabilitating Europe's depleted herds of cattle, sheep and pigs. Every one of the great nations of Europe, in and out of the war, has suffered tremendously and must have help.

Representative livestock men from all parts of Canada recently met in Ottawa, Canada and conferred with government leaders for the financing of a maximum business in livestock. It was agreed unanimously that the European demands for the next few years will greatly exceed those of the war period.

"Annual interest on The Canadian war debt alone will amount to more than 55 million dollars," said Chairman H. B. Thomson, of the Canada Food Board, "and most of that amount must come out of the top 6 inches of soil. Therefore, I believe that big development of our livestock industry is the most important reconstruction work now facing this government."

Mule Situation in Kansas

In the 25 years that we have been in the jack and stallion business, inquiries for jacks never have been so numerous as they have been this spring. For the first time in our history, we have received inquiries from South Dakota and Minnesota. The Northern states seem to be waking up to the fact that they can raise good

mules as well as the Southern states.

We handle a great many market horses and mules. From the conditions that we find in buying market animals from the farmers it looks as if this were the right time to breed good rugged mares to jacks. In all the time that we have been in the mule business good sucking mules were never higher. In country sales in this and neighboring counties good sucklings from rugged draft mares are bringing from \$125 to \$150. One of our old customers from Talmage was at our place last week and purchased a good jack. He says that mare mules from 8 to 10 months old are bringing from \$100 to \$160 a head in his country.

Big work mules are scarce and the ones that the farmers are willing to sell are being priced from \$500 to \$700 a pair. This is the price from the first hands. What they must bring after changing hands three or four times we do not know. We were at Junction City March 8 and saw a pair of 1,400-pound mules sold to a shipper for \$650. A month ago we sold a good team of cotton mules, weighing around 2,400 pounds for \$575. A neighbor of ours sold a 6-year-old mare mule that weighed 1,250 for \$275.

These prices are for mare mules. Small mare mules are selling too but it is very difficult to get rid of the small horse mule, altho March 9 we sold a 6-year-old horse mule that would weigh 1,350 pounds for \$290.

The prices on draft mares in farm sales are picking up. Farmers seem to be realizing that it is a waste of time to breed the little kind. There is no demand for them now and the future for the little mules does not look favorable. The common kinds are bringing fair prices now but the time is coming when they will not be able to find a home. The more mules bred the better it will be for the horse business. When a mule comes into the world the line of descent is stopped. If a large number of the mares are bred to jacks for the next few years the mule crop resulting will find a ready market at good prices and the number of horses will be lowered.

J. P. and M. H. Malone.

Chase, Kan.

England's Surplus Army Horses

BY E. S. HUMPHREY

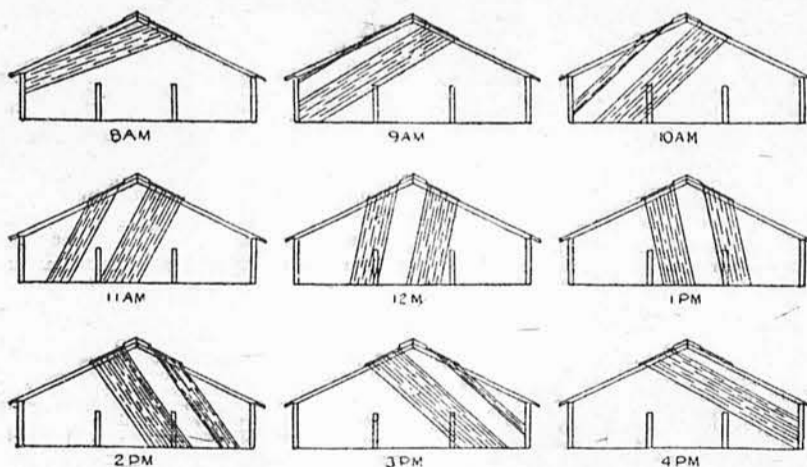
To those who have been wondering what the allied countries will do with the surplus of horses which they purchased for army purposes, the following notes as to what the English government is doing with some of their horses will be interesting. Part of the surplus will be sold as is being done here. The number retained is greater than that needed for present army use. Of these 50,000 are to be leased to farmers. The farmers will be charged \$36.59 a head a year. This cost will cover veterinary attendance and all veterinary requisites as well as the cost of transportation both ways. At the end of six years the horses are to become the property of the lessees. During the six years, however, they are likely to be called up for 16 days of army maneuvers each year. Another portion of the surplus, consisting of young well made mares, is to be lent to farmers. These mares are to be bred to stallions approved by the authorities. Service fees will be paid by the government and the colts are to be the property of the government at weaning time. The class of horses to be bred is for transport and artillery purposes.

The Cow As an Investment

Cows on the meadow mean money in the pocket. They are fed economically, soil made richer, besides returning big dividends in cream for every dollar invested. Why not add another cow to the herd? It is to your interest to do so. Raise more dairy cows. Alternate pasturage with crop fields. It prevents exhaustion of soil and "keeps" the herd. Result: A steady income from your butterfat. Yields are greater, land value increases, all of which has its beginning and ending in dairying.

The ever-increasing value of farm land calls for larger profits an acre. To keep pace with this condition it is wise to add another cow or two to the herd. It means extra cream profits with little cost for production.

Sunlight Makes the Pigs Thrive



THIS ILLUSTRATION shows cross sections of what is known as the "Iowa" hog house. The diagrams illustrate how the sun's rays reach every part of the interior at some time in the day, during the farrowing season, or to be more exact, during the latter part of February and first of March. This type of house is built north and south, and has a continuous row of windows in each side of the roof. The west row of pens receives the morning sun, and the east row the afternoon sun. Aside from providing the little porkers with warmth when they need it most, the sun's direct rays are an excellent disinfectant and general sanitary agent. The walls in this type of hog house are built of hollow clay tile, which are a further aid in helping to hold the warmth, being resistant to changes of temperature. They also are proof against fire, moisture, and age, and all other elements except possibly cyclones and earthquakes.

Special Care in Muddy Weather

During the heavy mud of late winter and early spring farm animals should be given special care. The females of all classes are usually far along in pregnancy at this time of the year and owners should take care that those females do not have to wade thru areas of deep, sticky mud. The strain of walking under such conditions is likely to cause an abortion and will wipe out the profits of the whole year on that animal.

Special care should be taken to see that the females have clean, dry quarters where they can deliver their young. This is equally important whether they be mares, cows, sows or ewes. The young of all these animals are subject to navel ill. All of the mothers are subject to infection at the time of parturition. The infection of both mother and offspring is more likely in dirty or wet surroundings than in clean, dry areas. Be careful to see that the quarters prepared for these pregnant females are not in a low spot where the water will collect, also be sure the quarters have been disinfected, and see that they are well bedded.

The legs of the cattle and horses also need special care during the muddy weather. This is more urgent with the horses than with cattle. The leg of the horse is subject to irritation and infection due to filth or retained mud. The conditions resulting are variously classed as mud fever, scratches, and grease heel. The best cure is prevention. A wisp of straw will do to rub the legs clean and dry each night as the animals are stabled and will do away largely with the trouble in the animals that are being worked. See that the animals which are not being worked, are in pastures and lots where it is not necessary for them to stand around in mud and filth and the causative condition is removed.

These little occasions for special care and attention come every spring with the thawing of the snow and the softening of the ground. The time and energy spent in preventing the disasters that the mud may cause will be well repaid in the bettered condition of the stock, the greater per cent of young and the greater hardiness of the colts, calves, lambs and pigs on the farm.

Start Fight On Flies Now

There is no better time to start the fight on the fly pest than during the late winter and the early spring. Manure piles, which have accumulated during the winter, should be spread on the fields to be plowed under. Ground adjacent to racks where hay or straw have been fed during the winter should be thoroughly cleaned of all waste material. Stalls and barns should be cleaned out. Provision should be made for the free ventilation of all buildings where farm animals will be housed during the summer. Then, when things are clean, keep them clean. Flies do not breed and thrive in clean places. Rid the farm of the flies and in a large measure, you protect the stock from navel ill, jack sores, summer sores, badly infected wounds and kindred troubles.

Hog-Cholera Losses Decline

Since 1913, when the United States Department of Agriculture began work to control hog cholera, the dreaded disease has become less and less destructive every year. A force averaging 165 Federal veterinarians has been maintained, working in co-operation with state authorities in charge of quaran-

tine and other regulatory measures necessary for the success of control work. During the fiscal year 1918 more than 5 1/2 million hogs were inoculated with anti-hog-cholera serum, and more than 2,200 farms, found to be infected with cholera, were cleaned and disinfected under supervision of the department veterinarians.

