

KANSAS SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

July 12, 1919

Vol. 49 No. 28

The
FARMERS MAIL
AND BREEZE



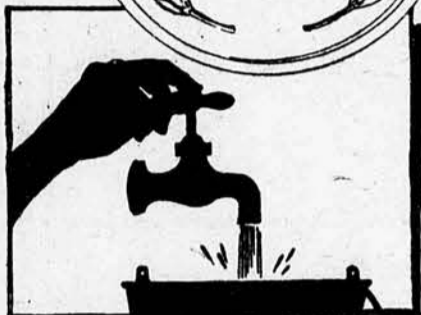
**NATIONAL
TRACTOR
DEMONSTRATION**



WICHITA-KANSAS
JULY 15-16-17-18 1919

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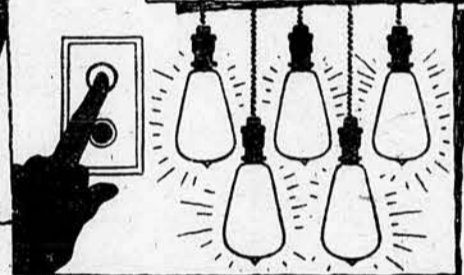
What one Penny will do with DELCO-LIGHT



Pump 600 gallons of water on a 50 foot lift.



Light one 20-watt lamp for 10 hours, or

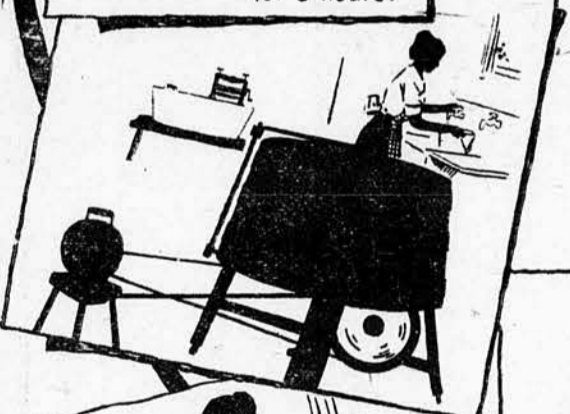


Light five 20-watt lamps for 2 hours.

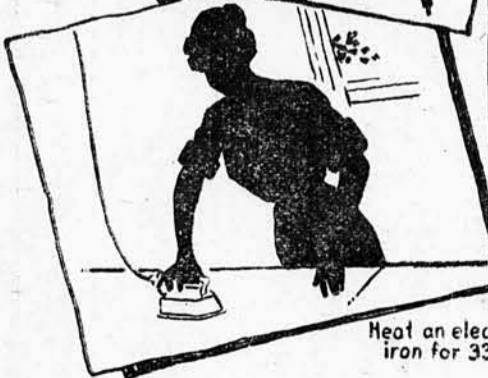


Run a 9-inch electric fan for 5 hours.

Run a washing machine continually for 1 hour.



Run a sewing machine for 2 hours.



Heat an electric iron for 33 minutes.

One penny will buy enough kerosene for fuel and enough lubricating oil to generate 200 watts of electricity with a Delco-Light plant. With 200 watts of electricity you can do any of the following:

- Pump 600 gal. of water on a 50 foot lift.
- Light one 20 watt lamp for 10 hours, or
- Light five 20 watt lamps for 2 hours.
- Run a 9-inch electric fan for 5 hours.
- Run a washing machine continually for 1 hour.
- Heat an electric iron for 33 minutes.
- Run a sewing machine for 2 hours.

This is not all. There are over 200 other time and labor-saving electrical appliances where you could use this penny's worth of electricity just as satisfactorily—if you had a Delco-Light plant.

Delco-Light is a proven success. There are more than 70,000 homes that have found it to be a big help.

To install Delco-Light does not require a big outlay. It really costs you nothing. The plant pays for itself in a few years by the work that it does. Just think what one penny's worth of electricity will do with Delco-Light.

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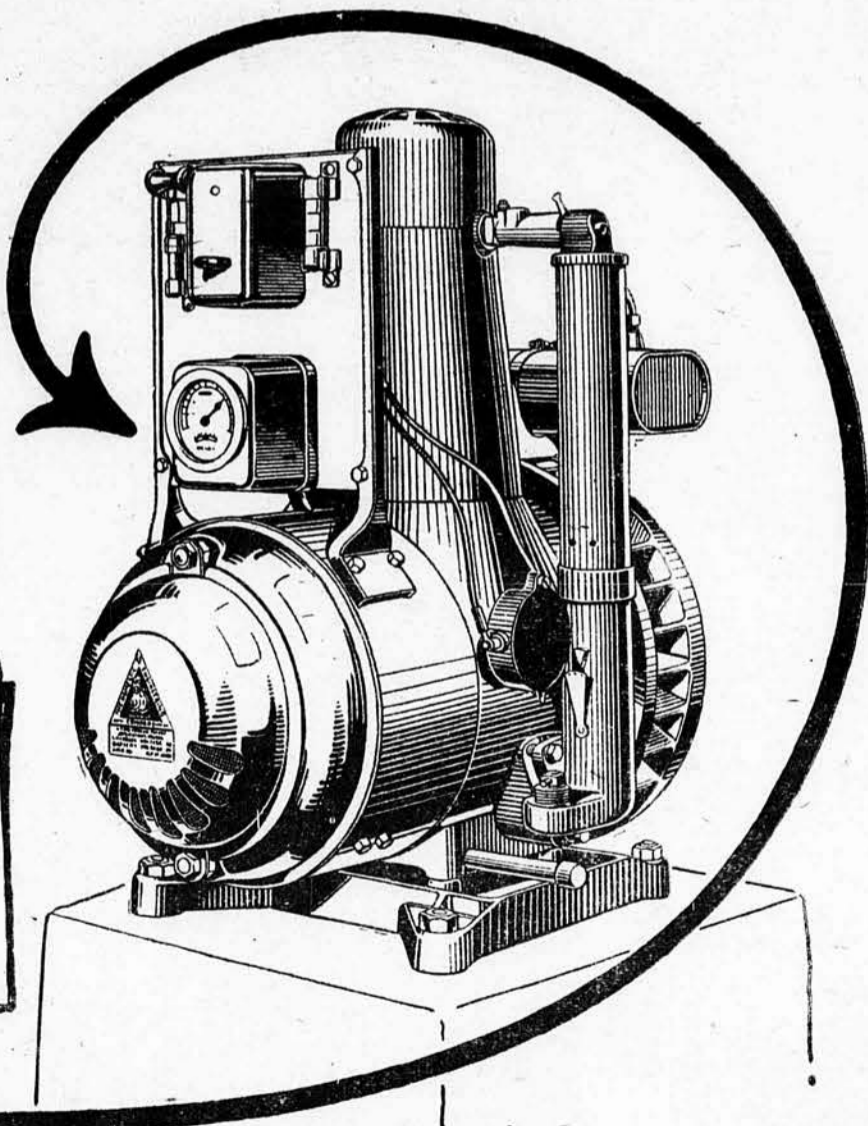
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Kansas Has National Tractor Show

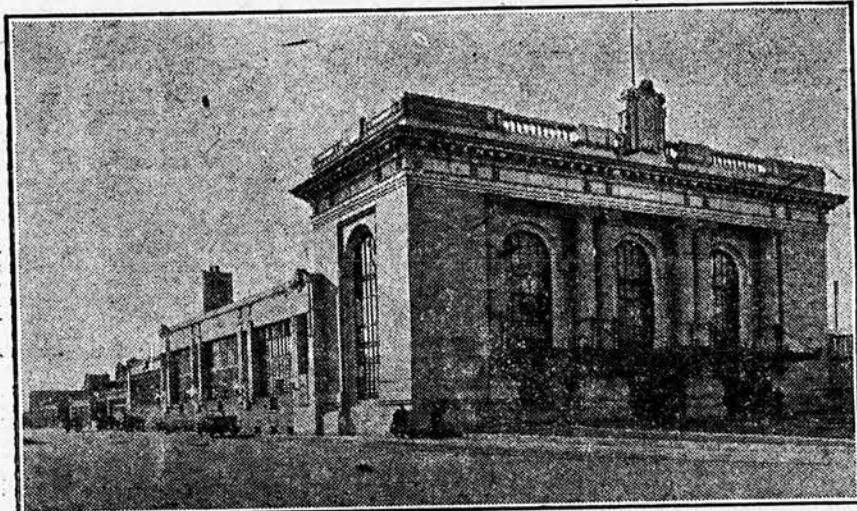
One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Persons Will Attend the Plowing and Field Demonstrations at Wichita, July 14 to July 19

By John W. Wilkinson

MANY have asked why is the National Tractor show to be held this year in Kansas and at Wichita. Kansas leads all the states of the Union both in acreage and in its total yield, and it lies in the center of the great wheat belt of the United States and it produces more than one-fifth of our entire wheat production. It also has been the banner tractor

hotels and every home in the city will be opened for the accommodation of the thousands of visitors that will attend the tractor show.

Wichita's hotels are well filled; all large accessory and tractor manufacturers have been able to obtain head-



The Union Station at Wichita is a Beautiful Building, Supplied With Every Comfort and Convenience That Could be Desired

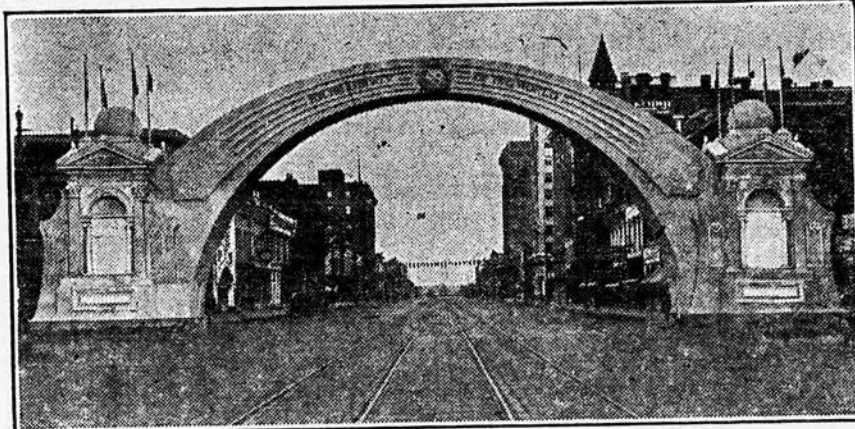
state for a good while. There is estimated to be on Kansas farms by those in a position to know about 10,000 tractors and more are being purchased every day. Their field of usefulness has been considerably enlarged so that now they are utilized in nearly every operation conducted on the farm, and are in continuous use almost thruout the entire year.

Kansas this year is again the banner wheat state of the Union. The whole world was startled early this month when it was announced Kansas had 11,564,693 acres of wheat that would yield 229,217,000 bushels of wheat worth at least a half billion dollars. No one outside of the state thought it possible. The money that farmers in the state will get from poultry, dairy cows, hogs, cattle, sheep, corn, oats, kafir, alfalfa, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, truck crops, and other sources will add at least another half billion dollars to their incomes. This means that Kansas farmers this year will have a billion dollars to invest in new equipment and general improvements needed on their farms. Some of this money will be spent for new homes, good roads, motor cars, motor trucks, buggies, wagons, binders, headers, separators for grain, churns, cream separators, home lighting plants, pianos, organs, talking machines, lightning rods, refrigerators, fireless cookers, kitchen ranges, jewelry, new furniture, kitchen cabinets, washing machines, farm tools, farm machinery, cameras, oil stoves, milking machines, furnaces, typewriters, sewing machines, watches, clocks, carpets, and many other useful and necessary articles. More tractors and threshers will be bought than in any previous year.

Why Wichita Was Chosen

Wichita is in every way an ideal place for a tractor demonstration of the kind that is to be held there July 14 to July 19. It is a progressive city with a population of 85,000 and is situated almost in the center of the wheat belt of the Great Plains. Wichita is one of the most important distributing centers for tractors and other farm machinery in the United States. Practically all of the larger tractor and implement manufacturers will have exhibits at the tractor demonstration. Trunk lines of six railroad lines pass thru the city and make it readily accessible from every direction. It has one of the most beautiful and best equipped union railroad stations in the West which is located almost in the center of the city. It also has an excellent street car system which makes access to all parts of the city an easy matter. It has many excellent

quarters in the dozen or more eating hotels; 3,000 or 4,000 representatives have been placed in private residences in Wichita; still there is a waiting list of more than 10,000 rooms with baths that are available. Great stores of food are being shipped into Wichita and put into cold storage to feed more



This Massive Triumphal Arch was Built by the Citizens of Wichita in Honor of the Returning Heroes and Soldiers from the War

than 200,000 persons who will attend the tractor and plowing demonstrations.

City officials have granted permission for parking motor cars and for camping during the week of the show in Riverside park. It contains more than 80 acres and is one of the best parks in Central Kansas.

City headquarters for the National Tractor association will be found at Hotel Lassen, at the southwest corner of Market and First streets in Wichita. The demonstration field and demonstration headquarters will be located at Tyler, 6 1/2 miles out from Wichita on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. More than 3,000 acres of ground have been provided for demonstration purposes at that place. About 1,000 feet of trackage will be available for unloading more than 500 cars of machinery which are expected at the big show. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad also will provide a switch engine and crew so that it will be possible to unload 75 cars daily. Plans have been completed for running shuttle trains to and from the grounds beginning at 7:30 in the morning and continuing until 6 in the evening. Service will be run hourly to and from the city. Railroads are making arrangements to carry more than 25,000 persons daily. Jitney service from Hotel Lassen to the demonstration field also will be maintained for those who desire that kind of accommodation.

Plowing demonstrations will begin Tuesday afternoon, July 15 at 1 o'clock and will continue until 3:30 p. m. Private demonstrations, corn cultivation, middle bursting, and seedbed preparation will take place every morning from 9 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. Thursday morning is specially designated as "Seedbed Day" and on that date all exhibitors will be given plots of ground for harrow disking, dragging, packing, and other field work necessary for seedbed preparation. One of the interesting demonstrations of the tractor show will be some of those staged with motor cultivators. About 50 acres of corn in all stages of growth will be thoroly cultivated as official demonstrations by several motor cultivators entered for exhibition. To the farmer who is looking forward and who desires greater efficiency these demonstrations should be of unusual interest. Good and timely cultivation of rowed crops can be accomplished faster and better with motor cultivators than with horse teams and tools and with a much smaller outlay for the power needed. Many of these cultivators are fitted already with proper attachments for corn planting, listing, harrowing, seeding and even for plowing. The farmer with reasonable mechanical skill will find little difficulty in doing most excellent work with these machines, along all and many more lines than those mentioned. Western farmers are much interested in power farming machinery of all kinds and thousands of tractors will be bought this year by Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and other Western states.

least 2 1/2 hours before starting time. Private demonstrations may be held in the forenoon from 8 to 11:30 o'clock.

2. No exhibitor will be permitted to have more than one tractor of each size and type on the field during the public demonstrations doing the same kind of work. He may have one or more machines performing different operations, namely: one plowing, one disking, and one seeding. Thursday morning from 9 to 11:30 will be devoted to seedbed preparation, seeding and cultivating.

3. Size of land for each tractor exhibitor for plowing demonstrations will be determined by the number of plow bottoms pulled, the width of plows, and the highest plowing speed of tractor as given in entry blank. Each tractor exhibitor must plow out dead furrow to his left.

4. All exhibitors will be allotted land in the same field or adjoining field during each day's demonstration. Land for private demonstrations will be provided daily in one field or adjoining fields.

5. All plows on any given gang must be set at the same depth and kept there during the day's demonstration. This depth will be announced daily by the general manager. (Plows found operating otherwise will be ordered from the field for the remainder of the day's work.)

6. In all public demonstrations, the motor or tractor must not be run at more than 10 per cent above the highest speed of each as indicated in the entry.

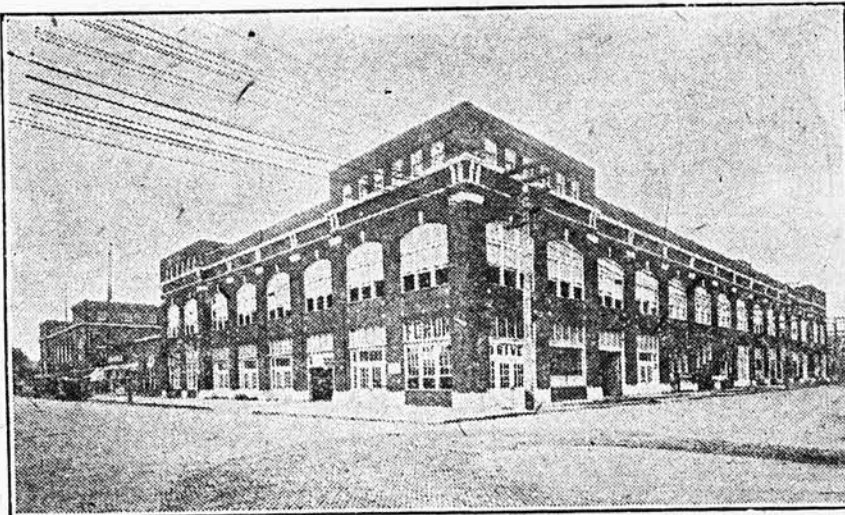
Rules for Positions

7. Positions on field for each day will be arranged by lot. Separate drawings for each day's demonstration will take place at 10 a. m. Monday, the opening day of the demonstration. The drawings will be made from serial numbers representing total number of exhibitors. Position on field for each public demonstration will be according to numbers; 1, 2, 3, 4, as indicated by the drawing for that day. The lowest number of land in each field shall be at point in field nearest general headquarters provided each exhibitor shall have all his land together. Exhibitors who do not have representative at drawing will be represented by the general manager or some one appointed by him. Each exhibitor will be required to finish his land daily in a workmanlike manner and assist in plowing the land ends as directed by the general manager.

8. Each field plowed will be surveyed and staked ready for afternoon demonstrations. These fields will be tested for the drawbar pull of a 14-inch plow, plowing at the depth specified previous to the demonstration. All manufacturers will be supplied with information relative to drawbar pull so they can better determine the number of plows to use on each gang.

9. Each tractor shall bear a placard to be provided by exhibitor, showing the brake horsepower of engine, the

(Continued on Page 27.)



Visitors to the National Tractor Show Will be Welcomed in This Large Municipal Auditorium That Will Seat 9,000 Persons.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....T. W. Morse
 Farm Docks.....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.

ADVERTISING RATE
 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 electrolyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
 J. W. WILKINSON and FRANK M. CHASE, Associate Editors.

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

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

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ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

What is the Alternative?

I HAVE received a few letters from readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are alarmed about the proposed League of Nations. One of them believes that it will result in the formation of a super state and gradually take away from us what liberties we still possess. Another fears that we are going to get tangled up with foreigners and that a lot of trouble will be hatched out as a result. It is entirely unnecessary to spend any time telling me about possible troubles that may flow from the proposed League of Nations. I freely admit that it may not work. It may prove to be a dismal failure. It may be dissolved within a few years and the nations may go back to their old status, making deals and alliances where they can and preparing as well as they can for the next world war. But so far I have failed to see where the objectors, high or low, have proposed a better plan for preserving the peace of the world.

The nearest I have heard to a plan is a proposed alliance between the United States, France and Great Britain. Such an alliance almost certainly would mean that the world would be divided into two rival groups and sooner or later these groups would try for the mastery. In a leading magazine which is not friendly to the League of Nations, there recently has appeared a well written article forecasting that the next world war will be a struggle between the yellow and white races. Others are talking about a prospective alliance between Germany, Russia and Japan, and then a war in which the United States will be the leading opponent of the new alliance.

All these prognosticators can see in the future is war and more war. If I thought that is the future of the world I would be pleased to get out of it as soon as possible and hope that my children may have no posterity. If there is nothing better ahead than these opponents of the League of Nations can see, then well may a man curse the day he was born and pray for the hastening of the day of his death.

The League of Nations may not work. No man can tell whether it will or not until it has been tried, but it is worth trying. It seems to me to be the best hope of a war-weary world.

A Kansas Boy in France

"I am a Kansas boy, one of the boys stuck over here in the Army of Occupation waiting patiently for peace to be signed and I can tell you it seems a long time to us over here. I am with the 8th M. G. Co., 5th Reg. U. S. Marine corps, 2nd division. We have stood ready for the past seven months to march farther into Germany or go home and we seem to be no closer to either than we were at first. Thursday, May 29, the Germans were ordered back to their regiments. A call to arms was sounded and we were ready in 10 minutes but nothing came of it except that we put on a heavier guard and killed or wounded several Germans who tried to go back to their regiments. Now we are having 20 and 30 kilo hikes and maneuvers or sham battles with live ammunition in which some one generally gets hurt. In the last one nine men were killed or wounded.

"I was always an interested reader of your writings in the Farmers Mail and Breeze at home and have received several copies lately from my father, W. R. Ewing, of Conway Springs. The old paper seems better than ever in this land, which is 150 years behind the modern times of America, tho they have the average American farmer beat on fertilizing. There is absolutely no waste. The cess pools are pumped out and the liquid sprinkled on the fields.

"Their method of dairying is bad. The cows do not live, they simply exist. They are kept winter and summer in barns or in a basement under the kitchen, with one window, and it is kept shut tight. It is uncomfortable for one to breathe in the atmosphere of these barns. At night the cows are bedded with leaves from the forest and are fed cooked wheat, steamed corn, beets and anything that comes handy. Their milk is as tasteless as water. A milk cow is worth about 3,000 marks. At present rates of exchange 12 marks are worth a dollar. The ox, which is the chief work animal,

is worth the same. I have seen a milk cow, her yearling heifer and an old horse hitched to a wood cart. Imagine a Kansas farmer using that kind of an outfit. The cattle are of yellow color and of rather stocky build, and some are would-be Herefords.

"There are few hogs raised in this country and what few there are are of the O. I. C. type and kept in underground cellars. They never see the sun. Chickens and ducks also are scarce. Eggs are 1 mark each. A pig weighing about 20 pounds is worth 250 marks.

"We are in a little village called Datzworth, about 30 kilometers northwest of Coblenz. It has 150 population and only two horses; one of them an ex-American artillery horse. The farmers here are now harvesting the crop of hay and clover with scythes and rakes, and it is no light crop. The rye soon will be ready to cut. It is not thick on the ground but is fully 6 feet high in many places. Wheat is just shooting and barley is coming out in big fat heads. Both are fairly good crops.

"The potato crop looks good and beans, peas and all vegetables will make a good crop.

"The lay of the land is very hilly and well set with beechnut and other trees on hill sides too steep for cultivation. These forests provide an abundant supply of wood and also a refuge for

City or Farm—Which?

I am the city; 'neath my pall of smoke
 The groping ant-like men run to and fro
 Blind following in false ambition's trail.
 Bright are my lights where human insects beat
 Their lives away; and in dark narrow streets
 The pallid children fade beneath my grime.
 I am the city—powerful—and the child
 Of man.

I am the country; 'neath my fragrant skies
 All nature's children frisk about and play
 While sun-browned farmers work in golden fields.
 Bright are the flowers that fill my grassy hair
 And everywhere is plenty; and the peace
 That comes to souls unstrained or unafraid.
 I am the country—simple—and the child
 Of God.

Kansas City, Mo.

—Velma West Sykes.

deer, fox and wild cats. The tops of these hills and the valleys provide necessary farm land. Hills too rocky for trees are converted into vineyards. Most fruit trees are planted along the roads and on the hill sides. We hear a good deal about the things some states are doing for returned soldiers. Can you tell me what Kansas is doing, or the United States? I intend to farm when I get back to God's country again."

I hope this excellent young soldier will not have much longer to wait before he again looks on his beloved native land which experience in a foreign country has made dearer to him than it ever was before. I would like to know, by the way, why our boys are being killed over there in sham battles.

An Irishman's Opinion

I have just read your article on the League of Nations under the caption of "Current Comment" in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 21 and I no longer have any contempt for that stupid credulity that lures the carp to the doughball and causes the optimistic hen to sit for three long weeks on a couple of door knobs. The man that would risk the interests of his country in such a gamble as the League of Nations has too much blind confidence in the thimble wriggers and shell artists of European diplomacy to be reached by argument and hence I shall drift to another subject. That subject is the answer you made to Miss Ruby Linn, of Attica, Kan., who wrote you a nice sensible letter in regard to the Irish question. You took the position that the Irish ought to be satisfied because they have been given an opportunity to buy their own land from the heirs of those who robbed them of it. On the same theory you would, had you been of mature age at the time of the Civil war, have opposed the freedom of the slaves because some of them had the right to buy their freedom from their old masters—a right that was

not general any more than the Irishman's right to buy his land is general.

Tom, I still love you from the bottom of my heart, as I shall continue to do forever, but for heavens sake, and, what is more, for your own sake, get right mentally on the Irish question. You are 50 years behind the times, for instance, on that phase of it which relates to religion. Forget that there is a religious issue in Irish politics. There is none. There has been none for half a century since Gladstone disestablished the church in 1869. What I mean, of course, is that there is no genuine religious issue. There is a group of Unionists in the North—a group that has always held the patronage of Irish garrison government—that tries to prejudice the timid Episcopalian of England and Presbyterians of Scotland against Irish self-government on the theory that the priests would run the country.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is a Protestant. It is the law and he must be. What would you think if the law provided that the governor of Kansas must be a Catholic? You would think as I, a Catholic, would think, that it would be an outrageous law and I would be as anxious as you would be to denounce such a law as an outrageous discrimination against the Protestants of Kansas. There are 18 judges in Ireland—judges of the higher order—and 15 of them are Protestants, notwithstanding the fact that Ireland is a Catholic country in the sense that Kansas is a Protestant state. No Catholic ever has been commander of the forces in Ireland or Chief Secretary. There are 72 stipendiary magistrates in Ireland and 55 of them are Protestants. The others are Tories. There are 37 Inspectors of Royal Irish Constabulary and 32 of them are Protestants. There are 200 district inspectors and 170 of them are Protestants. There are 38 representative Irish peers in Parliament and every one of them is a Protestant. They are not elected by the people. The salaries paid in the Lord Lieutenant's household amount to \$180,000 a year and only \$3,250 of that amount is paid to Catholics—mere servants. In the chief secretaries' offices Catholics draw \$14,000 and Protestants \$70,000. In the high courts Protestants draw \$258,000 and Catholics not a cent.

Now then the Irish Catholic taxpayers, who number more than 3 million, never think of making an issue of this palpable discrimination. Liberty is their only issue—the liberty of self-government for the betterment of the economic condition of the country.

The Irishmen who are trying to prejudice England and Scotland with a fake religious issue are not active in the interest of Protestantism so much as in the interest of patronage and all seen sighted men in Ireland—Protestant as well as Catholic—know it.

You remember as well as I do that there was a fear in this country that if New Mexico was admitted to the Union singly the Catholics would run it. Accordingly a strong effort was made to include Protestant Arizona in the new state. The effort failed and both states came into the Union separately. What happened? Protestant Arizona sent a strong Catholic in the person of Mr. Ashurst to the Senate while Catholic New Mexico sent an equally strong Protestant to the Senate.

Why will honest men like you be blinded with this rot about religion running a country? Why are you over here in Kansas excited over the camouflage that the Catholics will run Ireland—even if they are more than two to one in the country? Don't be scared about the pope taking things in hand and running the Irish government. The pope does not even run his own country. He is a pretty busy man in the spiritual sphere and cares little for the temporalities of the world except as they relate to the spiritual welfare of his people. If temporal rulers would govern justly in Ireland or in any other country they never would need to have any fear of the interference of Pope Benedict. If he really had ambition to govern the world, and if it were true that he could do it thru Catholic majorities I do not know how he could accomplish his purpose more easily than thru the League of Nations with its vast majority of Catholic members.

Cut out all these notions of yours, cultivate a better and broader Christian spirit, re-focus your mind until you can have a better and truer view of human right and divine purpose, and that usefulness that naturally belongs to you will have results that will be pleasing not only to yourself, but to your friends. Above all do not expose your beloved country to the dangers that lurk in the League of Nations. DAVID D. LEAHY.

I am pleased to know that the pleasant relations and strong friendship that has existed between Dave Leahy and myself for a third of a century is not to be interrupted by a difference of opinion in regard to the League of Nations or Ireland, altho I might be justified in resenting the intimation that I have less intellectual acumen than a mud carp or a sitting hen. Regardless of David Leahy's opinion, however, the League of Nations will become an accomplished fact and time will tell whether the representatives of the most progressive republic in the world are able to hold their own with the representatives of European and Asiatic nations.

If they are not, then our case is hopeless, for league or no league we must do business with these nations. We must have diplomatic relations

with them in increasing measure.

But my Irish friend's comments on the Irish question cause me to smile. After declaring that there is no religious prejudice involved in the Irish question he uses up a thousand words in proving that it is almost entirely a religious question. If Dave Leahy were a Protestant Irishman instead of a most ardent Catholic Irishman he would be violently opposed to the Sinn Fein cause. His interest in the matter is due almost wholly to religious prejudice.

But here is an amusing thing. In my answer to Miss Ruby Linn, of Attica, I mentioned the experience of a Catholic Irish friend of mine. I did not mention his name but Dave Leahy was the Irishman to whom I referred. A few years ago he made a visit to his ancestral home. He came back enthusiastic over conditions in Ireland. He spent an hour or more telling me how prosperous conditions were there and how favorable were the conditions under which the Irish tenants had bought their land. They were not required to pay anything down. They bought the land at an appraised value which Dave assured me was very moderate, indeed, and were given 40 years in which to pay for it with interest as I now recall, at the rate of 3 per cent. He told me at that time that there was practically no discontent in Ireland. In fact my rosy views of conditions in the "Emerald Isle" were derived largely from this and other conversations with my genial Irish friend, David Leahy.

As a rule the more bigoted a man is the more he believes that he is free from intolerance. My friend Dave Leahy is a shining example of that rule. He really thinks that he is free from religious prejudices, while as a matter of fact there is not a dogma of his church that he does not accept without question and if the pope were to issue a decree that for 90 days all Catholics should live exclusively on salted herring without water, Dave would go to it with a sigh and stay with it until he choked. He really believes that he is for Irish independence apart from any religious consideration, but as a matter of fact his only interest in the matter is a religious interest. Catholics in Ireland ought to have a fair deal in the matter of offices. I am strongly in favor of giving them that, but Irish independence would be the worst thing from an economic standpoint that could happen to Ireland.

The North Dakota Experiment

The citizens of North Dakota have voted, a majority of them, to try out a number of experiments in state ownership. I never have felt it incumbent on me to get excited over this Non-partisan League business. In fact I am much interested in watching it work out. I do not know whether the North Dakota experiment is going to succeed, neither does anybody else. My guess is that some of the things they are trying out will succeed and that others probably will not, but at any rate they have the right to make the experiments and ought to have the chance to give their plan a fair trial as I think they will.

One of the things that particularly impresses me in connection with this North Dakota experiment is the adaptability of our form of government to the needs and wishes of the citizens. The citizens of this country can try out any experiment they see fit. All that is needed is to get enough popular sentiment behind it.

Assuming for the purpose of the argument that there are a lot of things wrong in this country, the people can change any of them they want to change without resorting to revolution or tearing down the government. The citizens of any other state can try out just as radical experiments as they are trying out in North Dakota if they so desire.

I have very little patience with the agitators who go about the country talking revolution. Whenever they can persuade a majority of the citizens to try out their schemes they can be tried without revolution and if a majority of the citizens do not want to try the radical experiments it is and ought to be their privilege to object. The trouble with most agitators so far as I have talked with them, is that they do not believe in the rule of the majority. They want to put their own ideas into operation regardless of whether the majority of the citizens want them or not.

I do not object at all to experiments in government. All government is experimental, and most of all is a republican form of government an experiment. The people who make no experiments in government are either not free citizens or else they are entirely unprogressive. One of the glorious privileges of being a citizen of the United States is the right to suggest changes in government, not revolution but evolution.

I have in mind a number of things that it seems to me would improve conditions. Some of these things I feel pretty sure would not get a majority of the votes of the electors if submitted to them. That does not convince me that I am wrong but I recognize the right of the majority to take a different view. Majorities often are wrong. Minorities often are right, but on the whole it is better that the minority submit to the will of the majority than that the minority compel the majority to accept its views.

I believe that the majority of citizens want to do the right thing and will do the right thing

when they understand the matter under consideration. When they are wrong, it is on account of lack of understanding and prejudice, which is after all another name for ignorance. I am strongly in favor of preaching the doctrine of patriotism. Do not go about declaring that our government is perfect and that conditions are as good as they can be. Admit our imperfections. Argue as much as you please for the changes that you think ought to be made, but admit the fact that the citizens of this blessed country have the power to make any changes they really want to make. If you go about advocating revolution and the overthrow of our government you are a traitor and deserve, in my opinion, very little consideration. To overthrow our form of government would be, in my opinion, the greatest calamity that could happen to the world.

One good result of the war has been that it has convinced the boys who went to France that with whatever faults it may have, the United States is heaven compared with any other government. I have talked to a number of these young men. They hate war. They are not entirely satisfied with the treatment they received on the other side of the ocean, but they return with a greater appreciation of the blessing of being born in the United States and of being citizens of this republic.

The North Dakota experiment is just another demonstration of the glorious privilege of being an American citizen. We can say to the citizens of that new state: "Go to it. Try out your experiment. Maybe you are right. Maybe you are wrong. We will just sit on the side lines here and see how it works. If you show us that it is a good thing we will follow you. If your experiment proves to be a mistake we will profit by your experience."

Why Not Establish a Standard?