Altogether, representatives of the department visited more than 15,000 farms to investigate reported outbreaks, to apply preventive measures, and to clean and disinfect premises. How great a menace hog cholera has been to the nation's swine industry may be judged from the accepted estimate that 90 per cent of hogs lost from all ailments die from cholera. In 1918 the death rate of swine from disease was placed at 42.1 a thousand. Thus the loss was slightly above 4 per cent for the United States, the lowest on record, according to the department's figures.

Purebred Sires Prove Valuable

Wisconsin dairymen and farmers, desirous of increasing their profits and adding still greater honors to their already famous dairy state, have joined in a state-wide campaign to eliminate the scrub bull and use only purebred sires. The record made last year in the Brown County Cow-Testing association typifies the merits of purebred bulls and illustrates why farmers and dairymen will not tolerate the scrub. In this association 12 cows qualified for the register of production. All of these cows were the daughters of purebred sires, six of them being daughters of one sire. The five best herds in the association are headed by purebred sires, while the five poorest herds are all headed by grade or scrub sires. The herds of those farmers who used purebred sires averaged 85 pounds more fat a cow than those using grades or scrubs. Last year eight of the members purchased purebred sires of known breeding to replace their scrubs.

Value of Kansas Livestock

The total value of Kansas livestock on farms January 1 was placed at \$309,719,000, according to a report by Edward C. Paxton, field agent for the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Federal Department of Agriculture. This is \$1,830,000 more than one year before.

The increase in total value is partly on account of an increase in numbers of certain classes of stock but largely due to an increased average value of each.

Colony Milk Producers Organize

Farmers near Colony, Kansas, with nearly 100 head of purebred dairy cows and about 500 head of high grade cows have been without a steady market for their milk. They have organized the Colony Milk Producers' association to stabilize the milk market and to raise the standard of the dairy cattle in their community.

First Bull Club for Kansas

Wyandotte county has the first co-operative bull association organized in Kansas and in this part of the United States. This association is composed of 11 dairymen who live near Bonner Springs.

Following the recommendations of the farm bureau they have purchased three high-class Holstein sires and have arranged their herds into blocks with not more than 60 cows in each block.

The members plan to shift each bull

to a new block every two years. By this arrangement they do not expect to purchase sires for at least another six-year period.

This method is making it possible for Wyandotte farmers to own and use better bulls than they could afford to own individually.

The plan has been successfully followed in leading dairy cattle sections of the country.

Kansas Shorthorn History

One of the first business actions of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders association, after its organization at the recent Wichita show, was the appointing of a committee to collect, and tabulate data for a history of the Shorthorn in Kansas. One of the members of this committee will visit every Shorthorn breeder of the state to get accurate information that is essential to a work of this kind.

Clean up the garden now and get ready for the spring work. Plan to make successive plantings every 10 days so that you will have a succession of all your vegetables all thru the year.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

Every Horse Goes



As we are plating for city lot purposes the ground on which our barns are located, every stallion in our barns must be sold by May 1st. We have 10 coming twos, 20 coming threes, a few coming fours and aged horses, Belgians and Percherons. They are of extra size, quality and breeding. Come and see them. We have never before offered such bargains.

WOODS BROS. COMPANY, LINCOLN, NEB.
Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Mgr.

FOR SALE REGISTERED PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

One gray stallion, 5 years old and sound; one span large mares, in foal; several young bulls, 9 to 21 months old, reds, roans and whites, a good lot.

EDWARD COOKE & SON,
Freeport, Harper Co., Kan.

Dispersion Sale

To dissolve partnership, we are offering all our big registered jacks, jennets and stallions at private sale. There is no better herd to be found anywhere. Might consider stock or land trade on jennets. We have real bargains to offer. Don't write but come and see them. Will meet trains at Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. Malone
CHASE, RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

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

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa.
Above Kansas City.

For Sale Percheron Stallion

La Pershing 139914; extra large; black, white star; coming 3 years old; recorded in Percheron Society of America. Priced reasonably.

LLOYD T. BANKS, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Kentucky Jacks and Horses

Big bone Kentucky Mammoth jacks, easy riding saddle horses, stallions, mares and geldings. We guarantee safe delivery. Write us describing your wants.

THE COOK FARMS, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Closing Out Sale

Am quitting the breeding business and will sell cheap 5 Percheron stallions; 3 Percheron mares; for particulars address Dr. H. L. Hineckley, Barnard, Kan.

JACKS—STALLIONS

50 head of Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee jacks, from 2 to 5 years old; big boned and registered; from 15 to 16 hands high. Also Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions. M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Neb.

For Sale Jacks and Jennets

the right kind from two to nine years old. Correspondence solicited. JNO. C. SCOTT, Napton, Mo.

GOOD JACK FOR SALE OR TRADE

W. A. CREIGHTON, MAPLETON, KANSAS

FOUR BLACK JACKS for sale or trade. Two and three years old. Fred Dewesse, Cunningham, Kansas

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION,

mare, three colts for sale.
Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kansas.

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions

for sale, coming three, blacks.
F. J. Bruns, Route 2, Nortonville, Kansas

JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE or trade.

Hugh Hopping, Neodesha, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. Open and bred gilts; also a few tried sows.

James L. Taylor, Prop.,
Olean, Miller County, Missouri,
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm.

Shepherd's Big Durocs

TWELVE BIG SPRING AND SUMMER BOARS. These are sired by King's Colonel J. Am. Great Wonder Model (1st junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1918).—One by King Orion with a King's Colonel dam, a good one; also some by Crimson Gano. These are big stretchy fellows with quality, out of my big herd sows. A few extra good fall boars. No culls at any price. Have a few gilts bred for May farrow. All immuned and priced to sell.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Bred Gilts

Big, growthy, size and quality kind of the best blood lines. Bred to our great show boar, Reed's Gano, first at Kan. and Okla. state fairs, and to Potentate Orion. A few March boars. Sold on an absolute guarantee.

John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas

red Sows \$60.00. Bred Gilts \$50.00. January pigs \$15.00 each for immediate shipment.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

MUELLER'S DUROCS

Bred gilts and tried sows bred to Uneda King's Colonel for spring litters, a nice lot of pigs. Registered and delivered free for \$25.—Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

DUROC BOARS—FARMER'S PRICES

Immunized Spring Boars, best of blood lines, rugged fellows, some good enough to head good herds, but all go at farmer prices. At the price asked they will not last long. Write today.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Royal Grand Wonder

Headquarters for Duroc Jerseys with size, bone, quality and breeding that is popular. Correspondence invited. Address,
B. R. ANDERSON, McPHERSON, KANSAS

SPECIAL OFFER

I have for sale before leaving for Iowa one splendid Pathfinder boar and two gilts by Great Wonder 2nd. A trio at less than half price. Address
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval

Duroc Jerseys of popular blood lines. Young stock for sale. Write me your wants.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

September Boars and Gilts

A fine lot of Duroc Jersey boars and gilts at \$35 each as long as they last. Must have room for spring pigs.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

DUROC BRED GILTS

A few good gilts for April and May farrow. Bred to Uneda High Orion and Crimson Illustrater. Remember 24 sows and gilts in our last sale, bred to Uneda High Orion, averaged \$140. Some good fall boars for sale. Write your wants; cut prices for quick sale. Zink Stock Farm, Turon, Kan.

QUALITY DUROCS ONLY

A few summer and fall boars that are absolutely right. Nothing else offered for sale.
FERN J. MOSER, SABBETHA, KANSAS

HIGHLAND CHERRY KING 204165

Some choice fall boars by him and a few by King Joe. Price right for quick sale.
RALPH P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

Garrett's Durocs 35 bred Duroc Jersey gilts at private treaty with up to date breeding. Sept. pigs in pairs and tritos not related. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

FAMOUS BLOOD LINES—Illustrator's Gano, Orion, Pathfinder. Boars, bred gilts and sows.

Wood's Duroc Farm, Wamego, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls

Ready for service. We offer six males, 1 to 2 years old, very well-bred. Dark brown with light top line and legs. Good dispositions. Prices \$60 to \$85. Also springing heifers and some fresh ones at \$150. Write for pedigrees and descriptions.
D. J. CORLISS & SON, Coats, Pratt Co., Kansas.

Purebred Jersey Baby Bulls

for sale. Herd headed by Ralleigh's Toronto the 24th, from Hood Farm. Price \$75 each.
Geo. C. Fox, R. F. D. No. 2, Lewis, Kansas

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more H. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

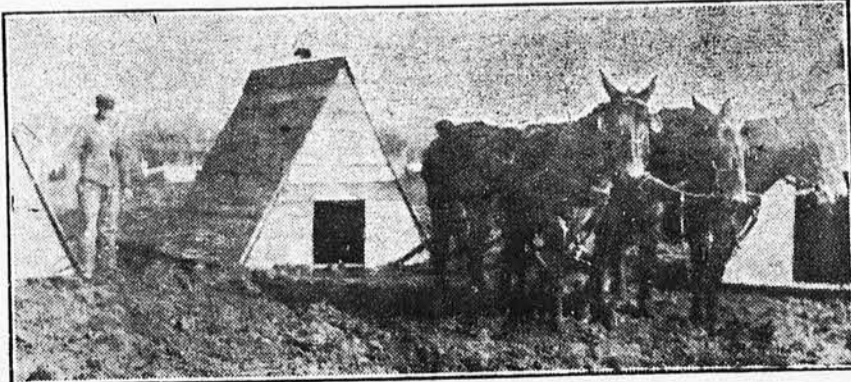
Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (Morris County).**

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL \$75. Oakland's Sultan breeding. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK.

REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES and fillies for sale. All black. Also a few choice young stallions at bargain prices.
A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas



A Good Type of Movable Hog House that Should be Found on Every Farm Where Hogs are Kept Thru the Winter Season.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BOARS On Approval

30 July and August boars weighing from 175 to 225 pounds at \$50 each if you write at once.
Sired by my half ton boars, Long Valley Giant and Long A Wonder, and out of the biggest of Big Mature sows. All are immune and the kind that surely grow big. Write me immediately and I will ship you the best one for \$50, to be paid when you get the boar and are satisfied with him. Write me your wants.
J. J. HARTMAN, ELMO, KANSAS
(DICKINSON COUNTY)

POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS

also bred sows and gilts, and a few fall sow pigs. Herd headed by RIST'S LONG MODEL, first prize senior yearling boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1918.
Seed oats and seed corn.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM,
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska

THE BEST OF BIG TYPE BREEDING AT BARGAIN PRICES

These pigs are sired by Big Jumbo, by Big Hadley Jr., and out of big sows sired by Hadley's Big Gun, by Orphan Big Gun. They have had the best of feed and care, and will weigh right at 100 pounds now, at just four months old. If you want the best, write or wire me, at Great Bend, Kan.
E. J. HARTMAN

Poland China Bargains

We must reduce our herd, and offer 15 tried sows, 12 fall yearlings, and 30 spring gilts. They are bred to Wiebe's Big Timm, son of the champion, Big Timm; Mammoth Giant, son of the \$6,500 Gerstdale Jones and the \$3,300 record price sow, Mammoth Giantess 13th; Wiebe's Big Bob, and Wiebe's Big Orange. All vaccinated and guaranteed in farrow. Five topsey spring boars for sale also. We ship on approval, or C. O. D.
G. A. WIEBE & SON,
R. 4, BOX M, BEATRICE, NEB.

Forty Poland Pigs For Sale

Extra good fall boars and gilts sired by one of the best sows of Big Bob Wonder. Out of dams weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. As good as the best but priced at farmer's prices. Guaranteed to please.
J. B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

(PIONEER HERD)
Serviceable boars, a few tried sows and choice fall pigs, pairs and trios.
THOS. WEDDLE, R. F. D. 2, WICHITA, KAN.

CAPTAIN BOB

Have a few 200-pound spring gilts most of which are bred to this good boar at \$50 each. Open gilts at \$40. Send check to make sure of them. Boars of all ages for sale. Frank L. Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

50 Big Type Poland China boars and gilts for sale. The best of breeding, furnish pair or kin. Immune and guaranteed at farmer prices. Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

Old Original Spotted Polands

80 head tried sows and gilts bred and proved. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to
THE CEDAR ROW STOCK FARM,
A. S. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas

They Are Big, Husky Fellows

Poland Chinas and good individuals. Sired by King Big Bob and Jumbo Timm. August farrow. Very special prices for immediate sale. **O. B. CLEMETSON, HOLTON, KAN.**

Immuned Fall Boars and Gilts

for sale; choice individuals of Big Type Poland Chinas; sold on approval. Write for particulars, to
POLANDDALE FARM
H. L. McKelvie & Sons, Fairfield, Neb.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times.
FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 5, Phone 3916, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

Some choice fall boars and gilts for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Best of blood lines. Our pigs won highest honors Kansas State Fair 1918. Guarantee to please.
F. B. Wempe, Marshall Co., Frankfort, Kan.

MESSENGER BOY BREED

Best quality service boars. Bred tried sows and gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.**



LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Copper Farm Papers

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor
ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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Chief Clerk: George Akerstrom.
Assistant: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

- Percherons.
Apr. 8—A. D. Outhier, Homestead, Okla.
Apr. 12—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle.
Apr. 11—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., at Hutchinson, Kan.
Apr. 16—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb.
Apr. 17—Andrews and Shellenberger, Cambridge, Neb.
Apr. 30—Mitchell County Shorthorn Ass'n, Beloit, Kan.; Will Myers, Mgr.
May 14—Crosbie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.
May 15—H. C. Lockabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Hereford Cattle.
Apr. 8—Guy Steele, Barnes, Kan., at Blue Rapids, Kan.
Apr. 8—John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan.
Apr. 12—F. S. Kirk, Wichita, Kan., sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Apr. 26—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, at Alma, Kan.; Emmett George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan.
May 12—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Draft sale at Manhattan, C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kansas, Mgr.
Holstein Cattle.
Apr. 15—F. J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan.
April 29—Robinson & Shultz, Independence, Kan.
May 1—Nebraska Holstein breeders, Dwight Williams, Mgr., Omaha, Neb.
May 12—A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
Red Polled Cattle.
Apr. 16—A. D. Whitzel, Sterling, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
Apr. 23—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Aug. 6—W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Hartman's Poland Sale.
J. J. Hartman's Poland China sale at Elmo, Kan., last Friday, was very well attended by farmers and a few breeders. Forty sows sold for an average of \$56.48 and most of them were April and May gilts, bred for late farrow. A few of them were too young to breed. Six fall boars sold for an average of \$57. This was Mr. Hartman's regular spring sale. His annual bred sow sale having been held in Abilene in February, when the average was over \$100. Among the buyers from away was Robt. E. Simmons, Dwight, Kan., who bought a number. W. E. Bland, Ames, Okla., who is an old customer, drove up in his car with his wife and baby and bought several. Frank Hunt, Ramon, Geo. Kelly, Detroit; A. J. Pierson, Assaria; A. Millison, Gypsum; S. P. Hamilton, Wakefield; Chris Kramer, Junction City, and others were the principal buyers from adjoining counties. The local support was good. J. R. Adams, of the well known firm of Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan., was present and bought a good one or two.

Wilcox & Son Holstein Sale.

57 cows and heifers averaged.....\$365
14 bulls averaged.....120
71 head averaged.....268
A. B. Wilcox & Son, of Topeka, Kan., sold 71 Holsteins in the sale pavilion at the fair grounds, Topeka, March 26, which was the day following the annual sale of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. It was a good sale and very satisfactory to all concerned. While the average was not quite as large as that attained by the association sale of the day before it must be remembered that the association offering was made up of choice consignments from a large number of herds while the Wilcox offering was a draft from their own herd with the exception of seven head which were consigned by J. M. Chestnut & Son, of Denison, Kan. The top in the Wilcox sale was \$1,050, paid by Louis Koenig, of Salem, Kan., for the four-year-old cow, Abilene Jewel Kalmuck. She has a record of 474.4 pounds of milk and 19.09 pounds of butter in seven days as a two-year-old. Samuel Carpenter, Oswego, Kan., paid \$610 for the eight-year-old cow, Glen Kalmuck. Five females sold for more than \$500 each. Probably the heaviest purchaser was Eugene Swinehart, of Mulvane. Two of his purchases were two splendid cows, sisters consigned by J. M. Chestnut & Son.

Good Holstein Sale.

68 cows and heifers averaged.....\$339.40
9 bulls averaged.....346.78
77 head averaged.....504.58
It was estimated that 200 breeders of pure bred Holsteins were at the ring side last Tuesday at Topeka when Sales Manager W. H. Mott announced the sale was ready to start. It was without question one of the grandest lots of Holstein-Friesians ever offered in one sale in Kansas and possibly in the West. Every animal had previously been approved by an expert who passed on the merit of the animal before it was cataloged. The prices ranged very even and the top was only \$860, paid by W. R. Stubbs, who was present and buying for his Holstein farm at Mulvane. The cow for which Mr. Stubbs paid \$860 was Tredeco Herbert Oak Payne Bell, a two-year-old consigned by W. R. Crow, of Hutchinson. Ira Romig, of Topeka, was a contender for her and carried her to this figure. The heavy buyers were A. J. King, of Kansas City, Mo.; C. E. Uphouse, Nortonville; F. J. Searle, Lawrence; Otto Schaub, Pilger, Neb.; E. H. Julius, Girard; Ben Schneider, Nortonville. L. L. Grossnickle, of Onaga, Kan., paid \$750 for Blacress Colossus Ormsby, a yearling bull consigned by C. Kohlhand, of Lawrence. A. F. Myers, Ozawie, Kan., paid \$615 for

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Gilts, \$25; Boars, \$15

At these prices I am booking orders for spring pigs of best Kansas and Missouri championship Chester White blood. All sired by Don Keokuk, Jr., out of sows by International King, King Joe, and International Consul. Ready to ship June 10; registered and crated for O. B. Topeka. Choice young Formentor Jersey built, \$50.00. Hardy Reed's Yellow Dent seed corn at \$3.00. Send sacks.
F. J. SCHERMAN, R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

20 splendid September boars sired by Don Keokuk, champion Kansas Fair 1917. I ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions.
Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

Chester Whites For Sale

Breeding stock. Few bred gilts and all immunized against hog cholera. Some good fall boars from prize winning strains. Are eligible for Chester White Futurity stake offered by Chester White Journal.
E. M. RECKARDS, 817 Lincoln Street, Topeka, Kan.