"It seems to me," writes Paul Cheney, of Williamstown, Kan., "that the most important question in finance escapes the notice of the writers and financial tinkers of our system, and that is that our debt of 20 billions and more contracted when dollars are cheap, will in all probability have to be paid with dollars worth a great deal more. Is there no escape from that? Is it right? Why not establish the value of a dollar in the standard necessities of life and let all deferred payments be made in that way, just the same as the weight of a bushel of produce is established by law? Must the boy, who risked their lives in France come back and pay the debt in dollars worth twice as much as the ones expended in the first place? I'm asking you."

Mr. Cheney has asked the most difficult question in finance and one which supposedly wise financiers seem to have no answer for. I have in another place stated a plan by which the national debt could be liquidated within 10 years, but that does not fully answer the question raised by Mr. Cheney which is how can a medium of exchange be established that will have a standard purchasing power. One trouble with our present medium of exchange is that it is not what it pretends to be. Theoretically our debts are practically all payable in gold; practically we know that payment in gold would be utterly impossible, so we go on exchanging credits and promises to pay which we know cannot be redeemed. This system goes along fairly well so long as nobody wants to have the promise redeemed, on exactly the same principle that any man can supply easily all his physical wants that money will supply, so long as his credit is good, but let the impression get abroad that the buyer cannot pay and the man is likely to go hungry and cold and unclothed.

So long as the credit of a nation is good and the world concedes that it will redeem its promises, the currency of that nation goes at par altho as a matter of fact it may have no gold in its treasury to redeem its obligations. But let the impression become general that the nation is bankrupt and neither can nor intends to redeem its obligations and immediately the currency or promises to pay will rapidly depreciate.

Another thing that prevents standardizing the purchasing power of a dollar is the imperfect system of transportation. If we could have a perfect system of transportation there would be no lack of necessities in one place and no surplus in another, for in case of a surplus in one locality and a scarcity in another the surplus would naturally gravitate to the place of scarcity just as water runs down hill and air rushes in to fill a vacuum.

It has been suggested that there could be established under state or national control or ownership a system of storage warehouses to which food and other necessary products could be shipped and stored. Then let there be established also under state or national control, a board of trade with branch boards all over the country. The business of the branch boards would be to notify daily the head board of the supply in the several localities and the chief board with the aid of expert accountants would then establish a ratio of values between different products.

Let us say for example that the reported supply and demand shows that a bushel of wheat equals in value 3 bushels of oats. Persons bringing into the general store house wheat would be given warehouse receipts and so would the person bringing in oats but if the person bringing in oats wished to exchange it for wheat he would have to present warehouse receipts for 3 bushels of oats in order

to get 1 bushel of wheat. These warehouse receipts could be made transferable as currency. Such a system would seem to be equitable, but it would be rather complicated and difficult to regulate. It is therefore not likely to be put into operation.

Wasting Food And Robbing the People

(Letter to Chairman of Federal Trade Commission)

My dear Mr. Colver—Please note this letter which has just come to me from a first-class Kansas stockman. It is suggestive, I think, of several vitally important things just now. He writes:

Why doesn't the government require of the packing companies that whenever the price of cattle or hogs on foot declines 5 cents or 10 cents they should also lower the prices of their product 5 cents or 10 cents, as they know this evening what they will pay for cattle or hogs tomorrow?

Lots of cattlemen got caught in the last two or three weeks when they brought their fat steers to the Kansas City market and sold cornfed steers for \$13.40 a hundred weight. One cattleman in our neighborhood who sent 100 head of cornfed steers to market lost between \$7,000 and \$8,000, but beef on the block did not drop a single cent until weeks afterward. The packing company made the excuse the government had countermanded an order for 2 million pounds of meat.

Why should not the government require of the packers that a low price on the hoof should bring relatively as low a price on the block? It would put the brakes on some of the manipulation and we wouldn't need so many investigations by committees hunting for something they didn't want to find.

FRANK CZAJA.
Kanopolis, Kan., June 16, 1919.

We are having a crisis in the cattle industry, the consumer, as yet, does not appear to be getting the benefit of the price concessions the packers have made to the public. Cattle on the hoof have declined about \$5 a hundred weight in the last 90 days, but there has been no reduction on beef to the consumer. England has diverted much of her shipping to Australia, thereby curtailing beef shipments to Europe, and as the American people are economizing and eating less meat than formerly, our beef supply no doubt is piling up. As yet prices haven't tended to increase consumption—the packers have nearly killed their goose—but it is the producer who is to be made to suffer for it now. By and by it will again be the consumer's turn when the producer curtails his operations and the beef supply becomes short. The sins of the packers always are visited on the producer and the consumer. Even now, I am told, hides and other packers' by-products are advancing.

As to countermanded government orders. That excuse has no particular relevancy. The troops for which the War Department has been buying meat, are now at home instead of in Europe and as civilians probably are consuming more products of the packers than they did while in the army. For that matter, one has to leave the world these days not to be a customer of the meat trust.

Only the cattlemen who have roughed their stock thru to grass this season and marketed their animals in a half-finished, if not half-famished, condition, have made any money for the risk they took and the labor and capital they hazarded in owning any cattle at all. Nor is it very unusual for cattle feeders to lose the cost of their feed as well as get nothing for their labor when they market cattle. Under packer manipulation the feeding and finishing of cattle has become more of a gamble than the average game of chance. The feeder, who must begin to fit his steers months ahead of the time they are to be ready for market, never knows whether they will "break him" entirely, or make him an average profit. Unlike the speculator, he seldom makes "a killing" commensurate with the risks he takes.

This is what results: Every time a steer of half size is butchered in this country we virtually kill two steers for one, because it takes two half-fat steers to equal one cornfed and properly finished animal. Here is a huge economic loss which has been going on more or less for years. It does just that much more to create high-priced food, restrict consumption and demand, injure the livestock industry and increase the already large number of underfed families in this country.

Under right conditions, there should always be a profit for the feeder. Now thru the packer combination we penalize the stockman, restrict his operations, or drive him out of business, exploit the consumer with higher prices, and waste the supply while we are curtailing it. It is a vicious and a ruinous circle.

I am not supposing these reflections convey anything particularly new to you. But Mr. Czaja's letter, tho it cites an old abuse, now takes on an emphatic significance because of the needs of the times. It emphasizes the point that we must find a means of blocking this huge waste, due chiefly to the manipulation of prices and markets by the packers. And let me add that I know of no branch of the government service that is giving us more reason to hope this will be done than the one of which you are the head.

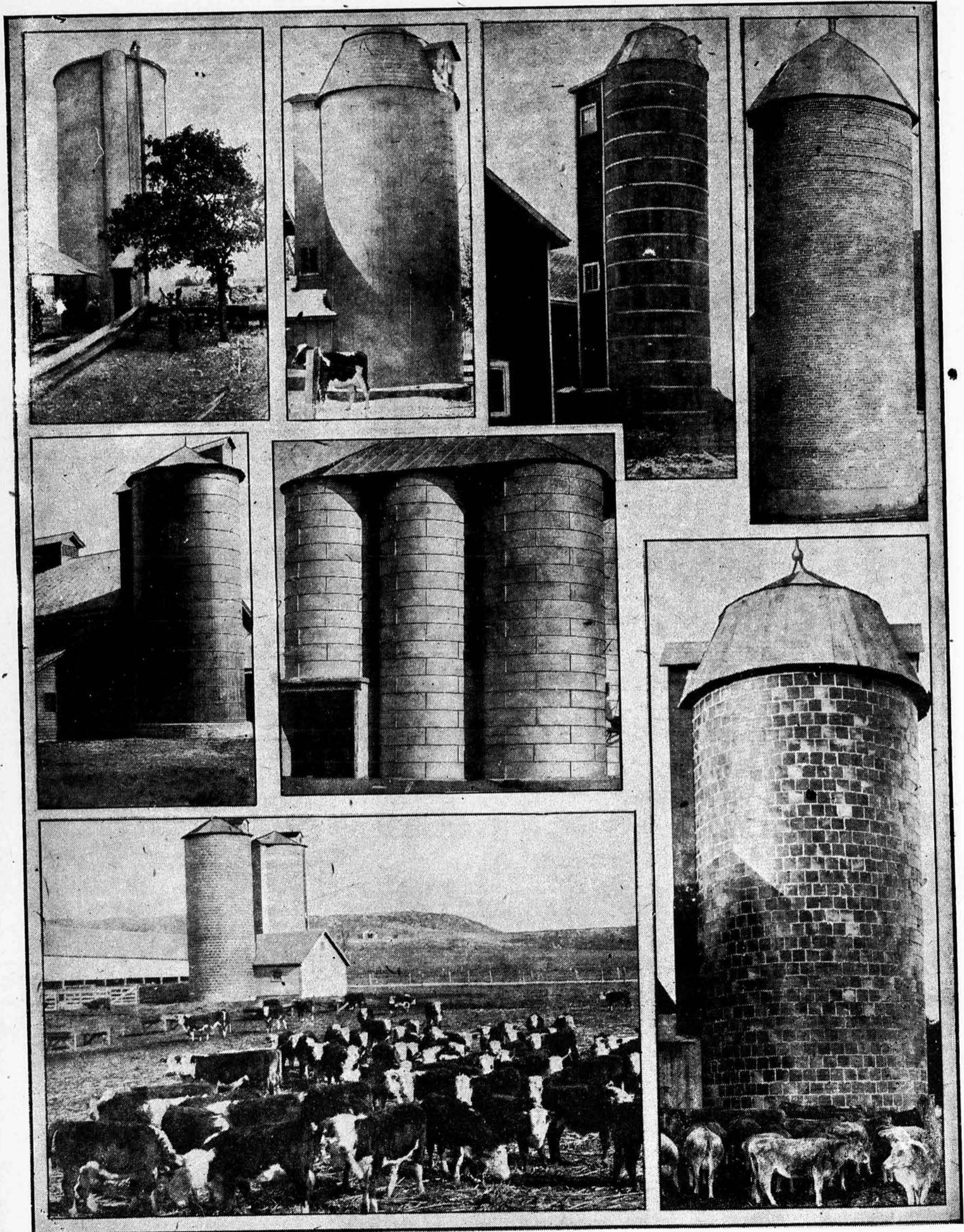
Very respectfully,

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

Here's Cheap Insurance: Silos

No Farmer with Ten Animals to Feed Can Afford to Do Without This Great Utility that Should be on Every Farm



Farm Drainage is Simple

BY F. H. SWEET

There are two methods of drainage: Drainage by open ditches and under-drainage. The last is by far the more effective and cheaper in the long run. Certain conditions, however, make it expedient to use surface drainage or open ditches.

In some localities surface drainage is practiced by plowing the soil into lands from 20 to 40 feet wide, with dead furrows on either side opening into a ditch on the side of the field which forms the outlet. In this way the surface water can be removed from a level field, and the land bedded up so as to warm up more readily in the spring. The furrows often are left in the same place from year to year. It is however, better for the land that the position of the furrows be changed yearly.

Except in tough peat swamps, it has been found that it does not pay to construct ditches with vertical sides, as these soon fall in and obstruct the flow of water. In clay soils and very stiff loams, the slope of the sides may be 1 to 1; that is, the depth 1 unit and the distance from middle to sides 1 unit. In loose soils the slope should be 2 to 1. The grade of small ditches may be as low as 6 to 8 inches to the mile, but in loose soils, where a large amount of sediment is carried by the streams, from 3 to 4 feet to the mile are required to make them self-scouring.

Where the ditch is not opened with a plow, a square-bladed spade is the best tool to use. Further down a narrow tile spade should be used, which will leave a trench large enough for the tile without the removal of any unnecessary dirt. In very tenacious clay, an ordinary open spade will be found useful.

In excavating ditches, the dirt should be thrown so far back that when the work is completed, the distance from the edge of the material thrown out to the edge of the ditch is equal to the depth of the ditch, otherwise the weight of this material on the edge of the ditch will cause the soil to slide into it.

The distance apart of drains depends chiefly upon the nature of the soil and the depth they are laid. Drains should be sufficiently close together to remove the surplus water and lower the water table midway between them. Water flows much more freely thru coarse, sandy and loamy soils than thru close clays, hence the more open the soil and subsoil the farther apart can the drains be placed.

Within reasonable limits, drains should be placed as deep as possible, provided that the water can readily penetrate the soil to reach them. In certain soils the fourth foot may be so difficult to dig that it may cost as much as the 3 feet above it, in which case it probably would pay better to use a 3-foot depth than four.

In some instances the land is too wet in early spring only, while later the water table lowers sufficiently thru natural causes. In such cases depths of 2 and 2½ feet are usually sufficient.

The presence of a layer of gravel or sand below an upper more impervious layer is usually of great benefit to tile drainage. In a place like that it is usually wise to place the tile so low that the water table is lowered into the layer of sand or gravel, as such poor soil has poor capillary power and will not readily transmit to the soil above.

In clay loams and soils where laterals are less than 100 feet apart, 3-inch tile are usually sufficiently large to carry the water, provided the slope is not less than one-tenth foot to the 100 feet. Where laterals are more than 100 feet apart, it is best to use 4-inch tile. Large tiles are often laid with less slope, in some cases even level for short distances. It probably would be unwise to lay 3-inch tile at a less slope than given the foregoing. The carrying capacity of tile of any size varies directly with the slope. In laterals exceptionally long the lower end may be laid with 4-inch tile.

The size of mains depends upon the size and character of the area drained and the rainfall. It is necessary to provide capacity to remove all water falling at any one time, within 24 hours of its appearance.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

AS A MEMBER of the Senate Agricultural Committee I gave about one week's time to the work of preparing the Agricultural Appropriation Bill which appropriates about 33 million dollars for agricultural purposes for the next fiscal year. It is made up of several hundred items. To the best of my ability I am standing firmly for a policy of retrenchment and economy in this Congress. I believe the time has come when the nation should check public expenditures. I opposed every item which seemed a waste of public funds. As finally passed, the Agricultural Bill shows a reduction of 5 million dollars from the appropriation of a year ago.

Fair Prices for Farm Products

In my judgment the most important thing in the Agricultural Bill is the appropriation of \$218,160 to enable the Office of Farm Management in the Agricultural Department to determine the cost of producing staple agricultural products.

What the farmers of America need is a knowledge of what it costs to produce the products they have for sale. Once they know their costs and the consuming public understands what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or corn or a cow or steer or a hog or sheep or a bale of cotton, the farmer will be able to get fair prices for his products without the usual complaint from the consumer. This appropriation will help in ascertaining these costs and I regard it as the biggest single thing provided for in the appropriation bill.

Wants Appropriations Itemized

The Agricultural Bill carries considerable amounts in lump sum appropriations, as do many of the other departmental appropriation bills; that is, lump sums to be spent in the discretion of the department heads and bureau chiefs.

There are too many items of this kind in the bill. I think this practice of lump sum appropriations is very bad. But we had such a short time to consider the Agricultural bill this time, because of the President delaying so long in calling the extraordinary session of Congress that we could not do otherwise. I hope when we take up the next Agricultural Appropriation Bill we shall be able to appropriate for specific purposes and not leave so much of the expenditure to the discretion of the department.

As the various appropriation bills have been considered by the Senate since I have been here, I have noted the same tendency and I thoroely agree with Senator Gronna and others that the practice is a bad one.

Thirty-Three Millions for Agriculture

The Agricultural Appropriation Bill as finally worked out between the Senate and House carries a total of 33 million dollars. This sounds like a huge sum, but after all it is moderate as compared with the enormous sums required for the army and navy and for the other departments of the gov-

ernment. When the various activities provided for in the bill are considered and contrasted with what is required by the other departments, the sum seems modest enough. Of the total \$803,110 is for the expenses of administration and expenditures directly under the Secretary of Agriculture; \$1,880,210 for the conduct of the United States Weather Bureau the coming year; \$5,823,513 for the Bureau of Animal Industry; nearly 3½ millions for the Bureau of Plant Industry; a trifle over 6 millions for the Forest Service; more than a million for the Bureau of Chemistry; nearly a half million for the Bureau of Soils; nearly a million and a half for the Bureau of Entomology; three-quarters of a million for the Bureau of Biological Survey; more than a quarter million for the Division of Publications; approximately 5 millions for the States Relations Service, or the carrying out of the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill providing for county agents, farm demonstrations, and allied farm activities; a half million for the Bureau of Public Roads; more than 2¼ millions for the Bureau of Markets; 1 million, or as much thereof as may be necessary, in eradicating foot and mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals. These are the principal items of appropriation, but there are a great many smaller appropriations for various agricultural purposes.

For Fair Exhibits \$100,000

The Agricultural Bill appropriates \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make suitable exhibits at state, interstate and international fairs, \$25,000 of such to be used in connection with the National Dairy show at Chicago, and not more than \$5,000 to be used in connection with any other one fair. This should lead to some excellent exhibits at the various state fairs thruout the country. The Agricultural Department wanted this appropriation made so that much of it could be used for lectures, and demonstrations at the fairs, but the money is appropriated specifically for exhibits and will have to be expended for that purpose.

Other Good Provisions

Under the terms of an amendment to the Agricultural Bill, the packers will be required to state the net weight of the packages of meat they sell. It has been the practice of the packing companies to weigh the wrappers around their hams and bacon and like meats along with the meat and sell it for the same price they get for the meat. Such paper wrappings cost the packers about 4 cents a pound, so there is a big profit in selling it for 40 to 60 cents a pound, as they have been doing during the war. It may seem to be a small graft but it amounts to millions on the big volume of business done by the packers.

The repeal of the Daylight Saving law, effective next October 26, also is a provision of this bill. This was a

hard fight, but there will never be another Daylight Saving law.

From this brief summary of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, it will be observed that the bulk of the money is for the continuance of educational work among farmers. That, indeed, has been the big contribution of the Department of Agriculture to the farmers of America. The department and the agricultural colleges undoubtedly have done a great work in teaching the farmer to produce in ever increasing amounts, and it is gratifying to know that the department now intends to help on the marketing side by teaching the consumer as well as the farmer something about the cost of producing the common crops, giving a fairer deal in the grading of cereals, and pointing the way to fairer marketing conditions.

I believe the American farmer has mastered, in a very large degree, the problem of production. The next step should be to develop thru co-operative and other agencies a more satisfactory marketing system, one that will free him more and more from the grasp of the predatory middleman. I am glad that we have in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill been able to help to some extent in that direction.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Saving Money by Killing Rodents

Farmers are averaging a saving of \$20 for every dollar invested in killing rodents in campaigns conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the state extension service and other state organizations. Projects have been developed in Western states to destroy ground squirrels, prairie dogs, gophers, and jack rabbits, and in the past season over 17 million acres were given a first treatment with poison and about 8 million acres were re-treated in follow-up work with an estimated crop saving of 13 million dollars. In many places from 5 to 20 per cent or more of the cereal crops are destroyed by ground squirrels and prairie dogs, so that in grain production in infested regions rodent pest control is an important factor in the farm program. In Kansas pocket gophers damaged the alfalfa crop, valued at 50 million dollars in 1917, at least 10 per cent, making a loss of 5 million dollars during that year. In New Mexico it is reported that the pasturage capacity was reduced at least 6 million acres by prairie dogs, and that if these rodents were eliminated the pastures would carry not less than 400,000 additional cattle or 1½ million sheep. The Biological Survey has co-operated with many of the states in the purchase of strychnine and saccharin to eradicate these pests and the Western campaigns are planned so that the farmers get the benefit of the government contract rates. In Idaho \$6,000 was saved on the strychnine supply last year thru this arrangement.

First Test is On

State ownership is facing its first great test in America in North Dakota. Seven amendments to the state constitution providing state-owned banks, flour-mills, elevators, mines and other industries need only Governor Frazier's signature to become a law.

Besides state ownership, the amendments include initiative, referendum, tax reforms and quick action on constitutional amendments. Hail insurance will also be provided.

Nonpartisan league leaders, who promulgated the amendments, said the plan is to institute only the state ownership program this year.

The amendments are:

1. Initiative and referendum.
2. Limiting emergency measures and making them effective on signature by the governor.
3. Direct action on constitutional amendments.
4. Fixing status of taxable property by legislature.
5. Hail insurance by land tax.
6. Limiting state bonded indebtedness for industrial enterprises to 10 million dollars.
7. State ownership.

Send It to Senator Capper

Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

The President's recommendation would mean the undoing of the monumental work already accomplished toward mopping up the booze business due to the near approach of national prohibition. It would mean the reopening of thousands of saloons that not only would sell beer and wine, but would sell whisky on the sly. The saloon has always been lawless. On behalf of the people we urge a decisive vote in Congress against repeal of Wartime Prohibition, and a code of enforcement laws based on the experience of states like Kansas, which will make national prohibition effective.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

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Farm Power Costs

W. H. Butler, Sandusky, O., gives us some interesting figures on farm draft power that he jotted down one day as he watched a team of six Percheron mares breaking heavy clover sod on his farm.

"The six mares that happened to be hooked that day," says Mr. Butler, averaged 11½ years old and had been owned by me for an average of 6 years, and their initial cost to me represented the sum of \$3,317.50, or an average of \$570 each. During my ownership of them they have produced offspring that either have sold for cash, or I have been offered cash for same, and have retained them for my own stud, to the amount of \$8,685, or an average sale of produce of \$1,470.83 a mare. I know that if I offered the six for sale tomorrow morning for \$3,000 I would not have one left by nightfall, and I know that these faithful workers have more than earned their keep by their daily toil in the fields, to say nothing of the tons of manure they have produced to fertilize the soil of my farm.

"The interest on my investment of \$3,317.50 for these six matrons, at 6 per cent for 6 years amounts to \$1,196.30, deducting this from the \$8,685, realized from the sale of their offspring, still shows a net profit of \$7,489.70 or over \$850 more than double the original cost of the mares. While I have had my "downs" and "ups" in the breeding game, losing foals, the same as other breeders do, from time to time, I cannot help but feel that I made a good investment, and now with the coming of the simplified hitch, I feel much more secure in my investment than if it were tied up in a gas power implement that could neither produce foals nor fertilizer, while it was doing part of my work on the farm.

Farm Gasoline Hazard

Little has been done thus far by the farmers to eliminate or minimize the gasoline hazard. The farmer usually buys in comparatively large quantities and keeps his gasoline supply in one of the sheds near the barn or in the barn itself. Many country-store-merchants who do not handle a larger supply than the farmer have introduced improved underground storage methods for handling gasoline to eliminate the fire hazard and gasoline waste, not because of greater need for this than the farmer, but because they have been educated to an understanding of the safety advantages involved in proper gasoline storage.

What adds to the farmer's gasoline hazard is the fact that almost always the farmer is absolutely helpless before the gasoline fire flash for lack of an effective fire extinguisher. Many residents in protected cities and towns keep one or more fire extinguishers on their premises, because they have been educated to understand the value of these devices. Yet there is a far greater necessity that the farmer should have such an extinguisher than the city property owner, within a few minutes call of an efficient municipal fire department. On this subject Fire Marshal Roe, of Iowa, one of the greatest agricultural states in the Union, says of farm fires: "Were every home and every barn or out building supplied with a good, serviceable fire extinguisher, I have no doubt that many fires would be put out before they caused serious damage.—Fire Protection.

Do You Grow Tomatoes?

Fifty tomato plants well cultivated and well watered, if watering becomes necessary, will produce in dollars and cents average gross returns equal to those realized from one-half acre of wheat. With the same care and attention given corn, tomatoes will produce 13 times the gross returns of corn. When compared with the prices paid by the farmer for tomatoes in cans, the gross returns will be about 169 times the gross returns of corn. The purchase by the farmer of this commodity in cans is not very complimentary to his business sagacity.—Extension Service, K. S. A. C.

Thrift is progress. Keep on climbing with W. S. S.

Farm Engineering

BY C. E. JABLOW

Land Rollers Improve Seedbeds. The Old Round Log Types. Corrugated and Crowfoot Surfaces. Effect of Compacting the Soil. Big Air Spaces Check Root Growth. Advantages of Corrugated Rollers. How to Make a Good Soil Mulch. Questions and Answers.

THE FARM that has not a land roller of some kind in its machinery equipment is not fully equipped, for this machine, because of its varied uses and excellent accomplishments, is one of the best agriculture machines. It is of great aid in preparing a good seedbed, and everyone knows that the better the seedbed, the better will be the chance for early germination of grain, the faster it will grow, and the better will be the whole crop.

There are various types of land rollers, if we include in this classification those farm implements which have rotating units mounted on an axle, the rotating parts being used for crushing, pulverizing or compacting the soil. The earliest types were short sections of round logs; their usefulness was rather limited, however, simply to flattening out clods and lumps, and in some degree packing the soil. The next development was the manufacture of plain cylindrical rollers of cast iron, with the same limitations in use as had the wooden ones. Later, some attempts were made to render the surface of the rollers irregular in an effort to increase the clod breaking and crushing qualities, but the attempts were not very enthusiastically received. In recent years there has been a great revival of interest in the roller, due, perhaps, to a wider appreciation of the importance and necessity of preparing as perfect a seedbed as possible, and also to a gradually widening recognition of the invaluable aid the roller offers in producing such a seedbed.

There are now on the market all types, sizes, and forms of rollers. The simple cylindrical ones are still obtainable, for they fill a certain need, and under some conditions the work they do is excellent. There are rollers with corrugations lengthwise, some with irregularly shaped or "Crowfoot" projections, some with pipe-bars connecting the end wheels, some with flat bars—all of them capable of doing first-class work under proper conditions.

In early days, the plain log-roller was used primarily as a clod crusher. When soil plowed up, dried into hard clods, the disk was not entirely effective in reducing them. Too many medium size clods were left. The field looked rough and uneven, and it was next to impossible to follow a planter-marker furrow across the irregular clod-bed. The roller was put into the field and as it rolled along, crushing the larger clods and packing the whole field down, it left a fairly smooth surface upon which the marker would leave at least a visible trace. It also left a surface that when thoroughly wetted by a rain, would often bake into a nice crust; for this reason the roller usually was followed by a harrow, which aided in further pulverization and destroyed the dead flatness left by the roller.

One effect of the roller was to compact the soil—an essential in seedbed preparation—but this effect often was not appreciated. Of course now practically every one realizes that much of the actual moisture in soils is not readily apparent. The apparent, visible moisture is known as surface water, and this is what we see in dirt ordinarily called "moist soil." In addition to this, there is gravitational moisture, which surrounds each individual soil particle with a thin film, and the "hygroscopic" moisture, which is included in the chemical make-up of soils.

Even when surface moisture is not plentiful plants will utilize the gravitational moisture—which explains the reason that corn may keep on growing thru periods of drouth. In order that the plant may make the best use of this moisture and utilize the plant food in the soil, its roots should function as fully as possible. In a soil made up of clods, loosely packed, there will be many air spaces, and on plants growing in such a soil, the roots will be passing thru these air spaces and will not come in contact with the soil, thus reducing the efficiency of the root system of the plant. The roller, while passing over the ground and crushing the clods, also effectively packs the soil, reducing voids, and enabling the roots of the plant to get into close contact with the soil particles.

Later types of rollers have been designed to make more effective not only the clod-crushing and pulverizing, but the soil-packing as well. The so-called "corrugated" roller, which consists of sections 3 and 4 inches thick with a V-shaped rim, and from 15 inches to 2 feet in diameter, mounted on an axle, has found a wide field of application. It is made in various ways—as a single roller, as a tandem, in short or long sections on a more or less flexible frame—but its action on the soil is practically the same no matter how it is put together. The rim, while not sharp, has a rather acute angle, and this will readily cut thru larger clods left by the disk harrow.

Such a roller can be used advantageously at several stages. Its use two or three times over the soil immediately following the disk results in excellent compaction of the under soil, while it leaves on top about 2 inches of finely pulverized material that is very effective as a mulch. It is best to run it in a direction at right angles to that of disking, for then it will have a better chance in pulverizing and packing. The last time over the ground should be at right angles to the direction of planting, if possible, and the time should be a day or two before planting, so that new weed growth can be tilled. Many farmers use the roller even after the grain is up, and say it has great efficiency as a weed killer and that an effective soil mulch can be maintained by its steady use.

Speed for Tractor Engine

What is the best speed, for running the engine on a tractor? H. M.

This depends mainly on the type of engine. Heavy single-cylinder engines run as low as 200 revolutions a min-

ute, while for some of the four-cylinder engines 1,200 or 1,500 r. p. m. is not excessive. Tractor designers usually try to make an engine which will operate most economically at the speed it will travel when doing its most difficult work, which usually is plowing. High-speed engines are not the most suitable for heavy duty work, for their life is shorter and their construction is necessarily expensive if efficiency is to be obtained. For any individual case, we should most emphatically recommend that the operator find out what the tractor manufacturer advises as the proper speed, and then run at that speed. Experimenting may prove expensive.

What Does Wheat Cost?

If the average farmer in the winter wheat belt of the United States is favored with an average crop, his production cost a bushel is \$1.522, under present conditions, and \$1.205 under average pre-war conditions.

These figures represent the averages of careful estimates by several hundred representative farmers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, in response to inquiries sent out by the International Farm Congress. Blanks were supplied these farmers, upon which to make their estimates, divided into seven principal items, making up the total cost. The figures represent wheat on the farm, with no allowance for hauling to market. Neither is any allowance made for hail or other insurance, which in many sections is a protection almost amounting to necessity.

Of course the actual cost of producing wheat or any other crop can only be determined for each year after the harvest. If a man is a more efficient farmer than the average, or if he is favored in the matter of natural conditions, his bushel-cost will be less than the figures given. If he is an inefficient farmer, or if natural conditions are unfavorable, his cost will of course be higher.

Likewise, the bushel-cost figures given would be a trifle high for the best wheat producing areas and correspondingly low for the poorer sections. But the difference is not so great as might be imagined, for the reason that the expense in the more favorable sections is higher.

It is interesting to note that the estimates by the agricultural colleges of these states are higher than the figures returned by the farmers themselves. Analysis of the incomplete records which these colleges are at present able to supply indicates that their statisticians are inclined to place a higher value upon the use and upkeep of land and upon labor employed than do the farmers. The colleges also included a number of items of which the farmers apparently take no account. These are interest on investment in seed, crop risk covering seasonal failures, storage on farm, and miscellaneous.

As stated, the agricultural colleges have as a rule not proceeded far enough with investigations as to production cost to enable them to give very definite figures. The Kansas State Agricultural college seems to have done the most work in this line, and submits a comprehensive report showing the results of careful investigation on 300 typical wheat farms in 12 counties throughout the state. These figures are for 1918 only, and indicate that the acre-cost, including hauling to elevators, is \$26.98. Dividing this by the average acre production of 14.1 bushels, gives \$1.913 as the bushel-cost. But the actual production figures on these farms for 1918 show the cost to have been from \$1.47 to \$5.48 a bushel.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture makes the acre-cost for 1918 \$25.85. This college's estimate of the average production is 18 bushels making the average bushel-cost \$1.44, to which is added 11 cents for delivering to elevator and storage on farm, making a total of \$1.55.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college has figures available for 1917 only. These give the acre-cost at \$17.11.

The Missouri College of Agriculture figures the acre-cost under present conditions at \$26.99, and under average pre-war conditions at \$12.29.—The Agricultural Review.

It is to your best interest to put your Liberty Bond interest in W. S. S.



The Use of a Good Roller to Compact the Seedbed Will Increase Yields. The Roller Doubled the Yield of Oats on This Field.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Harvesting Wheat is Slow. Hot Weather Injures Horses. Extension Guards Save Grain. Tractors Pull Binders Satisfactorily. Corn Acreage is Small This Year. Lime-Sulfur for Poultry Mites.

WHEAT harvest began on this farm June 24 and was the entire work on virtually every farm in Coffey county during the week which ended June 25. On that date I should judge that the work of cutting the wheat crop was 60 per cent done in this county. It is slow work in many fields for few are the fields in which there is not more or less lodged grain. On this farm I estimate the amount of lodged wheat at 30 per cent and it is the best grain which went down.

Where there is any amount of lodged grain in a field cutting is slowed down almost 50 per cent. In the first place, there is more or less trouble with the binder; the elevator becomes clogged or the deck of the binder gets filled up and continual stopping is the rule. The swath that can be taken in lodged grain is not more than two-thirds the full width. The weather for the first of the week was also very warm and many horses were injured by overheating while a number died from the heat. The ground was heavy from continued rains and the same rains had kept the teams from work and they were soft at the start when they ordinarily would have been well hardened to work.

On this farm we had two 4-horse shifts and changed often. But even with this arrangement the horses often got quite warm but we watched them closely and changed when they began to pant. Cutting could not begin until late in the morning because of the heavy dew. Where the grain is lodged it takes a full hour longer to dry and so it was often nearly 10 A. M. before cutting started. The binder was then kept going so far as it was possible to do so until dark. Yesterday we got into a field in which there was no lodged grain and where the binder had firm footing. We found it possible here to cut twice as much as we could where the grain was lodged.

The extension guards of which I spoke two weeks ago are a success; there can be no doubt of that. By their use we have been enabled to cut all of the grain no matter how badly tangled and in most places the stubble is as clean as if the grain had been standing. What we feared was that we could not get the grain cut but with these extension guards we found our fears were vain. Our trouble really came from the fact that the heavy mass would not elevate well or would not make a good bundle. But almost every bundle thrown off was bound in some manner altho I cannot see how the binder could handle such a continual rush of straw and never fail to bind; the binding apparatus was constantly turning; so fast did the bundles roll out that we took the bundle carrier off and shall not put it back until the wheat is cut.