Big Stretchy Chester White Summer

and fall boars, sired by first prize boar at Topeka 1918; booking orders for spring boars. Pigs by famous sires. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS.**

Western Herd Chester Whites For Sale: Bred gilts,

Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with everything. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

Chester Whites—Good Young Boars

Priced reasonable. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders

for spring pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**

SHEEP AND GOATS.

200 Ewes With Lambs

for sale. Lambs all sired by purebred Shropshire rams. We will make a special price on these ewes and lambs if sold by April 10. The entire lot of ewes is young and hardy.
E. L. JEWETT & SONS
Route 6, BURLINGTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service, priced worth the money. Also registered ewes.
Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa

For Sale 100 Head Young Shropshire

ewes with lambs by side \$27.50 each.
J. R. Turner & Son, Harveyville, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

HOMER T. RULE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mall & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.
HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS
W. H. Mott, Sales Manager
Compiling catalogs, Pedigree reading at the sale and a general knowledge of conducting public sales enables me to render valuable assistance to parties holding registered or high grade Holstein sales. For terms and dates address, **W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kansas.**

Auctioneers Make Big Money

How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. (Our new wagon horse is coming fine.) **MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. E. Carpenter, President, 816 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred Livestock Auctioneer. Reference furnished on request.
Franklin, Franklin County, Nebraska

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

specializing in the management of public sales of all beef breeds. An expert in every detail of the public sale business. Not how much he will cost but how much he will save. Write today. Address as above.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock

Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM

HEREFORDS and PERCHERONS

Thirteen yearling bulls, well marked, good colors, weight 1200 pounds; also some early spring calves, weight 600 pounds. Can spare a few cows and heifers, bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino. Also some Percheron stallions from weanlings to 2-year-olds, black and grey.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

Hereford Herd Bull

For sale: Topson 4th 29662, bred by H. H. Hazlett. Here is a 2,200 pound sire, of the low down type, choice quality, extra heavy bone, good color and markings, natural drooped horns; tracing 7 times to Anxiety 4th in the 5th generation. Am keeping his daughters; can't live longer; priced right.
D. J. Mumaw, Onaga, Kansas

For Sale, Registered Hereford Bulls

\$ to 24 months old. Prices reasonable. Late sale.
ROBT. SIMMONS, SEVERY, Greenwood Co., KAN.

Ocean Wave Ranch

Nine registered Hereford bulls for sale; well marked, dark red, Anxiety 4th breeding.
A. M. PITNEY, BELLEVUE, KANSAS

CLEAR-VIEW HEREFORD FARM

20 cows and heifers, eight yearling bulls, all registered. Prices for quick sale.
J. E. Dieffenbaugh & Son, Talmage, Kansas

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. A few good Shorthorn bulls also, at \$100 to \$200.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS,
Phone 1602 Pratt, Kansas

Double Standard Polled Durhams

young bulls of Scotch breeding for sale. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.**

WHITE D. S. POLLED DURHAM HERD

bull for sale. An excellent sire.
Miller and Beachlor, Mahaska, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

Sutton Angus Farms

For sale: 50 heifers, 18 months old, bred and open. 20 two-year-old heifers bred. 35 bulls, serviceable ages.
SUTTON & WELLS, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

Nine large well developed yearling bulls and ten three- and four-year-old cows all with calf for sale at reasonable prices. These cattle have the breeding and individually. Come or write.
W. L. MADDOX, HAZELTON, KANSAS

Private Sale—Angus Bulls

Five extra good young bulls ranging in ages from 10 to 12 months old. All sired by Roland L. 187220.
J. W. TAYLOR, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BONACORD HOLSTEINS

Do you know of the Bonacord Farm? Do you know that Bonacord Farm has a full aged cow that made 102 pounds of butter in 30 days? Do you know Bonacord Farm has a three-year-old leading the county cow testing association? Do you know the Bonacord herd of Holsteins has the highest average test in the county association? Do you know Bonacord Farm is offering some excellent bull calves at attractive prices? If you don't know these things, and wish to know about them and many others, you might ask. Write or call on
BONACORD FARM,
Louis Koenig, Solomon, Kansas

Holstein Bull Calf

For sale. Three months old and out of a two-year-old dam with 90-day record of over 6,200 pounds milk and 210 pounds butterfat. Herd federal tested and clean. Write for picture, pedigree and price.
JAY B. BENNETT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Registered Holsteins

Bull calves for sale, grandsons of King Of The Pontiacs, 3 to 7 months old. One son of King Segs Pontiac old enough for service. Good individuals and priced to sell. **O. E. Riffel & Son, Stockton, Kansas.**

2—HOLSTEIN BULLS—2

One purchased, but not registered, all most pure white, ready for light service. One registered calf five months old, about 90 per cent white. Choice \$75.
A. W. DRIPS, ROUTE 1, HADDAM, KAN.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULL

Large yearling, nicely colored, ready for service. Purebred from noted milking strain.
J. A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

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.**

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.**

A. R. O. BULLS

for sale, some ready for service. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.**

Young Registered Holstein Bulls with good A.R.O. back-

ing. **H. N. Waldeman, Hicada, Kansas**
HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES, 21-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

the yearling bull, Sir Houwtje Maid Canary, consigned by Harry Mollhagen, of Bushton, Kan. The sale was a big success and everybody, both consignors and buyers, expressed themselves as well pleased. The sale was held in the new sale pavilion at the fair grounds.

Hineman Has Good Sale.

26 jacks averaged \$542.46
 27 jennets averaged 136.00
 53 head sold averaged 338.31
 3 Percheron colts averaged 300.00
 With every condition of travel and location against him, H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kansas, held one of the most successful jack sales of the season March 25. Located so that a great per cent of buyers must reach the sale by auto, the heavy rain of the two days preceding the sale kept many away who otherwise would have been on hand. Roads were bad and the rain continued right up to noon of sale day. A fair crowd was on hand, however, who were anxious for a chance to buy some of the good jacks and jennets that Mr. Hineman always offers. Bidding was spirited and every animal cataloged was sold. The 5-year-old Superior topped the sale, going to B. F. Wallace, of Dighton, for \$1,150. The 7-year-old granddaughter of Dr. McChord's Fannie Long, was the top jennet, going to G. B. Lloyd, of LaVerne, Okla., for \$500. Mr. Lloyd was a liberal buyer of both jacks and jennets, taking 8 jennets for his breeding herd in Oklahoma and 7 jacks to be shipped to his sale barn in Washington. Three sons of Kansas Chief that were over two years old averaged \$827. Four weanling jacks sired by Kansas Chief averaged \$444. A representative list of the sales follows:

JACKS

- Royal Deacon, 4 years, J. B. Steiben, Basine \$770
- Reliable, 3 years, G. B. Lloyd, LaVerne, Okla. 700
- Silver King, 2 years, H. E. Bookstore, St. Johns 740
- Electioneer, 2 years, Henry Owens, Dighton 900
- Crackers, 3 years, Louis Miller, Aiden 625
- Lofty, 3 years, G. R. Miller, St. Johns 700
- Big Ike, 2 years, R. A. Gaston, Mankato 750
- Book 8 years, Paul Lonnor, Dighton 295
- Indian, 3 years, Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling 450
- Success, 2 years, R. M. DeWitt, Medicine Lodge 840
- Chief's Good Boy, 1 year, D. O. Durr, Dighton 690
- Chief McChord, under 1 year, J. U. McCoy, Dighton 450
- Davis Chief, under 1 year, W. C. Winder, Waldo 330
- Back Steel, 1 year, Ralph Jamison, Alameda 200

Field Notes.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

O. E. Riffel, Stockton, Kan., is offering some well bred Holstein bull calves for sale in this issue.—Advertisement.

J. E. Dieffenbaugh & Son, Talmage, Kansas, are offering their entire herd of Herefords priced for quick sale.—Advertisement.

E. L. Jewett & Sons, Burlington, Kan., are offering 200 ewes with lambs at special prices if taken by April 10.—Advertisement.