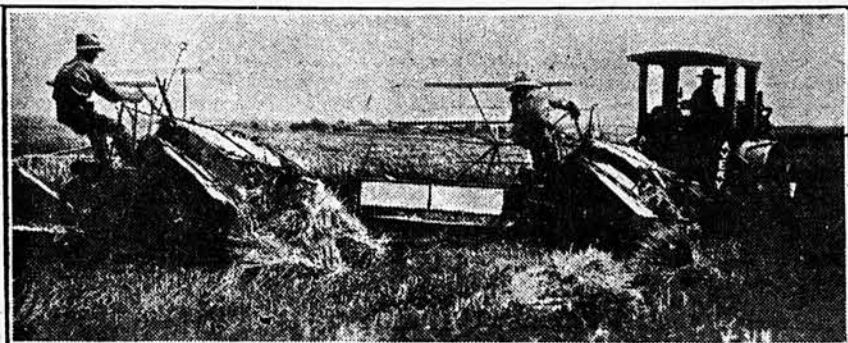
Many were the schemes tried in cutting the lodged grain; most binders were equipped with the extension guards which worked well in most instances. When these guards were used

in connection with a binder engine the best results were had; if the binder showed signs of clogging the operator only had to slow down the team and the engine at once took care of the overload. Where no engine was on the binder if the horses slowed down in the least clogging was certain. Many used wide horse rakes to bring up the tangled grain, raking in the opposite direction from which the grain was cut. It takes a wide rake for this work as the horses must not walk in the grain and so less than half the rake width is in the wheat. Most of the rake users had 12-foot rakes which would raise up about 5 feet of wheat which was all a 6-foot binder could handle.

Where the ground would carry them the tractors had all the best of the proposition as pullers of binders. I am told that dealers in tractors expect sales to double in this county this summer as a result of the work done by them in the harvest field. There were farms on which an ordinary tractor could not travel owing to heavy local rains or seepy spots in the fields. We have had more than our share of rain during June and it came on a soil much of which is naturally moist. In one of our fields we had to leave about 2 acres of our best wheat because the binder bogged down while trying to cut it. In one particularly wet spot the machine went down to the frame and the horses broke the evener trying to get it out. This meant a trip to the house for another evener and considerable use of the shovel and all under a hot sun which, as you may know, produced considerable perspiration. You all remember what the schoolma'am told the girl who said that it was so warm she was sweating. She said, "Horses sweat, men perspire but young ladies get in a glow."

Our oats will be the best we ever have had either in Kansas or any other state. So far as I can see they are ripening naturally and they are about waist-high and as thick as they can stand on the ground. We expect them to take about 4 pounds of twine to the acre. The wheat, so far, is requiring 5 pounds but I think 4 pounds would have bound it were it not for the tangled condition of the bundles where the wheat is down. None of the oats are down and we are looking for a picnic, when we get to work on them. When we come to them we can put the bundle carrier back on the binder; we have not needed it on the wheat.

The mites in the hen house have to be watched closely during this hot, moist weather. Moisture seems necessary for them to increase rapidly and moisture is one thing which has not been lacking this spring. As a result, we go over the poultry house about every 10 days, cleaning out well under the roots and taking all nest boxes and roosts out and giving them a coat of some kind of dope. Formerly we used crude oil and then a combination of refuse motor car oil and kerosene but of late we have used the lime-sulfur mixture which we got for the fruit trees. It seems to work well and last a long time. A little goes a long way and so far we have been enabled to keep the mites at about the zero mark in our farm poultry house.



Tractors Pull Self-Binders More Satisfactorily Than Horses. This is Especially True in Hot Weather at Harvest Time.

SAVAGE

Chicken Insurance — A .22 Savage Hi-Power

A FLURRY of feathers, a squawk and a red streak going under the fence — another chicken gone!

How long are you going to stand it? You know that fox won't look at your traps. And when you sling lead at him with your old slow-as-molasses .30-30, he knows you're guessing — you don't know how much to hold over him to allow for the drop of the bullet or how much to hold ahead of him to allow for his speed. And he knows you're half afraid to shoot anyway — the old .30-30 bullet might glance and hit a cow or a neighbor.

You need Chicken Insurance — the .22 Savage Hi-Power — the special tool for the job.

The .22 Savage Hi-Power rifle snaps its wicked little 70 grain Spitzer point bullet out 2800 feet — more than half a mile a second.

You don't have to guess how much to hold over — you don't have to guess how much to hold ahead — you simply hold dead on. And at the crack of the gun the vicious little bullet bites in right where you are holding.

It hits a paralyzing, explosive, knock-out punch — hits hard enough to drop grizzly and moose dead in their tracks — yes, and tiger and buffalo, too, because it's done it.

But it is safe to use anywhere, because the bullet will not glance. You can't make it glance, not even from water.

These are some of the reasons why so many United States Forest Rangers and Government hunters and professional wolfers use the .22 Savage Hi-Power. It's the modern, special tool for predatory animals — and, besides that, Captain E. C. Crossman, the United States Army Ordnance Department Expert, called it "The Best Deer Rifle in the World."

Write us for particulars and look at the rifle at your dealer's

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.22 Savage Hi-Power, featherweight take-down model, 20 inch specially tapered round barrel. Adaptable for deer, black bear, wolves, coyotes, foxes, etc., at long and unknown ranges.

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With regular piping or with pipeless fittings sold at manufacturer's prices.

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Absolutely high grade and most durable. Write us for direct information and save about one-half the cost of your heating plant.

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Bale your own and neighbors' hay; 100 days work earns \$1000 to \$2000 a season with the

Lightning Line

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Power Press or Tractor Baler, Junior Belt, Juniors with extension frames, combined press and engines, horse power press, 1 horse baler to heaviest two horse press. The right kind of a press for your needs. Presses bought from us 20 years ago still in use. Send today for complete catalog or write us your needs and we will advise you size of press best suited for your work.

Department 17
K. C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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The Jayhawk

Stackers and Sweep Rakes

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BALE HAY NEW WAY

No Blocks — No Bale Ties — 2 Men Less!

Save 40 per cent on baling cost! Figure your saving by using straight wire. No Bale Ties! Get wise to the new method introduced by the marvelous new patent Self-Threading Hay Press. No blocks or bale ties to handle — save the pay of two men. Make big money baling hay for others. Write for free catalog showing all types of this wonderful new press. Write today — NOW!

Threader Press Mfg. Co., 17 Ottawa St. Leavenworth, Kan.

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent postpaid for only 10 cents in stamps or silver.

NOVELTY HOUSE, Dept. 10, Topeka, Kan.

Straw Wanted

DON'T BURN your straw before finding out how a few hours spent spreading Straw turns every stack into big profits. Carter made \$500 extra profit from our information. Your name on a postal card brings full particulars free. **SIMPLEX SPREADER MFG. CO., 103 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

You will be more than proud to wear this ALLIED VICTORY FINANCER RING. Very newest and most appropriate ring of today. SILVER WARRANTED. The shield of the U. S. A. in standard colors, Red, White and Blue, show off in beautiful radiation. Hurry! Write quick. I will send you 6 beautiful colored patriotic pictures, showing our heroes in the trenches, on the sea, in the air, and at home. When distributed, I will send you FIRE AND POSTPAID the ring. Don't wait — a post card will do — just say "Send the pictures, I want a Victory ring FREE. Send correct size. Address

C. S. VINCENT, Mgr., Dept. 25, Topeka, Kansas.

When writing advertisers mention this paper

Fertilizing Pays

We had a piece of land two years ago that had been seeded to wheat for four years successively. The soil seemed to be getting rather exhausted. Therefore we applied, during winter, a heavy coat of manure, and plowed it down for corn in the spring, 7 inches deep. The land having been well prepared for planting, we procured a three-tenths fertilizer, and used 270 pounds of it to the acre. Every 10 hills received about a pint of the stuff. On another piece of land close by, which had been manured like the first, we also planted corn, but did not fertilize. In the fall we husked out three representative shocks in each field to learn whether there was any difference in yields. The three shocks in the unfertilized field yielded 121 pounds ear corn, and the three in the fertilized field gave 240 pounds. The gain in the fertilized field, therefore, was 69 pounds, or 23 pounds a shock. As there was an average of 81 shocks to the acre, the gain amounted to 26 bushels an acre. The corn was worth \$1.40 a bushel; therefore the gain in cash was \$36.40 an acre. The fertilizer cost us about \$7 an acre; consequently there remained a profit of \$29.40 an acre.

The corn grown on the fertilized land was more matured and better filled out than that raised in the other field. A little nitrogenous fertilizer, we have found, is needed in every hill to give the corn a good and early start. Some phosphoric acid is also good to balance up the nitrogen in the manure. The acid tends to produce early ripening corn, which is much desired, especially by Northwestern farmers.

Wilmar, Minn. C. B. Olive.

A Common Obligation

Nobody can blame farmers for resenting the fool advice so freely ladled out in recent years by those who lack both knowledge and understanding, says the National Stockman and Farmer. We must confess a certain sympathy with the farmer who tells such volunteer advisers where to go, and then announces that inasmuch as he owns those acres he can do with them just what he pleases. And yet he is wrong in that statement, however correct he may be in his directions to his would-be advisers. For the owner of land cannot legally or morally do with it just what he pleases. He cannot legally allow it to grow up in weeds to pollute the fields of his neighbors, for instance; nor can he allow it to become or to harbor any other kind of a nuisance.

Morally the landowner's obligation is much broader. With due respect to the rights of the community he cannot withdraw his land from production, waste its fertility or allow it so to deteriorate in any way that it fails to contribute its share to the support of the community in taxes or production of wealth. It is important that landowners regard these moral obligations more seriously now than in the past, and it is important from a purely selfish standpoint if any moral obligation can be so regarded. For there is in this country a large and growing class which has little respect for titles to land, and which is even now demanding that land be shared by those who do not own it. Every tract of abused or neglected land, every declaration that land will not be used except according to the whim of the owner of it, is an argument for those who would do away with land tenure entirely or would surround it with troublesome restrictions. There are many who will regard these words of caution as premature or unfounded. If so they need not go farther than their nearest city for enlightenment.

Dad's Use for a Knife

A Columbus fourth grade teacher had spent quite a good deal of time telling her pupils the history of the knife—especially dwelling on the history of the steel used in the blades.

"Now children," she said, "you know how a knife is made. I want you, Marjorie, to tell me which is the most important part of a knife."

Silence on the part of Marjorie.

"Well, I'll help you," said the teacher. "What part of his knife does your father use the most?"

"The corkscrew," promptly answered Marjorie.—Columbus Dispatch.

West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

**Farmers Ride in Airplanes.
Corn is Doing Well.
Alfalfa Had a Rough Time.
Cutworms Have Disappeared.
Many Trees Planted This Year.
Black Chaff on Some Farms.
Campaign against Prairie Dogs.
Kanred Wheat is in Demand.
Grant County Honors Soldiers.**

MANY farmers took the opportunity of flying over their farms with the aviator, Lieutenant Kite during the day following the exhibition flights at the "Soldiers' Homecoming" Wednesday, June 25, at Hays.

While corn is not as sure a crop as sorghum in Western Kansas the stand in most of the fields is good and it is growing so rapidly that much of it will be laid by early in July.

Most of the sorghum varieties are coming to a fair stand. In spots it was washed out and covered over by heavy rains. Sorghums that were replanted are coming to almost a perfect stand where good seed was used. The excessive moisture this spring has given the weeds an excellent opportunity and persistent cultivation will be required to give the sorghums a fair chance.

Alfalfa planted this spring has resulted in varying degrees of results from failures to excellent stands. There seemed to be no best time to plant it. It was the luck one had in missing a torrential rain or hail storm. C. R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station, in a trip over this section estimates that about one-half of the alfalfa sown will make a satisfactory stand.

The cutworms that infested the fields during the past month have either been poisoned or have disappeared of their own accord but the young grasshoppers are coming in such numbers as to threaten serious damage to the growing crops, especially young alfalfa, and if not poisoned with bran mash may give considerable trouble at wheat seeding time next fall.

Spring grains, especially oats, which are not usually dependable crops here will make a good yield this season. The extremely warm weather of the past week ripened the small grains more rapidly than has been anticipated and the harvest began the first week in July.

Trees planted by the farmers of Western Kansas are doing mighty well this spring. The Fort Hays Experiment station shipped 60,000 trees to Western Kansas farmers and even then was unable to supply the excessive demand. Preparations are now being made to provide an unlimited supply to farmers who will beautify their homes next year.

Unless farmers conserve moisture this year they will be wishing for rain before the next wheat crop is cut in Western Kansas. While more rain has already fallen this year than fell in 1916 when a big wheat crop was cut, unless the weeds are kept down this summer all the moisture will be used up this present season and if previous

records are borne out there will be very little rain next year.

The black chaff infecting wheat thruout Western Kansas this year appears as brown or purplish-black lines or streaks along the veins of the chaff. The stems have large brown or black bands, usually just below the head or they may appear lower down along the joints. It is carried over from year to year by planting infected seed from diseased fields. The Bureau of Plant Industry has developed a formalin treatment which will kill the black chaff bacteria effectually.

Reports have come in to the Fort Hays Experiment station of black rust infection in wheat this year. Henry Braun, Plant Pathologist with the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been inspecting fields in this section and says that it is not black rust but black chaff which very closely resembles the rust. The effect on the grain is practically the same, producing shriveled grain and reduced yield.

The United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan and the Fort Hays Experiment station has been waging a campaign against prairie dogs and gophers in this section of Kansas. The Hays Experiment station has prepared and sold 40 bushels of oats as prairie dog poison. A quart of this prepared poison will bait 50 to 60 holes, and on this basis approximately 64,000 holes have been poisoned this spring in this section.

Farmers who have Kanred wheat for sale will find a ready market for it this year. Its resistance to rust this year and its big increase in yield over other varieties last year is causing it to become very popular among Western Kansas farmers.

Grant county, of which New Ulysses is the county seat, is planning to plant a tree for every boy that they sent to the war. The Fort Hays Experiment station is encouraging this by granting a 33 1/4 per cent discount on trees used for this purpose.

Feterita for Roughness

After growing feterita for one season, we have come to the conclusion that it is a very profitable crop to raise for either roughness or grain. In preparing the soil for this great forage crop there are two ways which we have found to be very satisfactory for our community. The ground may be disked several times or it may be listed up and left until the time for planting the crop. The last method we found to be more practicable and more satisfactory. By this method the ground may be listed as early as the frost leaves the ground and left with only an occasional harrowing to keep the weeds down until seeding time. It will catch and hold most of the moisture which falls and be in good condition to receive the seed.

After the soil has been carefully prepared, our next job is that of seeding. For this we should select seed

having a good test and seed that has grown as near to our own community as possible. The seed should be tested so as to know that we will obtain a stand the first seeding for if we have to re-seed there is danger of frost in the fall which impairs the quality of the feed. In seeding, we always wait until the ground becomes moist and warm as the seeds do not germinate well in a cold soil. We use a lister and split the ridges the second time thereby killing all the weeds that get started. This gives the feterita an even chance with them. In the planter a plate should be used which will plant from 3 to 6 pounds, according to the purpose for which you intend your crop and it should be planted close to the top of the ground and covered with about 1 inch of fine mellow soil. If planted this way, the green plants will begin to appear above the ground in from three to five days and grow very rapidly until frost.

Harrow is Good Implement

We left it then until it was about 2 weeks old. We found that the harrow was a very effective implement to use in the cultivation of this crop. The soil had been worked until it was very loose and fine and the harrow almost leveled the ground and killed almost all of the weeds which had started to grow since the crop had been planted. This made the rest of the tilling very easy. If one wishes the crop to seed it is well to get into it with a good cultivator while it is young and cover up the shoots as much as possible as the shoots retard the growth of the main plant and make it seed later. If the shoots or suckers are permitted to grow it will make considerable more good feed to the acre. The plant grows so rapidly that after it is about 2 feet tall it will shade the ground and no more weeds will start. If the ground has been prepared properly there isn't any need of so much tilling later and the ground very soon fills up with the little white roots which are torn up when the ground is stirred to any great depth. We think it is not a good plan to cultivate feterita and tend it too much after it is well started. After we learn a little more about the crop we think that it can be handled with less expense than corn and being a great drought resisting crop we think it will pay equally as well as corn if not better especially in the more arid sections.

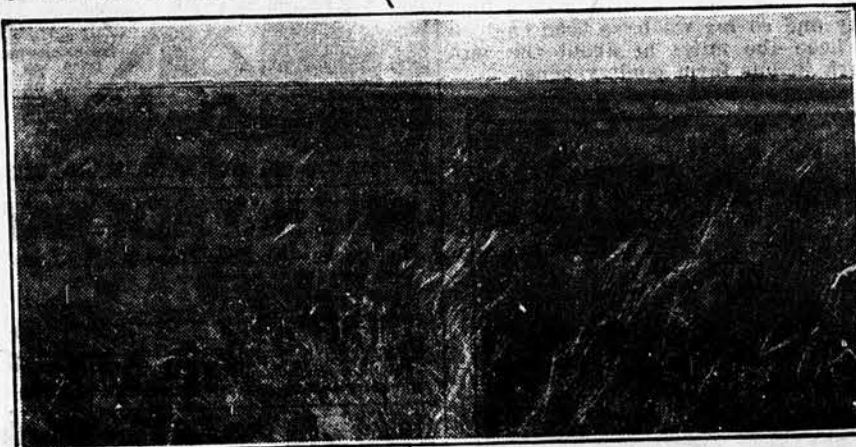
Harvesting The Crop

In harvesting the crop one may either top the plant as it stands in the field or he may cut it with a corn-binder and top it after it has been placed in the shock and cured. The latter method would be much more economical as the topped bundles could be hauled in and would make a very good roughness for cattle. If it is cut with a binder it should be left on the ground for at least two days before being shocked so that the butt ends will sear over and retain all the nutriment which the stalk contains. If it is permitted to cure well before being shocked, the best method is to lay one bundle on the ground and keep crossing them until it builds up and looks like an ordinary shock. Three farmers in our community grew about 500 acres and it was all shocked in this manner. We have had more rain than usual last fall and yet we did not find a single bundle on the bottom which was spoiled either from water running under the shock or from water coming thru the top. When shocked in this manner it sheds water very thoroly.

Our farmers experienced no trouble in selling their feed as cattlemen were very anxious to buy it. The feed sold for \$7 a ton and the farmers did not have to touch it. Two thirds of the crop was fed to about 560 cattle which were shipped in from Montana and they were fattened for market. The seed makes good chicken feed, or it may be ground and fed to horses or any other stock which may be kept on the farm. In fact any of the drought resisting sorghums will help to make farming much more profitable on the arid farming districts of Southwestern Kansas and Colorado.

Earl Schesser.

Prairie View, Kan.

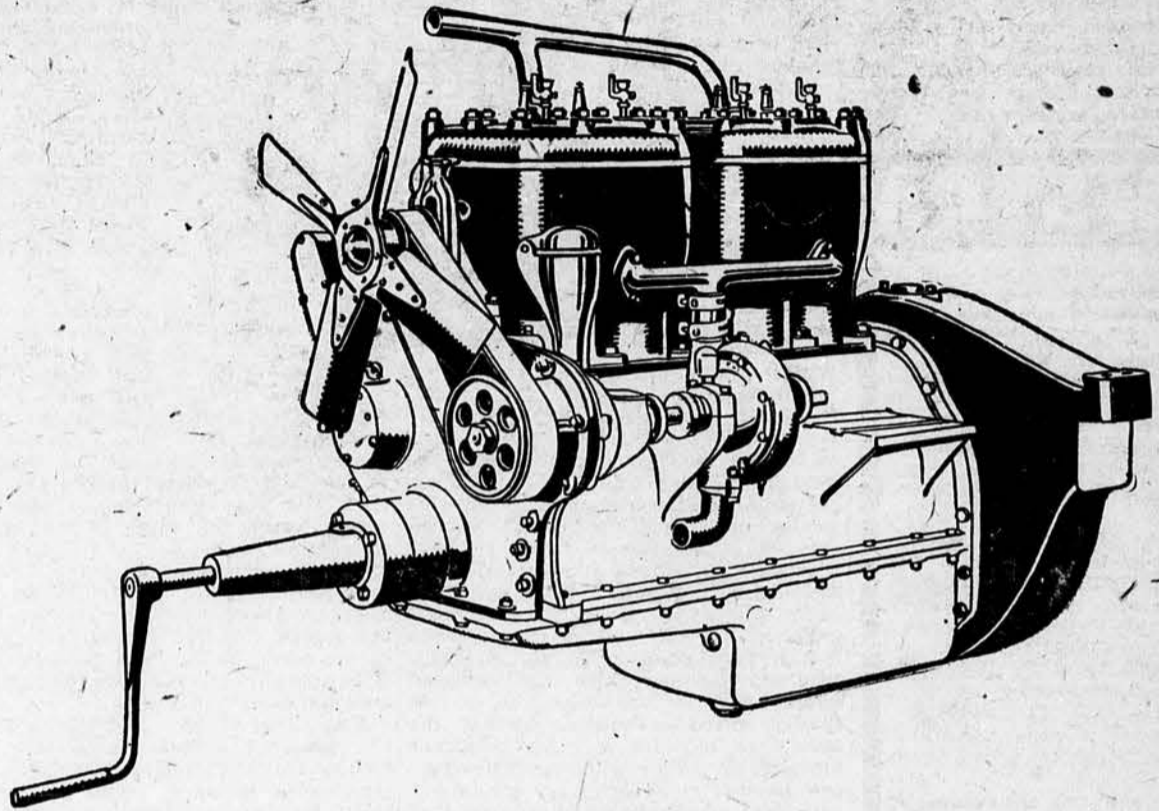


Kanred Wheat in Western Kansas This Year Will Outyield All Other Varieties and It is in Great Demand Everywhere.

Before the price of coffee goes any higher can't the United States assume a mandatory over Mocha and Java?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Waukesha
TRADE MARK

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For Tractors**



It Breathes Out—Not In

The greatest enemy of your tractor motor is just plain dust. For this reason tractor manufacturers give special attention to providing their machines with efficient dust collectors or air cleaners.

But the construction of the motor itself is a determining factor in the admission or exclusion of dust from the bearings and pistons.

And much depends on whether the "breather" breathes two ways or one.

The "breather" of the Waukesha Motor breathes only one way—out. The lid-valve provides for the necessary expulsion of air from the crank shaft chamber, but positively prevents the passage of dust-laden air back into the chamber.



Waukesha "Breather"
an indispensable aid in protecting the motor against dust.

Solves the Fuel Problem

From now on the use of lower test fuel must become increasingly common in tractors. This does not mean lower efficiency fuel, if your motor is built to utilize the lower test fuels.

Waukesha Tractor Motors are specially designed, constructed and tested for the most complete combustion and utilization of the inevitable lower test fuels of today and the future.

By insisting on a Waukesha Four-Cylinder Motor in the tractor you buy, you insure the maximum of motor protection and durability and the utmost in fuel economy.

Witness the tests at the Wichita Tractor show, July 15 to 18. At Aberdeen, S. D., August 19 to 21.

WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY
Waukesha, Wisconsin

World's Largest Builders of Truck and Tractor Motors Exclusively

DEATH TO FLIES



Hundreds at a Shot

You kill one fly with a mighty swat, while hundreds die at a Hofstra Shot. Keep your home free from disease-spreading, typhoid-carrying flies this summer. Protect health, food and stop annoyance with—

HOFSTRA

Harmless to Humans—NOT a Poison—Simple, Easy to Use

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Flies, Ants, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Garden Bugs, Lice and Mites, Mosquitoes, etc.

Keeps ants and roaches out of the kitchen, milk house or cellar—clears the chicken house, coops and chickens of lice and mites—keeps the garden healthy and free from bugs and worms. Simply spray with the little Hofstra gun wherever bugs bother. Inexpensive, clean—positive in results.

At Grocers' and Druggists'—15c loaded guns—25c, 50c and \$1.00 Packages.

Ask your grocer or druggist for Hofstra. Be sure you get the genuine, sold in the metal gun or the square yellow package. Refill the gun from package Hofstra and save money.

Trial Loaded Gun 15c Postpaid. If your dealer hasn't Hofstra, don't accept a substitute. Send us his name and 15c and get a trial Hofstra gun post-paid.

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Dry Goods, Automobile Tops, Women's Fashions, Pure Foods, Groceries, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes, Tempting Candies—almost anything you need from a Button to a Pipeless Furnace—all at bargain prices in our Mid-summer Sale now going on.

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Fool The Batter, Boys! Baseball Curver Free



Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great family story magazine. The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. C2, Topeka, Kan.

With the Home Makers

The Home Money Question—Is It Settled Right?

BY MRS. E. SEFTON

THERE IS no more important subject of interest to both husband and wife than the money that is necessary to finance the home. Often either the husband or the wife lacks the knowledge of the proper uses of the money which in the ordinary home does not usually come in in unlimited quantity, and this often leads to serious trouble and misunderstanding. Much unhappiness might be averted if both husband and wife had been properly trained in their childhood in the use of money.

The young wife in some homes has been accustomed to going to her father in her girlhood days for all of her requirements and she knows only to buy that which she needs or wishes, with no thought of whether there is money to spare for it. In such a case it is almost necessary for the husband to hold the purse-strings and direct the buying, if he has had enough experience, or has learned to use his money wisely. If he has not learned this, such a home is likely to have seasons of dearth of funds, which condition does not make for happiness.

On the other hand, it sometimes chances that the wife is the one who has learned wisdom in the expenditure of money while the husband knows only to buy what he or his family desire so long as he has the money to pay for it. An indulgent husband or father will sometimes borrow money for luxuries for his family and thus encourage extravagance and even bring financial failure. In such a case it is good for the home interests for the husband to turn his money over to the wife to keep and provide for the needs of the home. It is usually best for husband and wife to counsel together before making any deal that involves the expenditure of much money, for what wisdom one may lack the other may be able to supply.

In the average farm home the wife works with milk, poultry and so forth, the surplus of which is sold. The money from the sale of these products is often considerable. In some homes the women folks receive full title to this money and this constitutes the full amount of money used by them for all family and household expenditures. Sometimes it is more than sufficient and other times it is far from enough. In other homes this money is put into the general farm receipts and is used along with other money to pay for improvements, machinery, stock or other farm equipment, the wife and children receiving such provision and recompense as the man of the place sees fit to provide.

It is a pleasure to learn that in some homes the money from whatever source goes into a general fund which is in turn separated into as many funds as circumstances make necessary. If mother wishes a new dress, hat, or shoes for herself or the children, she does not need to tell father, or ask him for the money to pay for them. If, in turn, father needs a pair of shoes, or, if he wishes to buy something for the farm, he uses money from the common fund. This method of using the money has given excellent satisfaction since both husband and wife are interested in the home and its requirements.

To teach the children in such a home the proper use of money, even the youngest child is allowed her pennies and other small money. She is even taught to help purchase her clothing that she may learn. The older children may buy things at their own discretion with their own money, and in nearly every instance the money is not misspent.

I have always been grateful to my parents for teaching me, thru lessons

of practical experience, the care and use of money, and I am endeavoring to impart this knowledge to my children. For the head of the home which should be composed of both husband and wife there should be no need of other than a common fund.

Arranging the Exhibit at the Fair

Many things must be considered in preparing an exhibit for a fair. For instance, in displays of radishes, beets and turnips, it is well to remember that the biggest is not always the best. These products are in their prime when small. But more important than size, in most judges' estimation, are uniformity, color, form and general condition. If six specimens of one kind are required, it is best to select six that are as nearly alike as possible. If one had five good apples and one that was very much better, the one would lessen the value of the others by contrast.

Bright colors are attractive. Whenever possible, good bright colored products should be selected. The peach at the top of the tree that gets the sun or the apple in the light is more likely to appeal to the eye than the less colored but better shaped ones. For all vegetables and fruits there are standard shapes or forms. The seedsmen's catalog usually pictures the typical and desirable forms of vegetables. Freakishly shaped specimens are undesirable. A product might be of good shape and color and yet be very much lacking in quality if it had a blemish, like a puncture in the skin, a bruise, a scale, rust, worm holes or other signs of poor care. In the case of apples and pears, removal of the stem would be considered a hole in the fruit.

Apples, pears and peaches should be carefully wiped to remove dust. An apple is improved by good rubbing with a soft cloth as it may be made to shine. Plums and grapes, on the other hand, should not lose the "bloom" as the white dust-like coating is called. They should be handled with care to keep finger marks from showing. Shriveled or poor grapes should be removed from the bunch.

Vegetables require more care than fruit if they are to make an attractive exhibit. Such as beets and turnips should be carefully washed and tied in bunches. If possible, roots and tops should be left on. Most vegetables look best in small trays.

One judge tells us that arrangement has much to do with the impression he secures. If some system is followed, instead of hit-and-miss work, a better picture is made. And a good exhibit is really a good picture. A war time garden exhibit, for example should have small vegetables or cans in the foreground and vegetables in the rear as a frame or background.

In making a display of canned fruits or vegetables, the suggestions given to our club might be helpful. Uniformity in jars is required. If we decide to use pint jars, we must use all pints; if quarts, all quarts. The labels should be exactly alike, placed in the same relative position on the can, the same height from the base and so forth. All labels should be written by the same person. On the side of jar, we are directed to have our club name, and the number of the team in the club. Each team has a number; the president and her teammate always being team No. 1. On the bottom of each can a smaller tag is pasted with the name of the senior partner written on it.

In arranging cans, much may be gained by placing them so one color emphasizes its neighbor. A can of



beets beside a can of bright yellow tomatoes is a combination that makes each show to the best advantage.

The person canning for an exhibit does some things that she would not do for home use. In the home canning of tomatoes, no water is added. In the can used for exhibit, it is wise to fill the spaces with liquid. The same is true of meats. In the home, very little water is needed and more fat; in the exhibit can, the less the fat, the clearer the jar and the more liquid, the better the appearance. Peas are good enough for home use if all sizes are mixed. The best looking jar, however, has only peas of one size. Snap beans should be cut equal lengths; beets should be small and of the same size.

Magazines with colored illustrations of cans of asparagus, beans and the like are very suggestive of the most attractive arrangements.

Even if a club enters into the competition and receives no prize, the effort would still be worth while. The incentive to do one's best is good for all of us. As our county club leader said, it will help to make our best, better.

There is considerable use of camouflage in packing many of the jars of fruit used for exhibition. The cold pack method of canning is best as it prevents the fruit from becoming mushy or broken. Many fruits are so juicy that a can often will be found to have a few berries at the top and much juice at the bottom. The canner who would take a prize for a well filled can has learned to can two or three cans at the same time. From one can, she pours off the juice and fills in the space with the berries from another can. If she is using seal top cans she saves lids by using old ones during the first processing. When the can has been repacked, she places the new lid on the can, processes for 5 minutes and sets the can in a cool, dark place.

Jumble packs of vegetables give variety to a large exhibit but single cans are more showy when carefully packed. Beans, for example, may be broken and look well but a single can will look better if the beans are selected of even length and stood on end around the sides of the jar. Even size carrots or onions make a pretty jar. The beginner often fails because she doesn't select fruits or vegetables of uniform size.

Mrs. Dora C. Thompson. Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Traveling in a Motor Car

[Prize Letter.]

My most enjoyable vacation was in August, 1915, when my husband, two older children and myself went in our motor car from Miltonvale, Kan., to Steamboat Springs, Colo. As we are busy farmers, it is difficult to get away but this time one of our neighbors consented to look after our farm during our absence and we had a real vacation. We took our tent, cots and cooking utensils which consisted of one frying pan, four aluminum pie tins, four aluminum cups and a coffee pot—just what we needed and no more.

Our first night out was spent near Osborne, Kan. At this place we found very neighborly people who invited us to stop and camp on our return trip, also. We found good roads until we neared the southern part of Graham county. There we found about 25 miles of mud hole after mud hole, but with the help of a rope we made it thru and helped others, also. We went on to Colorado Springs, visiting four days there where we had a beautiful camping place by a lake. We visited Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods and several places of interest, then went on to Denver.

Denver has a fine free camping ground in the city park. Only tourists were allowed there without a permit. We counted more than 90 cars—many with their state pennants showing that many states were represented. There were so many from Kansas that one Kansan said it looked to him as if there might be no one at home in Kansas. The city furnished great loads of lumber and the first evening we were there the campers built a large bonfire. We spent about three hours about the fire. The different states were called upon and men and women responded with story, song or toast. Free straw also was furnished us for our tents.

After three days we crossed the

mountains over the highest pass of the Rockies. This was a beautiful trip, but our car was loaded a little heavy for mountain climbing and we had to get out and push occasionally. We finally reached the highest point which was called the "Top of the World," then we started down. We went 200 miles to Steamboat Springs, then started home after two days' visit with friends. We saw wild deer, coyotes, sage hens and grouse and were fortunate enough to get one coyote. We also saw large herds of cattle and sheep and large beet fields and sugar factories near Greeley, Colo. We bought pies and fruit and other things to eat and our greatest fun was eating and cooking. We returned home just three weeks from the day we left feeling we had had a wonderful trip and one I wish many busy tired farm families might enjoy. We traveled more than 1,900 miles and had only one puncture and one blowout. We are counting strongly on another trip West this August.

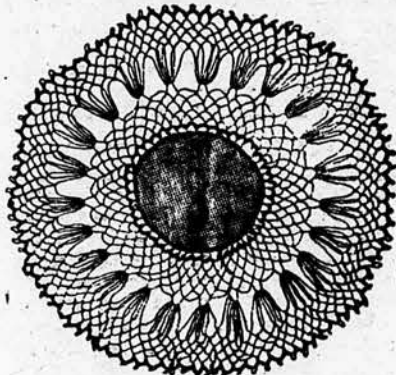
Mrs. A. E. Horn.

Cloud Co., Kansas.

New Crocheted Doily

[Prize Design.]

No. 60 crochet cotton was used for this doily. It measures 10 inches across, the linen center being 3½ inches. 1st row—Make a chain (ch) of 8 stitches (st); catch in the cloth with a single crochet (s c), ch of 8 st, catch in cloth and repeat around. 2nd row—7 s c in each ch of 8. 3rd row—Ch 8, catch with s c in 4th



s c, ch 8, catch in next 4th s c, and repeat around.

4th, 5th, 6th and 7th is like 3rd row. 8th row—* Ch 36, skip one 8 ch, and catch in next, (ch 36, catch in same 8 ch) three times, ch 36, skip one 8 ch and catch in next. Repeat from * around.