Louis Koenig, proprietor of Bonaccord Farm, Solomon, Kansas, is offering some good Holstein bull calves at bargain prices. Look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Louis C. Rohlfing, Lawrence, Kan., is offering an exceptionally well bred Holstein bull calf for sale.—Look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

A four-year-old Shorthorn herd bull of rich breeding and good individuality is for sale by Herman A. Johnson, Osborne, Kan.—Advertisement.

F. J. Scherman, Route 7, Topeka, is booking orders for Chester White spring pigs. His prices are attractive and he guarantees that the pigs will be well grown out when shipped June 1. Look up his ad in this issue.—Advertisement.

Orin R. Bales, proprietor of Valley Breeze Farm, Lawrence, Kan., reports that he had four Holstein heifers on official test this past winter. One junior three-year-old making 20.13 pounds of butter and 462 pounds of milk in seven days.—Advertisement.

The Farm Colony of the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, are advertising 50 Holstein bull calves for sale. These calves are well bred from high producing sires and dams. With such a large number to select from you can afford a visit to this herd if you want a bull calf.—Advertisement.

John J. Phillips, Goodland, Kan., Sherman county, sells 40 registered Herefords at his farm near that place, Tuesday, April 8, 30 registered bulls and 10 heifers. These bulls and heifers were cataloged for his big sale January 24 but because of the storm there were not buyers enough present to absorb the entire offering. You are invited to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Mitchell County Shorthorns April 30.

The Mitchell county Shorthorn breeders combination sale will be held at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Wednesday, April 30. This is going to be the real opportunity to buy Shorthorns. The advertisement of the sale appears in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. You can ask Manager Will Myers, Beloit, Kan., to book you for the catalog and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press.—Advertisement.

Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., Jewell county, is the well known breeder of Duroc Jerseys of that county. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering fall boars sired by Highland Cherry King and King Joe, two herd boars of merit. Write Mr. Wells for full particulars as to price, descriptions and anything else you want to know. He is thoroughly reliable and you will be pleased with any business transactions you may have with him.—Advertisement.

Kansas Hereford Sale.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' association will hold their sale at Alma, Kansas, April 26. This sale will be one of the biggest Hereford events of the year. Over 100 head of Herefords will be sold from the herds of the association members. More than half of this offering will be bulls. The sales held by this association in the past have established the record of being clean, healthy sales and they expect that this

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM NIGHT LETTER

Lawrence, Kansas, March 13, 1919.
 To Holstein Breeders, All Over The Great Southwest:
 We have sold our farm today and we must give possession. This message is to summon you to the dispersal sale of our entire herd on Tuesday, April 15th, 1919.
 Signed Frank J. Searle,
 Owner Sunflower Herd, Lawrence, Kansas.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM DAY MESSAGE

Manhattan, Kansas, March 14, 1919.
 Mr. Frank J. Searle, Lawrence, Kansas.
 On account of the purchase of the entire Powell herd in New York my barns are overflowing and I will select 25 choice females for your sale.
 Signed A. S. Neale.

85 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

To be sold at the Old Fair Grounds Lawrence, Kan., April 15

Standing at the head of the Sunflower herd and in the sale is **ADMIRAL WALKER BUTTER BOY 87464**, who has two A. R. O. daughters with 17.81 pounds and 22.50 pounds of butter as junior two-year-olds. He has sixty young daughters in one of the greatest herds in the country and they will be given every opportunity as they come fresh. He is a show bull qualified to head any first-class herd.

TWENTY CHOICE COWS of great size, grand individuality and lots of breeding, many with creditable A. R. O. records. One 24 pound cow due by sale day by King Korndyke Winona, whose dam is the 42 pound, \$16,000 cow, Korndyke Winona, the best daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. One 26 pound cow bred to Admiral Walker Butter Boy. A number of cows to be fresh this spring, all others milking heavy now and bred to calve next fall by Admiral Walker Butter Boy.

ONE BULL Sired by a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, out of 22 1/2 pound four-year-old, who is a half sister of the world record twin.

A FINE STRING OF HEIFER AND BULL CALVES OF THE BEST BREEDING. One yearling grandson of Spring Farm Pontiac from a dam of King Segis and Colantha Johanna Lad breeding, nearly white and an excellent individual.

Mr. A. S. Neale, of Manhattan, who has just purchased the great Powell herd and shipped them home

from New York, is compelled to reduce his herd to make room and has consented to send a nice lot of his selected females (some of them bred to his new Powell bull) to make out the number. He is sending a handsome four-year-old A. R. O. daughter of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, a wonderful individual. A breedy granddaughter of Pontiac Denijlander, Michigan's great champion cow whose record is 35.43 pounds. A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs out of a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad. A beautiful yearling granddaughter of King Segis. A granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke. A daughter from a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, out of a 23 pound three-year-old daughter of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol and Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, and two daughters of a 33 pound son of Beauty Pieterje Walker Prince. Two show heifers from a son of King Palmyra Fayne Segis and a 30 pound daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

Mr. W. H. ZIMMERMAN, OF CAMERON, MO., has consented to send 10 of his fancy heifers from 30 pound cows and bred to a 31 pound bull. These heifers are to freshen in April and May and will be a great attraction in the sale.

FIFTEEN HEAD of choice young grade Holstein cows from one of the best herds in the state.

Write today for catalog, mentioning the Mail and Breeze to

F. J. SEARLE, LAWRENCE, KAN., or W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Bull Calf For Sale

A son of Sir Echo Sylvia Pontiac Paul, whose dam is a 29-pound junior 4-year-old having a 32-pound dam and a 34-pound sister, and whose nearest six dams averaged just under 35 pounds and nearest eighteen dams averaged over 30 pounds, and whose granddam is the only cow to give 152 pounds of milk in one day and 1095 pounds in seven days—a world's record. The calf's dam is a 15-pound junior 2-year-old by King Segis Alcatraz Pontiac, a 32-pound bull whose first two tested daughters made excellent records—one 22 pounds at 23 months of age and the other 20.31 pounds at 25 months of age. Calf born December 8, 1918. Mostly white. Straight and well grown.

Louis C. Rohlfing, Lawrence, Kan.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$50 each. Write for free illustrated catalog about our Holsteins. Address

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Holstein Herd For Sale

Several A. R. O. cows among them. Heifers from A. R. O. cows. Many of them closely related to world record cows. All that are old enough bred to High record bull. Also an offering some well bred bulls, a few old enough for service.

G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

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 CALVES

CHOICE, highly bred, beautifully marked. Also cows and heifers. Write us for prices, etc.

W. C. KENYON & SONS,
 Holstein Stock Farms, Box 61, Elgin, Ill.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

Service bulls all sold, but have some dandy youngsters, grandsons of King Segis Pontiac. Can also spare a few fresh or heavy springing cows.

CEDARLANE HOLSTEINS

For sale. Good young cows, bred heifers, serviceable bulls, and bull calves. Prices reasonable. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HAEGER'S 14th ANNUAL SALE

April 22 and 23, 1919

150 Registered Holsteins—150. Best bred, largest producers, finest individuals we ever had in a sale.

I am selling several of my National Dairy Show winners. You know what that means. Cows in the sale that have given over 100 pounds of milk a day. Daughters of such cows and of others that have made 32 pounds of butter a week.

Remember that many 30-pound and 40-pound cows have been developed from females bought at my sales at just ordinary prices.

I say if you want real Holsteins come to this sale and you will find bulls, cows, heifers and calves that will surely please you.

All over 6 months old tuberculin tested by approved state veterinarian. For information write

R. E. Haeger, Sale Mgr., Box 0, Algonquin, Ill.

LOOKING FOR A BULL?

We have 50 registered Holstein-Friesian bull calves, priced at very reasonable figures. With such a large number and variety of individuals from which to choose, you can select just what you want.

These youngsters are sired by 25-42-pound bulls—they have good breeding behind them.

Write for prices, pedigrees and pictures—or VISIT US.

The Farm Colony United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

"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.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Five Herds In One

Each year combine to give Nebraska a Shorthorn sale to which the whole West can afford to come.

This Year April 16, Blank Bros. & Kleen

Owners of 5 separate and valuable herds, make their annual auction at

FRANKLIN, NEB.

65 Shorthorns

50 Females; 15 Bulls

The families represented include the leading ones such as Marr Maud, Mayflower, Acorn, Garedenia, Bonnie Belle, Roan Bessie, Lady Belle, Marsh Violet, Nonpareil, Amelia, Golden Galaxy, Victoria, Blossom, Mysie and Acanthus.

7 cows with calves at foot and bred again.

41 young cows and heifers, those of breeding age will be bred to our herd bulls.

15 bulls among them some herd bull prospects.