9th row—Ch 15, catch with s c in top of 1st 36 ch * ch 8, catch in top of 2nd 36 ch. Repeat from star around. 10th row—Ch 8, catch with s c in 4 st of 8 ch, repeat around.

11th, 12th and 13th row like 10th. 14th row—3 s c over ch 8, ch 5 for picot, 3 s c over same ch, repeat around. Clara A. Yost.

Rush Co., Kansas.

Aunt Anna's Expedient

The head of the household was gathering up for appropriate disposal various articles of wearing apparel that appeared to have seen their best days. She was being helped by an ancient colored retainer.

"These stockings, Aunt Anna," said she, "are so full of holes that they are worthless."

"No, they ain't, ma'am," Aunt Anna hastened to reply, as she calmly proceeded to appropriate them. "Rastus and Verbena got such black laigs dat de holes won't show no how, an' dem chilluns what got yaller laigs kin wear two pairs at onc. An', you knows, Miss Sally, dat de holes in all dem stockin's, ain't gwine to hit de same places."—Country Gentleman.

Cooling Ices and Sherbets

Lemon Ice—Make a sirup by boiling 1 quart of water with 1 pint of sugar, add ¼ cup of lemon juice and freeze.

Orange Ice—Make a sirup by boiling 1 quart of water with 1 pint of sugar, add 2 cups of orange juice, the grated rind of 2 oranges and ¼ cup of lemon juice. Strain and freeze.

Fresh Fruit Ice Cream—Prepare fruit by sprinkling sugar over it. Let it stand 1 hour, press thru a sieve and stir into ice cream when the cream is frozen to a mush.

Strawberry Ice—Add ¾ cup of sugar to 4 cups of water; boil until dissolved and set aside to cool. Wash and

stem 1 quart of strawberries, squeeze the juice of a lemon over them, and mash thoroly. Strain thru a sieve, then mix with the sirup and freeze.

Cherry Sherbet—Boil a quart of cherries in a pint of water until soft, strain thru a cheesecloth and sweeten to taste. Dissolve 2 tablespoons of cornstarch in a little cold water, add this to the cherry juice and boil 15 minutes. When cold, add the juice of 1 lemon and freeze.

Pineapple Sherbet—Remove the eyes and core from a large pineapple and chop the pulp fine. Make a sirup of 1 pint of sugar and 1 pint of water, add a tablespoon of gelatin, soaked in cold water until soft, then the pineapple, and freeze

Mrs. Ford Robinette. Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Summer

We grumbled a lot. At the rain and the cold, But now it is hot And the roses unfold, And the sweet summer-breeze Carries perfumes with it; And we loil at our ease, And we don't care a bit For the gray of the skies And the chill of the rain That we used to despise, For it's summer again.

We grumbled and growled When the weather was bad, We frowned and we scowled, And we made ourselves sad, But the skies now are blue And the sun shines above; The doves sweetly coo Their professions of love; The trees nod and sway In their garments of green, And we've all put away Any thought that was mean.

For it's summer again And the roses unfold; The brooks tell to me The sweet story of old; The hollyhocks bloom By the gate as of yore; And gone is the gloom And the chill that it bore; O, we don't care a bit For grim yesterday's woes, Today brings with it The sunbeam and the rose.

This is ever the way, We are mournful and sad For a week or a day, In the end to be glad; And never a sigh But it turns to a smile, And the tear in the eye Disappears in a while, For yesterday's woes, Disappointment and doubt, When grim winter goes, Summer quickly wipes out. —Detroit Free Press.

Make Your Own Dress Form

Where a mother has to sew for herself and perhaps her grown daughters, she surely does appreciate having a dress form. They are expensive and perhaps like myself you feel you cannot do without it. But this is how I solved the problem. I laced my corset to my regular measurements and then hooked it together, pushed a pillow thru it, fastened a coat hanger at the top of it and tied it to a nail in the doorway. This is very simple yet a most accurate dress form. Texas. Mrs. Robert Austin.

A Cover for the Ironing Board

To make a cover for the ironing board, split a piece of muslin 6 inches longer than the board, and make a narrow hem on the raw edge and a half-inch hem on each end. Fold the wrong side of one end 5 inches deep, turn the corners of this end toward the center of the fold, leaving the space between the folds at the end equal to the width of the narrow end of the board, and stitch along these folds, which will be bias, from the end to the hem. The loose corners may be fastened to the 5-inch fold or may be cut away. Turn the 5-inch fold and you have a pocket to fit over the narrow end of the board. Sew strips of cotton tape securely along the sides of the cloth, leaving the pieces of tape on one side long enough to bring under the board and tie to the pieces on the other side at the edge of the board. Pin the cloth at the wide end of the board to the padding with safety pins. Two covers may be made from one strip of muslin. Mrs. C. W. Smith. Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Another Use for the Milk Pail

I have had such wonderful good luck with my canning outfit, I should like to tell others about it. Farm women who have a good tin milk pail, a round cake tin and a tin lid that will exactly fit the top of the milk bucket may have a hot water canner at no cost. I punched my cake tin full of

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holes with a nail and it makes a first rate bottom to put in the bucket to rest the jars on and the bucket fits nicely on one burner of the coal oil stove. I use this pail when I only wish to can four quart or five pint jars at a time. I use my wash boiler with board slats in the bottom for larger numbers.

I usually use the Mason jars altho the jars with wire clamps on the top work just as well. The only other tool I have is a jar lifter I had the handy man make out of a piece of heavy wire. It just slips over the neck of the jar and I can lift it out of the water without touching the hot jars with my hands. I always use new rubbers on my jars. Old rubbers cause more failures in canning than anything else. I use the cold pack method for all vegetables and have very good success. M. L. Carbiner. Colorado.

What She Wished

A Southern man tells of a conversation he overheard between his cook and a maid, both negroes, with reference to a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which funeral there had been a profusion of floral tributes.

Said the cook: "Dat's all very well, Mandy; but when I dies I don't want no flowers on my grave. Jes' plant a good old watermelon vine; an' when she gits ripe, you come dar, an' don't you eat it, but jus bus' it on de grave, an' let de good ole juice dribble down thru de ground."

Can Your Daughter Cook?

My daughter, Katherine, is 19 now and when I sit down to a meal which she has prepared or come home from a week's visit to find the house in beautiful order and everything running smoothly, I am glad that I had the patience and took the time to give her an opportunity to become an efficient housekeeper. Being a methodical person myself, I taught her early the idea of order. At 3 years she knew that her toys must be put in their places at night and that the room must never be littered with too many playthings at one time. I always gave her to understand that in being neat she was helping me.

As soon as Katherine was old enough we built a playhouse for her out-of-doors and, as I was never very strong, we played together many afternoons. I think that it was here she first learned to enjoy keeping house. At 7 she started to school and as the walk was over a mile she had little time at home, yet she helped me a great deal. As she grew older she took more responsibility.

We always had biscuits for breakfast, and after Katherine had learned to make tea and coffee, fry potatoes and so forth, she learned to make biscuits. She was only 9 but she would often get up when her father did and get breakfast to "surprise mother." We always praised her efforts, which encouraged her to try again. When she was 11, I was seriously ill at the hospital for several weeks and during this time she kept house and did it well—for her father, older brother and a hired man. That summer she won the bread prize in the county exhibit.

Katherine and I made all her clothes while she was in school, and now she does her own sewing. Her supreme test came last summer when two days before threshing, I became suddenly ill. Katherine, with the help of a 12-year-old neighbor girl, went ahead and cared for that hungry bunch of threshers. The men afterward told me the meals were better than any they had had during the season. Can anyone blame me for being proud of such a daughter?

A Contented Mother.
Leavenworth Co., Kansas.

Keep the Feathers Clean

When the still, hot days arrive, the housewife must not forget the pillows that have become hard and lumpy because of long service. There are two ways of cleaning feathers, the wet and the dry process, and by far the best method is a combination of the two. The dry process must come first, and if the feathers are reasonably clean, the washing will not be necessary.

A clean, dry barrel, a long stick and a big square of muslin are the first

requisites, and it is best to do the work in the cellar, on a dry, still day. Even a light breeze makes the transfer of feathers difficult. Shake the contents of several pillows into the barrel, cover it with a square of old sheeting, under which the stick may be inserted. Stir up the feathers vigorously, quickly withdraw the stick and hammer the barrel all around. When the feathers have settled, repeat the stirring and hammering perhaps a dozen times. This causes the loose dirt to settle to the bottom. The "crowns," which superstitious people think are formed only when someone dies on the pillow, must be pulled apart. They will be found at the bottom of the barrel, embedded in an inch or two of dust. They are the lumps that make old pillows so uncomfortable.

If the feathers are still soiled, so that they do not fluff up, put them into a closely woven muslin bag. With even a good quality of cheesecloth, you will have half of the feathers in the tub when the washing is finished. They must be soured up and down in tolerably warm suds, rinsed in clear warm water and hung up in the hot sunshine in the bag in which they were washed. It is best not to wring them, beyond squeezing out the water with the palms of the hands. Have the ticks washed, or new ones made, while the feathers are drying. It is a good plan to make muslin covers for the ticks, which can be taken off and washed every few months. A tight cap over the hair and a piece of thin cloth over the mouth and nose will save the housewife's lungs and her temper, when feathers are being transferred.

Emily Grant Hutchings.

For Street or House Wear

9307—Childs' Dress. The back of this dress is gathered at the neck and a small round collar gives the finishing touch. There is an inverted plait under each arm for extra fullness and the lower edge is straight. The neckline is slashed at each side of the front so that the dress may slip over the head. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

9331—Ladies' Dress. A suitable mod-



el for street and house wear is shown. The three-piece skirt is joined to the waist at the regulation waistline. The sleeves may be long or short. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

9317—Ladies' and Misses' Four-Piece Skirt. This skirt is designed for those who prefer the fitted effect at the waistline. The wide panels at back and front curve into yokes at the sides which button over each hip. The side gores are gathered to the yokes. Sizes 16, 18 years and 20, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

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

Preparing Hay for Market

A Good Baler Will Increase the Profits

BY O. A. CHOATE

ALL HAY should be baled whether it is to be placed on the market or fed on the farm. And the sooner the baling is done after the hay is in fit condition the better. Hay may be in well protected stacks, in good sheds or barns but it should be baled before the approach of bad weather in the fall. Loss in hay by shrinkage is a matter that is too seldom considered by growers of hay. Many farmers have little idea how much hay in the stack loses from weathering or how much is lost by normal drying out of the hay, loss of moisture or sap. At one time it was a sort of arbitrary rule in some localities to consider that field cured hay would lose 20 per cent when it had mow cured. The loss may be anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent. Mow hay will contain about 12 per cent of moisture. The moisture content of the hay varies with the humidity. In damp weather baled hay may increase in weight as much as 6 per cent even tho it is well protected from the weather.

Save the Wheat Straw

It also pays to bale wheat and oats straw. It used to be a custom when threshing grain in my section of the country to blow the straw in one corner of a field and when it had stood in the stack for two or three years and began to decay it was spread on the fields to help increase the fertility of the soil. That method could not be classed as an extremely poor one but we know now that straw has some value as roughage for many classes of livestock if it is cared for properly. Straw does not preserve its feeding value long in the stack so it should be baled as soon as possible after threshing. Oats straw has a higher feeding value than wheat straw. Bales ranging in size from 85 to 125 or 130 pounds are easily handled and may be stored in old buildings or covered with canvas or refuse straw for a brief time. Livery stables, dairies and paper manufacturing concerns furnish markets for well-baled straw and if it is bright in color good prices can be obtained for it. Also one who has livestock to feed will find it more convenient to bale or have the straw baled for bedding and feeding in his own barns, as a flake or two from a broken bale may easily be thrown into a manger or stall. By thus saving the straw one utilizes all of his crop and from the manure it holds he is enabled to return plant food to the soil.

Another crop that may be profitably utilized by baling is shredded fodder. When it is shredded for the market it must be baled for it is impracticable to try to handle or haul if in the loose form. I have seen good shredded fodder, well baled, sell on the market for nearly as much money as the average grade of clover hay. Livestock feeders and commission houses will pay good prices for it and when the hay crop is short and hay necessarily sells at a high price there usually is a good local demand for it. Shredded fodder is good to feed with such hays as clover and alfalfa. It is fine bedding for stock and helps to make good manure.

A Good Baling Outfit

The best kind of a baling outfit is one of the power presses to be found on the market. Some of these consist of a press and a gas engine mounted on the same truck and must be pulled from one job to another while others have a set of gears connecting the engine to the wheels of the truck and can be moved from one place to another by its own power. It is needless to say that either one of these outfits is much superior to the old-fashioned outfit operated by horse power. They do better work, are less expensive to operate and when idle cost nothing. When not baling the engine may be used for running other machinery on the farm. Every farmer who has enough baling to do each year to warrant his owning a baler should have his own outfit. Farmers who ship hay to city markets ought to familiarize themselves with the requirements of the markets on hay, and study carefully the hay

grading rules given by the National Hay association. These rules not only apply to the grading of hay but contain valuable information as to the loading of cars, the manner of making out invoices, the keeping of a proper record of weights and drafts, the handling of claims for shortages and overcharges in freight rates, and many other pointers of more or less value. These rules have been adopted by the principal exchanges and markets of the country and one can obtain them by writing to the chamber of commerce in the city nearest him.

It is important that all grades of hay be well and firmly baled. Any shortage in weight below the rated minimum is charged back to the shipper and

this amounts to considerable when it comes to figuring the tons. In shipping hay each bale should be weighed and tagged with the exact weight as it comes from the baler. This can be done at a cost not to exceed 10 cents a ton at the time of baling and often results in the hay bringing 50 cents or more a ton when it is sold. This saves the retailer the trouble of reweighing the hay and each bale is sold from the weight on the tag. Large three-wire bales may weigh from 150 to 225 pounds and small two-wire or pony bales usually average about 100 pounds. In ordering cars one should specify that he wants a hay car which means a car 36 or 40 feet in length. The cars should always be loaded to their full capacity. If the bales are placed on edge and lengthwise of the car from 400 to 500 bales can be put in a 40-foot car.

The meat kings are complaining because the people don't eat more meat. They taught people how to do without. —Rochester Herald.

Did Him Credit

The old sea captain in brass buttons sat smoking comfortably by his fire-side when Jack, his sailor son, burst in upon him.

"Weather too rough," explained the son, "so we've put in for a day."

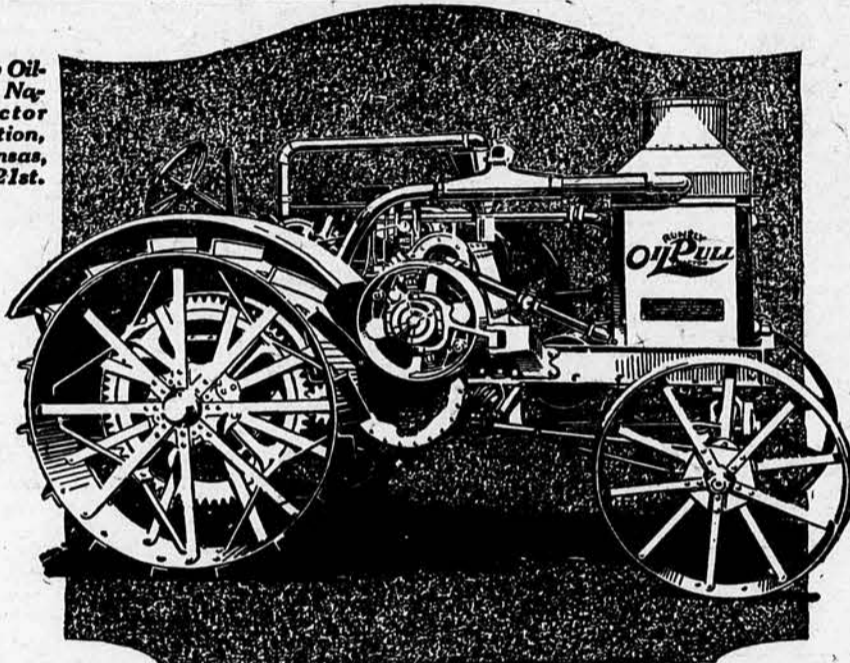
"Too rough!" exclaimed Mr. Tar, with visions of his own days on the briny. "Why, sir, I was once sailing around the Cape when a storm came on and it blew down the mainmast and the mizzenmast was swept away, but we did not even think of putting in."

"Well, you see," explained the son, "this storm was so bad it blew the anchors off the captain's buttons, took the paint off the ship's bow and—"

"Stop!" cried the old man. "You do me credit, Jack; you do me credit!" —Milwaukee News.

It strikes us it is going to be pretty tough on the milkman when the increased demand for water reaches the proportions it is bound to.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

See this new Oil-Pull at the National Tractor Demonstration, Wichita, Kansas, July 14th - 21st.



The New 12-20
RUMELY
OIL PULL
TRACTOR

Cheapest in Cost per Year of Service

On what basis are you going to buy your tractor—by the dollar of cost or by the years of service?