The females of breeding age and the cows with calves at foot will be bred to, or their calves will be sired by, **Bridegroom**, (by Victors Roan Duke, that needs no introduction). **Village Knight** (by Village Sultan, a bull that is siring the best calves in the herd) and **GOLDEN KING** (by Cumberland Marshall; dam by Fair Goods, a bull recently added to the herd for a long price, and considered by competent judges to be one of the greatest bulls of the west).

The offering will be sired by **Bridegroom**, **Village Knight**, **Imp. Strowan Star**, **Imp. Scottish Sentinel**, **Rubertas Goods**, **Avon**, of **Lyndale** (by Earl of Avondale) and **Misses Sultan**.

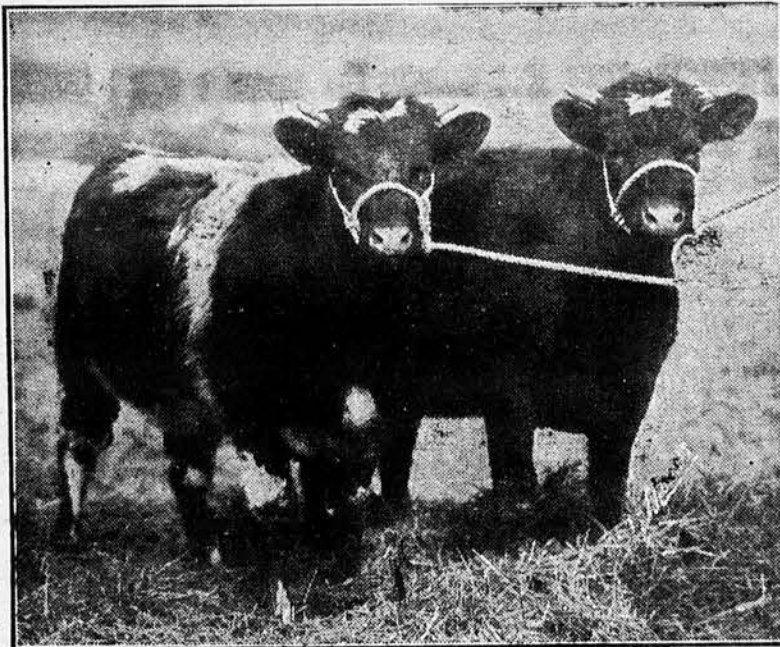
The catalogue is now ready, write for it at once, mentioning this paper.

BLANK BROS. & KLEEN, FRANKLIN, NEB.

Auct. H. S. Duncan and Frank Gettle.

William Lauer will represent the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Papers.

Attend the banquet after the sale at the new Lincoln Hotel, Franklin, Nebr., April 16. Andrews & Shallenberger sell at Cambridge, April 17.



Samples of the Scotch Heifers in This Sale.

sale will just strengthen that reputation. Write for a catalog today addressing Emmet George, Sec'y, Council Grove, Kan. Please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland Boars on Approval.

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county, offers special bargains in 30 Poland China boars farrowed in July and August. Big fellows that weigh from 175 to 225 each. These boars will be sold for \$50 each and shipped on approval. They are out of big, mature dams and sired by the best big type boars in the country. If you want a boar this is a real opportunity to get one at a bargain and they are worth more money. Write today for full descriptions and you will get a prompt answer.—Advertisement.

Fred Laptad's Annual Sale.

Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., will hold his 13th semi-annual Duroc Jersey and Poland China boar and gilt sale at his farm out of Lawrence, Wednesday, April 23. Forty-two head will be sold, 20 Durocs and 22 Poland Chinas. The boars are of fashionable breeding and good individuals that have been carefully grown and are the actual tops of a much larger lot and not a poor individual will be listed. The gilts will be sold with a breeding privilege to the great sires in the Laptad herd. Be sure to read the information to be found in the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze concerning this offering. The catalog is ready now to mail and you should ask for it at once. Address, Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.—Advertisement.

Northern Kansas Herefords.

Bargains in Herefords at Blue Rapids, Kan., Tuesday, April 8, should interest every Hereford breeder and farmer in the country. Forty bulls and 20 females from the good herds of the members of the Northern Kansas Hereford association make up the offering. It is the annual spring sale and there is going to be a lot of mighty desirable animals in this sale but not in sale condition because of the scarcity of feed in that section of the state. Anxiety 4th breeding predominates and many of the best herds of that section have been drawn from in order to make the spring sale. Spring and fall sales have been decided upon by this association and each sale is to contain desirable cattle. Come to this sale if you want Herefords that will make you money.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, in which he offers 17 Scotch and Scotch topped bulls from 12 to 14 months old. These young bulls are reds and roans and sired by Village Heir 492859, he by Imported Villager and out of Rosetta Grassland 2nd out of Imported Rosetta 12. Others are by Marengo Pearl 391962 by Maringo's Choice tracing to imported Lavender 38th. Others by Orange Lovel 19928 by Victor Orange tracing to imported Maid of March. visited Mr. Taylor's herd one day last week and saw the bulls he offers for sale. They are a nice lot of youngsters that have great outcome with the best of ancestry back of them. They have been kept growing but have not been pushed and are consequently in just ordinary flesh. They are the kind that are sure to thrive in their new owners' hands. Mr. Taylor is pricing them reasonably and if you want a bull you should write him at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Sunflower Holsteins.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Frank J. Searle's dispersion of his famous Sunflower herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The sale will be held at the old fair grounds, Lawrence. A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan., who recently purchased the great Powell herd in New York, finds his barns full and running over and has consented to consign 25 real attractions in this sale with Mr. Searle, making it an offering of 85 head that will be as classy as anyone could desire. Probably the big attraction and as much of an attraction as anything found in a sale recently, will be the great herd bull standing at the head of the Sunflower herd, Admiral Walker Butter Boy 87464. He is fully described in the catalog, which you should write for immediately. He has A. R. O. daughters with records that are attractive and 60 young heifers owned in one of the best herds in the country that are going to be given real opportunities. Ten fancy heifers consigned from the herd of W. H. Zimmerman, of Cameron, Mo. They are from 30 pound-cows and bred to a 31 pound bull. For a catalog you can address either Frank J. Searle, Lawrence, Kan., or W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

Tomson Bulls to Purebred Herds.

Tomson Brothers, Cambridge and Dover, Kansas, report the sale of the following bulls, which have gone to head purebred herds: Sired by Beaver Creek Sultan are Royal Sultan to Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; August Knight to Leland Bros., Wendell, Idaho; and Lavender Lord to Arthur Johnson, Delphos, Kan. Bulls sired by Village Marshal are Royal Marshal to S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.; Mr. Marigold to Tom Bottom, Soldier, Kan.; Village Victor to A. H. Gallup, Blue Rapids, Kan.; Marshal's Defender to Blon Mann, Protection, Kan.; and Victor Marshal 2nd to E. H. Abraham, Emporia, Kan. Victordale and Pathfinder sired by Maxwellton Rosedale went to C. W. Taylor, Abilene, and Mrs. Mary Morse, Delphos, Kan. Village Pride has gone to J. E. McAllister, Quinlow, Okla. F. H. Oldenettel, Haven, Kan., took Village Rex and three heifers. Ten cows with calves at foot have been sold to Owen O'Neal, Windom, Kan. Eight good bulls have been sent to Joseph Turner, Meyers Falls, Wash. Red Barow went to Torson Bros., Lindsborg, Kan., and Gypsy Cumberland and calf to Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan. Tomson Bros. still have a nice lot of bulls for sale. They are thick, sappy fellows of good quality and with good colors.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

O. J. Corliss & Son, Coats, Pratt Co., Kansas, are offering six good Jersey bulls for sale. These bulls are registered, well bred and ready for service.—Advertisement.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas, has sold all of his Duroc sows and gilts bred for April farrow. He is offering a few bred for May farrow. He is also offering twelve big spring and summer boars and twelve fall boars. All carry the best of blood lines and are the big, heavy boned kind. The fall boars were selected from eighty pigs and

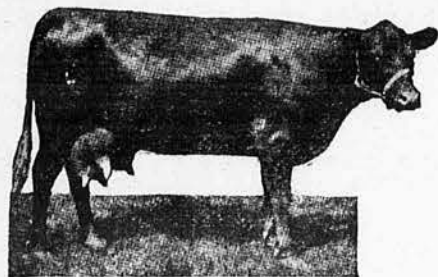
RED POLLED CATTLE.

Dispersion Sale of 45 Purebred Red Polled Cattle

Sterling, Rice Co., Kan., Wednesday, April 16

(Almost in Center of State)

The practical cow for the farmer. The dual purpose "muley." Good for milk and butter, good for beef. All red, all hornless, all business.



31 Cows and Heifers; 2 Heifer Calves

Some giving milk, some with calves at side, some heavy with calf.

9 Bulls; 3 Bull Calves

One herd bull, Lettie's Duke No. 32075, calved October 8, 1916. One of the best bred bulls in Kansas. Eight young bulls from 6 to 14 months old. Some are very promising.

This herd was founded in 1912. These cattle have been wintered in open sheds and roughed thru on straw, corn stalks, some wheat pasture and some ensilage. They are in good breeding condition but will not sell for their worth. There will be bargains. They have the breeding, the blood and the appetite. All they need is good green pastures to make their owners prosperous and happy. Write for catalog at once as this ad will not occur again.

A. E. Whitzel, Owner, Sterling, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle
CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

PASTURE LAND.

WANTED—250 STEERS TO PASTURE
for season commencing May 1.
J. M. Bell, Lakin, Kansas

DAIRY SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families.
Some fine young bulls. **R. M. ANDERSON, Bololt, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS

6 registered bulls, 8 to 12 months old. Good ones. Reds and roans.
CHARLES HOTHAN & SON, Scranton, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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)

Crescent Acres Farm Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

I have 8 extra good Shorthorn bulls that I wish to dispose of to make room for my this year's calf crop. All are yearlings from good Scotch topped cows. They are sired by my herd bull The Cardinal 385128. He was got by Lancaster Lad 354919, by Imp. Scotch Bank 291163. His granddam was Imp. Maud 44th. The breeding is the best, the calves are extra good and the prices are right as I need the room. Write now.
Warren Watts, Mgr., Clay Center, Kansas.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

Seven Scotch topped bulls, 8 to 24 months old. Reds and roans. Priced right for quick sale. Out of cows of good breeding and by Cumberland's Knight 412231. I will meet you in Wamego. Phone 3218, Wamego.
W. T. FERGUSON, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

The Chase County Shorthorn Breeders

will give you a square deal. Are listing for quick sale 10 cows and heifers, 20 one and two-year-old bulls of quality, and two herd bulls. Address
FRANK H. YEAGER, Secy., BAZAAR, KAN.

Shorthorn Herd Bull For Sale

Scottish Knight 444865; coming 5 years old; 2050 pounds in breeding condition; bred by Tomson Bros.; rich in famous Cruickshank breeding. See the bull and his calves and get price.
HERMAN A. JOHNSON, OSBORNE, KAN.

New Buttergask Shorthorns

Choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, ready for service.
MEALL BROS., Cawker City, (Mitchell Co.) Kansas

SCOTCH HERD BULL

for sale. Also 7 young Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 13 months old. **J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.**

represent the tops. They are priced right and are guaranteed as representatives. Look up his ad in this issue and if in need of a good boar or a bred sow write him at once. Advertisement.

Red Polls to be Dispersed.

A. E. Whitzel, Sterling, Kansas, is advertising the dispersal sale of his herd of Red Polled cattle for April 16. This herd consists of 45 head of cattle that are well bred and right in every way but have not been fed to the point that they will bring their worth in this sale. They will go at bargain prices. If you want one or more of these good dual purpose cows or want a Red Polled bull write Mr. Whitzel for a catalog at once. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

The April Shorthorn Quarterly.

The current number of "The Shorthorn in America" now in the mails will be recognized as one of the most useful issues yet published. It is even more beautifully illustrated than any previous number and contains many contributions from leading Shorthorn authorities of a most instructive and entertaining nature. The subjects discussed are of current interest and reveal the inclination of the Shorthorn forces to move forward. The Shorthorn association invites the confidence of the fraternity at large and the livestock husbandman of whatever affiliation by its evident purpose to serve the interests of the largest possible number. Thru its quarterly magazine which is now entering on its fourth year of publication the policies adopted and proposed are frankly discussed that the breeders in general may express their sentiments and have a part in shaping the course of progress. Every man who is interested in Shorthorn matters will be benefited by reading the latest issue of this quarterly. Not only is the subject matter presented of a high order but it is beautifully printed on look paper and the illustrations are of a most attractive and instructive character. It is a compliment to the Shorthorn association and the interests which it serves. Those who do not receive it regularly may obtain a copy by addressing the association at its Chicago office, 13 Dexter Park Ave., and mentioning this paper. It is free.—Advertisement.

BY WILLIAM LAUER.

Premier Offering From Pioneer Herds.

Any one interested in well bred Scotch Shorthorns will do well to attend the sale of Andrews & Shallenberger, Cambridge, Neb., on Thursday, April 17. There are females that will look good in any herd and bulls that will please the buyer for real herd bull material. The cattle are strong in the blood of sires and dams that have contributed much to the breed. They are the kind of Shorthorns that meet with ready appreciation in the best sales of the breed. The females are a great lot every one of them being a good one and richly bred. Probably no one realizes the strength of this offering. They are too numerous to go into detail about, but the cows with calves at foot and rebred and the heifers bred are in calf to Village Supreme and Gainsford Marshall, two of the top bulls of the breed, bulls that are bred in the purple and themselves great breeders. Royal Supreme (by Village Supreme) dam Sittyon Beauty, from the same dam as the \$7,500 Fair Beauty, is one of the best sons of his sire and breeders will not be given the opportunity to secure such top blood, bred to top bulls, as in this auction. Gainsford Marshall, by Gainsford Champion is regarded by Mr. Shallenberger and leading breeders to be the greatest bull ever in service at Ashbourne. His calves are of the ideal Shorthorn type and the females sired in this sale will be appreciated. Many heifers are sired by Scotch Mist the senior herd bull in the Andrews herd and they are as good a lot as the writer has seen this season. Only five bulls are listed and all are sired by Gainsford Marshall and are the strongest lot ever offered by this firm. It will be hard to pick out the best one, as they are all so well balanced and the best cows in the herd. They should go to the heads of good herds. Plan to attend this sale. It is one of the important events of the season and critical buyers will not be disappointed in the offering. Cambridge is on the Burlington main line from Denver to Kansas City and is very easily reached from any point. Catalog will be mailed on request. Write for it at once, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

B. B. & K's Greatest Shorthorn Sale

One of the year's Shorthorn events will be the sale held at Franklin, Neb., April 16. For this sale Blank Bros. & Kleen have listed a valuable lot of cattle and most of them were grown on their farms. There are few herds as strong as these herds, as there are five brothers in the firm and each one claims to have the best cattle and each wants to put in the sale the best offering which gives them a combined offering, hard to equal. In this offering they have twenty different Scotch families represented. Probably their has never been such a high class offering of young heifers listed as in this sale. Many are show heifers and every one has been grown and cared for by this firm. Those of breeding age will be bred to one of their herd bulls. The cows with calves at foot and bred again are the best of cows. They have listed a lot of cattle they would rather keep but wanting to make this their greatest offering they are offering attractions thruout. At the head of their herds are three bulls that are bred right and from the standpoint of individuality are the greatest trio of herd bulls in the west. Bridgroom by Victors Roan Duke, the senior bull in the herd, needs no introduction as he is in the minds of those who have seen his get; Village Knight by Village Sultan is a bull that was added to the herd a number years ago and is siring calves of the correct type. Golden King was the bull added to the herd last summer, at a long price, and many judges say he is one of the best prospects in the state, as his get have topped leading sales and many cows and heifers will be bred to this bull. Blank Bros. & Kleen have always bought top females and nothing but high class breeding stock is kept in the herds. The bulls are a desirable lot. Among them is the yearling son of Village Knight that looks good from any angle and should be appreciated by those wanting herd bulls. Many others are good prospects and of good breeding. This offering will be by far the best offered by this firm and parties wanting good breeding stock will do well to attend this sale. Those wanting to come to Smith Center, Kan., should notify before and they will be transported to the sale. The catalog is of great interest. Write for it, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Shorthorns of the Highest Class

From the Herds of
Thos. Andrews, Jr. and A. C. Shallenberger

In a noteworthy distribution of the breed's most distinctive values at Public Sale
Cambridge, Neb., Thursday, April 17, 1919



HEIFERS BY SCOTCH MIST; SAMPLES OF THE FEMALES CATALOGED FOR THIS SALE.

42 Females of best foundation quality. 5 Bulls selected by strict herd-heading standards

20 mature cows with calves at foot and bred again; 12 choice heifers bred to our herd bulls; 10 real toppy open heifers that have won in the leading shows; 5 bulls that are as good as ever offered for sale by any breeder.

The cows will be bred to or will have calves at foot by ROYAL SUPREME (by the \$16,500 Village Supreme; dam, Sittyon Beauty 5th, which also is the dam of the \$7,500 Fair Beauty), and GAINSFORD MARSHALL by Gainsford Champion, the same blood that topped and took the winnings at the Shorthorn Congress.

The heifers are a choice lot, especially selected for this sale. Those of breeding age will be bred to the bulls mentioned above.

The bulls are all sired by GAINSFORD MARSHALL and are the strongest lot ever sold by these firms. They are of the leading Scotch families and are good enough to head the best herds.

The principal families represented are: GOLDEN CHAIN, CLIPPER, QUEEN OF BEAUTY, CLARA, GOLDEN DROP, MARR-BEAUTY, ROAN LADY, SUNNYBLINK, JEALOUSY, DIAMOND, STRAW-BERRY and MAYFLOWER.

The offering is sired by Cumberland Dictator, Bridegroom, Good Choice, Scotch Mist, Royal Cumberland 2nd, Knight Avon, and Village Fancy by Villager.

Prospective buyers are urged to attend and examine this offering and the pedigrees carefully. There is no better breeding than will be sold in this offering, and the cattle are individually in good condition and the quality is excellent.—Signed, William Lauer.

The catalog gives complete information. Write for it at once, mentioning this paper when writing.

Andrews & Shallenberger, Cambridge, Neb.

Auctioneers: Duncan, Kraschel, Snell. William Lauer will represent Capper Farm Papers Livestock Service.

Andrews & Shallenberger will give a banquet night after sale, at Cambridge, Neb., April 17.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Shorthorns For Sale

4 bulls—1 pure Scotch 12 months old, 3 Scotch topped from 8 to 12 months old. Three bred heifers. Three cows 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.

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

90 reds and roans. 30 ml. S. W. of Wichita. Cows carry blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods and Imp. Collynie. Herd headed by a great grandson of Imp. Collynie and a grandson of Avondale. Some nice young bulls ready for service.
WM. L. MEUSER, MGR., ANSON, 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

Meadow Brook Herd Good Milking Shorthorns

Herd established in 1892. Handled in a plain, practical way. Cattle wintered without grain and will do well for buyers. Want to sell 8 yearling bulls and a few of my cows and heifers, all young. All good milkers. Frank C. Kingsley, Auburn, Kan. 17 miles from Topeka. Ry. station, Valencia.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

1886—Tomson Shorthorns—1919

200 high class Scotch cattle of the most popular families and a select collection of Scotch topped females of time-proven, practical excellence, all headed by breeding bulls of outstanding superiority.

VALUES IN YOUNG HERD BULLS ALWAYS ON HANDS

Many successful breeders have for years come regularly to us for their herd bull material. Here they find reliability as to type, combined with sufficient variety of breeding to give them always the new blood they require.

CARBONDALE, KAN. TOMSON BROTHERS DOVER, KAN.
(Ry. Station, Wakarusa, on Santa Fe) (Ry. Station, Willard, on Rock Island)

Shorthorn Bulls—Scotch and Scotch Tops

17 bulls, reds and roans, from 12 to 14 months old. Sired by Village Heir 492853 by Imported Villager and Marengo Pearl 391962, he by Marengo's Choice tracing to Imported Lavender 38th. These bulls are in just ordinary flesh and not conditioned to sell but will thrive and do well on the average farm. Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, Dickinson Co., KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls

Reds and roans by
Auburn Dale 569935

A choice string of young bulls good enough for any herd and priced worth the money.
WM. WALES & YOUNG, OSBORNE, KAN.
(Osborne county)

SALT CREEK VALLEY SHORTHORN CATTLE

PIONEER REPUBLIC COUNTY HERD
Established in 1878

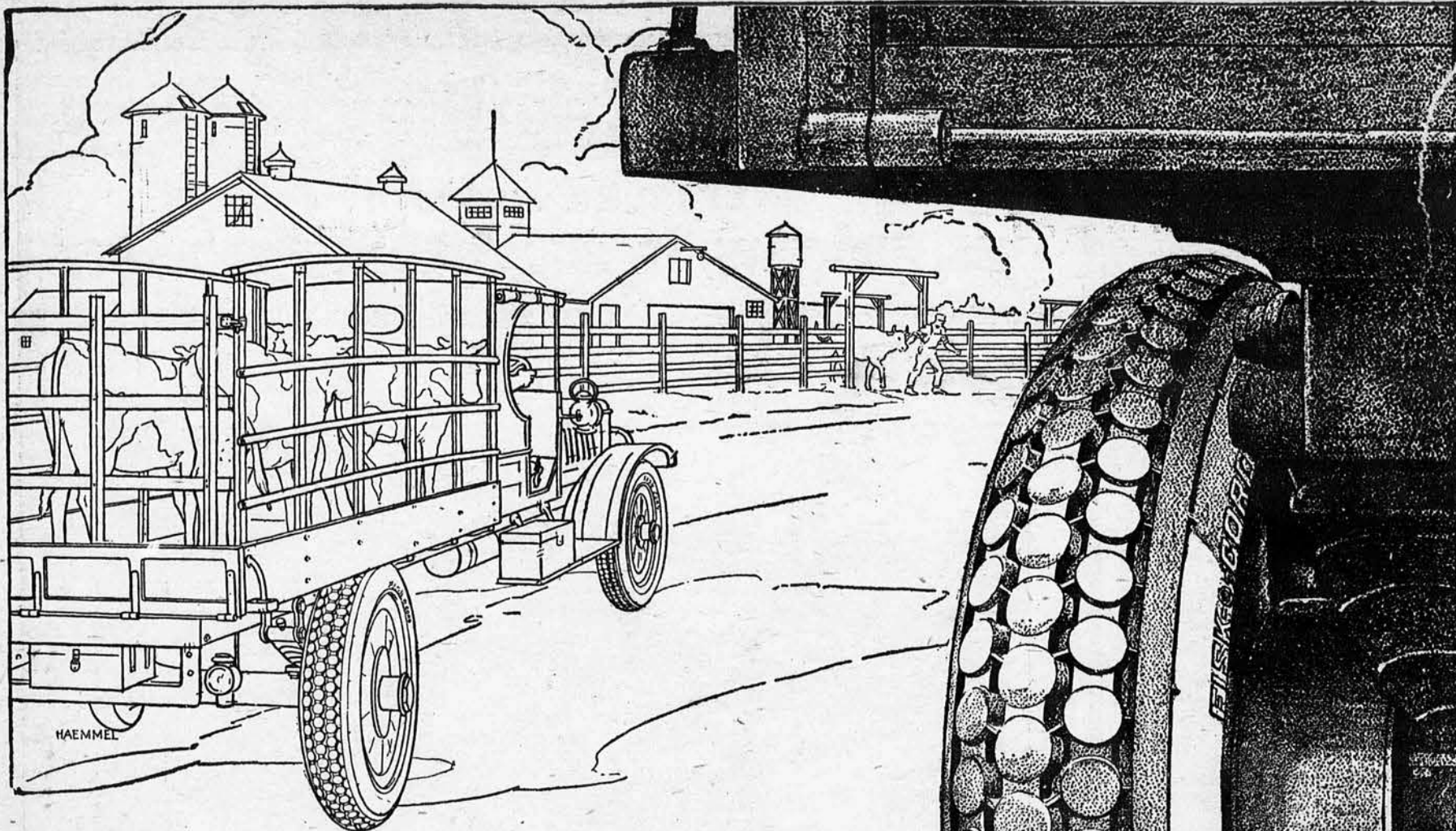
For sale: 15 bulls from 10 to 20 mo. old. These are good, rugged, heavy boned, and ready for service. All Scotch tops and some nearly pure Scotch.
E. A. CORY & SON, TALMO, KANSAS

Prospect Park Shorthorns

CHOICE SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS,
14 to 18 months old.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.
(Dickinson County)

SHORTHORN BULLS

For sale—My Scotch herd bull, Orange Victor, a low down, thick red bull. Also have two good yearling bulls. Write for descriptions and prices. Address, Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Clay County, Kan.



Take the Case of Milk for Instance

ONE glass may contain pure, sweet and clean milk—the other may be filled with milk that is impure. To all appearances both might contain the same milk.

It's the same with tires—the difference is comparatively slight, to the eye. Yet you can buy Fisk Tires with absolute confidence that you get exactly what you pay for, in mileage, safety and quality.

Why? Because your purchase is backed by the honor and integrity of one of the country's largest manufacturers, whose name has come to stand for quality of the certified Grade A kind. The happy and entirely satisfactory experiences of hundreds of thousands of users of Fisk Tires, in all parts of the world, and under all conceivable road conditions, are that many more reasons for the universal confidence in Fisk.

FISK CORD TRUCK Tires fill a long-felt want on the farm. Their great resiliency absorbs the road shocks, keeps the load from shifting and makes faster delivery possible. They make a substantial reduction in fuel and repair bills. The tread is a most important feature—every Fisk Cord Truck Tire is built with the famous Fisk Non-Skid tread, insuring the greatest possible safety and a surer grip of the road for the pull forward. They are the ideal truck tire equipment for the quick, heavy haul.

*"There is now
a Fisk Tire
for every motor vehicle
that rolls"*



FISK TRUCK TIRES

For sale by dealers everywhere