Advance-Rumely is one tractor manufacturer who insists upon putting quality first. By quality we mean rugged, dependable construction, surplus power, real fuel economy and all around service.

In building the new 12-20 OilPull, Advance-Rumely refused to put out a cheap, lightly constructed tractor. We know and you know that durability can't be combined with cheap, light construction. And if a tractor won't "stand the gaff" nothing else about it counts for much.

We have embodied the proved OilPull ruggedness and substantial construction in this small, light weight 12-20. And by light weight we mean right weight—the proper weight to give long lasting, year after year, dependable service.

Like all OilPull tractors, 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.

And just as Advance-Rumely guarantees its OilPull tractor as a cheap fuel burner, it insists upon giving the purchaser a surplus of power. The 12-20 rating is based upon only 80 per cent of its maximum power efficiency—a 20 per cent overload capacity when you need it. This means further insurance of long life—a tractor that will be doing the same good work five years hence as in its first season.

The 12 20 is oil-cooled—no evaporation and the radiator can't freeze. The circulating system is always open and oil preserves the metal parts. The OilPull cooling system keeps the motor at the right temperature at all loads—the harder the OilPull works, the cooler it runs.

On the 12-20 the belt pulley is 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 12-20 OilPull will pull three 14-inch bottoms under ordinary conditions and a proportionate number of disc plows. It will operate a 22-inch thresher fully equipped and economically handle all other power jobs, drawbar or belt.

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Wichita, Kan.



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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.

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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.



ADVANCE-RUMELY

For Our Young Readers

Hunting and Fishing Yarns Appeal to Young Folks

BY THE PRIZE WINNERS

YOU HAVEN'T forgotten that I promised to tell you when we had the last picture story contest how the letters of the boys compared with the letters of the girls in our present contest, have you? In the first of these two contests there were just 10 times as many letters submitted by girls as by boys, but I knew that boys could write good stories, too, and the last contest has proved this fact. The number of girls' letters again exceeded the number of boys' letters but this time there were only twice as many sent by the girls as by the boys. A large number of good stories came. I regret that on account of lack of space we can let you read only those of the two prize winners.

Billy Brown to go fishing with me," Tom replied.
"I saw some ducks on the river yesterday," remarked Uncle Dick.
"Did you really?" exclaimed Tom excitedly. "Then I'll take my rifle and maybe I can get one."
Uncle Dick laughed.
"I'll tell you, Tommy, boy," he said, "I'll give you \$5 for every duck you bring home."

Uncle Dick knew that the best of hunters do not always bag their game and Tom with his .22 and lack of experience was less likely to.

Tom worked happily; then he went to Mr. Brown's. Billy easily obtained his father's consent to go with him.

The boys found a can and went to the lower side of the orchard where they dug a good supply of wiggly fish worms.

"Those are dandies; they ought to get us some nice old 'cats,'" said Tom.
"Let's go around to the big bend," he continued. "The water is deep and still there."

The boys chose a shady spot where the bank was straight up and down. They cast in their lines and waited. Finally Tom's cork began dancing.

"I've got a bite," he whispered.

Billy nodded. Waiting a moment longer, he gave a jerk, only to bring up an empty hook.

Tom baited his hook again and cast it into the water. The boys waited for sometime; then sticking their rods into the bank they stretched out on the soft grass and lay quietly watching their corks, themselves almost concealed by the bushes.

Presently the eyes of both boys grew wide. Around the bend floated a duck. Breathlessly they watched it. One wing was dragging helplessly in the water.

"Its wing is broken," whispered Billy.

Quietly Tom raised his rifle and taking careful aim, fired. The duck with scarcely a flutter dropped over dead on the water. With their fishing rods the boys drew it to the shore. They were too excited to fish any more so they started home, carrying the duck.

"I don't think I could have shot it if it hadn't been hurt," Tom said.

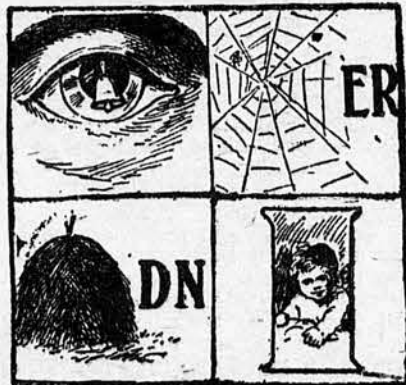
When Uncle Dick heard the story he put his hand into his pocket and drew out a crisp new \$5 bill. Placing it in Tom's hand he said laughingly. "The next time you go hunting, I'll be careful how I bid for your game. Tell me now what are you going to do with it?"
Tom looked up happily. "This makes just the amount I've been trying to save to buy a pig," he said. "Now, I can enter the Capper Pig club."

Carol Pfost.

Elbert Co., Colorado.

Four Musicians

If you can name these musicians, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of post-cards for the first three boys and the first three girls who send correct answers. The time of answering will be



judged by the postmark on your letter.
Solution June 28 puzzle—Names of cities: 1. St. Louis; 2. Tarrytown; 3. Little Rock; 4. St. Paul. The prize winners: Lillian Evans, Nelouise Wood, Elizabeth Thompson, Mary R. Opdycke, Forest Richardson.

Unexpected Luck

[Prize Story]

Tom had been busy for days and days, doing chores, running errands and helping both mother and father in many ways.

But Tom was a good boy and did not complain. One morning at breakfast father said. "Well, Tom, you've been a faithful hired man and I think you've earned a vacation. You may rake the leaves that the wind blew into the yard last night; then run over to Mr. Brown's and get his wire stretchers for me; after that you may have the rest of the day for yourself."
"Oh! thank you, father, I will ask



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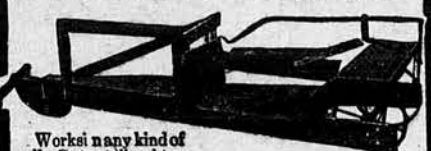
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Gentlemen:—I cut about 25 acres of corn with the Harvester I received from you last September. Some of the corn was tall and heavy; some was medium and some was short. It did the work all O. K. Yours truly, E. W. STAHL, Walnut, Kan.

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Capper Pig Club News

"Our" Boys Harvest and Do Contest Work, Also

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Club Manager

LOCK UP your office, muzzle your typewriter, don a pair of overalls and gain 20 pounds the next 30 days by joining us in the heaviest wheat harvest we have ever known." That's the cordial invitation received by the club manager the other day from P. J. Paulsen, one of the Cloud county "boys." Say, fellows, that's just what I'd like to do, too, altho I have my doubts about gaining 20 pounds. I seem to be an exceedingly poor fat-tener, but if there's any chance of putting on weight anywhere I'd trust Cloud county folks to make a showing, judging by the many good things I helped to eat at the recent Concordia picnic.

"We are in the midst of wheat harvest," writes Everett Ingersoll, county leader of Osage. "I have been cutting with an old binder on a piece of wheat



Elwood Campbell, Miami County.

that was about half down, and such a job! The grain in this field averaged about 6 feet in height, so you can see what a mess it was to cut."

And similar reports of work, and plenty of it, come in from Capper Pig club members. Is it any wonder that the regular supply of letters to the club manager has fallen off slightly this month? I believe I know just what conditions on most Kansas farms are now, for I had the good luck to be raised on a farm, and know what it is to have more work on hand than it seems possible to do. Then, too, I'm taking a small share in harvesting our big wheat crop, myself, as 3 or 4 hours every evening recently have been spent shocking wheat.

This really is a critical time in contest work this year. I realize that when a fellow is working hard it's difficult to give proper attention to his pigs and his record keeping. It's worth while, tho. When you think, "Oh, I'm too tired to fix up that contest record," just remember that you gave your word to Arthur Capper, to your teammates, if you have any, and to your club manager that you would stay in the game and hand in a reliable, accurate report next December. A little neglect now may mean a lost prize next fall. And even if you are busy, try to find time on Sunday or a rainy day to let your club manager know how you're

getting along. If you've put aside and forgotten my letter calling for breed club dues, hunt it up and send in the 50 cents without delay. Payment of this doesn't depend on whether you intend to register pigs; it's a part of the regular club work, and must be taken care of.

You wouldn't object to having another prize to work for this year, would you? A trophy cup was awarded in 1918 to the boy making the highest net profit from the year's contest work. This offer was omitted from the prizes for this year's club, because the prizes in the father and son department had been increased so much, but after talking over the matter recently Mr. Case and I decided the boys this year deserve to compete for a profit trophy, also. So, fellows, there'll be a beautiful little trophy cup for the club member reporting the best net profit this year. This profit to be figured on increased value of the sow at the end of the year, value of the contest litter, and value of the fall litter, if one was raised. Legitimate sales of breeding stock are to be included, of course, and if the contest litter is not sold at the end of the contest the value is to be figured at market price. If sales of breeding stock are made to relatives, the club manager reserves the right to decide if the price paid was a fair one. Now, get to work and make a little greater effort to show a big profit this year.

How's This for Breed Club Pep?

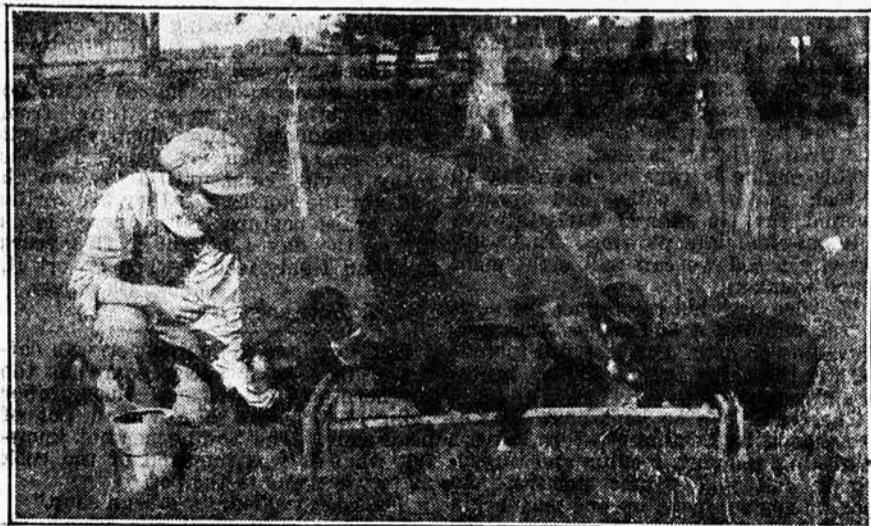
Don't tell me we haven't some hustling breed club officers this year. Jay Baugh, Edwards county, president of the Chester White club, is making big plans for pushing his favorite variety of hogs. "If it is possible I should like to get in correspondence with every member of my breed club," writes Jay. "Then I should like to learn if anyone wants to sell or buy pigs of either sex, so that I could try to locate a market for them." What do you think of that, you Chester White boys? Isn't Jay the kind of president to have?

Wouldn't you rather look at an interesting picture than try to read this kind of weather? I'm showing two club members and their pigs this time, and will make the club story a little shorter. The hustling chap at the bottom of the page is Verner Chrisman of Johnson county, with his four fine Polands. The picture was taken some time ago, and the pigs have grown so much you'd not recognize them. Didn't Verner think up an unusual way of having the picture taken? The other picture this time shows Elwood Campbell of Miami county, with his sow and litter of Polands. The pigs were little scamps when Elwood sent in the picture, but they've been producing pork since that time.

Now I'll let quotations from club members' letters tell something about their work:

"We're all busy cutting wheat. I have my breed club card printed and am going to put it up as soon as I get time. Still have all six of my pigs, and they're doing fine."—Samuel Eberhardt, Harper County.

(Continued on Page 34.)



Verner Chrisman of Johnson County and His Four Plump Polands are Hustling Hard to Make Up for Lack of Numbers. Aren't They Winners?



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25 30	34 05	35 55	36 15	40 05	43 00

PURE GUM RED RUBBER TUBES

30x3	30x3 1/2	32x3 1/2	31x4	32x4	33x4	34x4	34x4 1/2	35x4 1/2	36x4 1/2	35x5	37x5
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And this at a cost of less than 2c a bushel! Lack of elevator space, car shortage, railroad congestion, rats and rot will not bother you if you have a low-priced 700 bushel Denning Wheat Crib. Portable, light, strong and cheap. Save labor and teams during harvest by setting up a Denning Wheat Crib in the field and threshing right into it.

Every Wheat Raiser Needs One

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved by farmers who use them. The demand is taxing the capacity of our three factories. Don't wait until harvest. Play safe! The coupon brings the facts. Act! It's vital.

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Don't Wait Mail this Coupon Now!

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I have acres of wheat.

My dealer's name and address is

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Letters From Farm Folks

Tractors and Prohibition are of Interest Now

BY PRACTICAL KANSAS FARMERS

THE FARM tractor that would seem to have the most promising future is one large enough to do the farm plowing and run the threshing machine, yet of a size that it can be adapted to filling the silo, chopping feed, sawing wood and to other general farm operations. At least this would seem to be the ideal size for use in the eastern third of Kansas where the land is rolling and farming is considerably diversified. Perhaps for the western third of the state where grain farming is supreme and fields are large, an engine of greater horsepower is more practicable. Never, in my judgment, however, will be found in successful farm operation the extremely large type of engine. It is hard on the land in the first place. It is difficult to repair, difficult to manage and expensive to operate. It is unsuitable for use except on a large scale and too much money is tied up in it when it is not working.

W. M. Jardine.

Asks Information About Trucks

I should like to hear thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze from farmers who have had actual experience in hauling loads on motor trucks, living about the same distance from town as I do and with the same kind of roads that I have to go over. I live 14 miles from town and the roads are hilly. What size truck do you consider the best? How heavy did you load your truck? How many trips a day did you make? About what did it cost you to market 1,000 bushels of grain in this way? What kind of tires do you consider the best on a truck? Do you consider it a good investment?

Logan, Kan.

A Farmer.

All for Prohibition

I have sent you a petition against the repeal of the prohibition act. We are all heart and soul bound together to overpower the booze question. We don't want booze turned loose in Kansas, nor in any other state and we want to do all we can to help fight it. We appreciate Senator Capper's great efforts in the cause of humanity and in trying to make the United States a better place in which to live. We surely need a lot of improvement in our methods and strengthening of good ones we already have, if we are to be a pattern for stricken Europe, and our own generations to come. If we can help at any time in any way, please call upon us. Our neighbors all signed eagerly after the first invitation. May God bless Senator Capper and give him strength to "carry on" is the wish of a friend.

Abilene, Kan.

Motor Trucks are Labor Savers

It is proved every day that the truck on the farm is a great benefit and a time and labor saver. Sometime ago my neighbor and myself wanted to deliver some cattle to the city stockyards 24 miles away. I used my truck and my neighbor used a wagon and team. He started for town at 4 o'clock in the morning, while I left at 7 o'clock. I arrived at the stockyards at 9:15 a. m. had my cattle unloaded at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and was leaving the yards just as he entered them. I drove straight home and reached there in time for dinner while he had to feed and water his horses and eat dinner in town. He started home right after dinner and reached there at 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

This experience proves the value of trucks. It took me one-half of a day to market my cattle while it took my neighbor a whole day for the trip.

Hugo Engel.

R. 2, New Braunfels, Texas.

Wants Crooked Deals Stopped

I have seen in the papers that Senator Capper is fathering a measure before the Senate which looks to the elimination of the stock sharps of the country. And I am taking the liberty of writing you and wishing him all speed and success in what he has in mind. To me this evil is at the present time one of the big curses of our land. There are countless fake oil, mining and other stocks being offered to the people today which have not a cent of real value behind them. Shrewd salesmen are disposing of these, too, to the amount of millions of dollars a year. My position enables me to know of many, such as widows and youngsters who have been terribly cheated. Worse

than all, the present lack of regulation hurts legitimate enterprises and business.

Here's hoping that Congress will see the necessity of action towards cleaning up this section of the great business world.

LeRoy W. Coons.
Haverhill, Mass.

Using Machines to Pull Stumps

I have been reading quite a number of articles in your paper such as experiences with the farm tractor, land owner and tenant, experiences with silos and many other articles too numerous to mention. However, I have not seen a story in which some fellow told how easy it was not to have any stumps in the field where timber had been cut off or how quickly he had gotten rid of that pesky old hedge row that was sapping all the life out of the soil along the side of his field, all the way from 3 to 5 rods from the line.

Well, I was a volunteer with the regular army for the period of the war, received five wounds from a high explosive shell in France March 1, 1918, and am practically totally disabled now but I thought that I would write you a little article on land clearing, land clearing machines and methods.

In February, 1916, I went to work for a farmer in Marshall county, at \$35 a month, board and washing done. I worked at this place until sometime the latter part of June, at which time I resigned my position and purchased a one-man-hand-power stump puller and

too dubious of some new kind of machinery, altho the puller that I speak of is not at all new but at the same time must be quite new in Eastern Kansas and Missouri for I have heard of but two farmers anywhere near here that own one of the kind of pullers to which I have referred. An old Dutchman who formerly lived here when I told him what I intended to do with my hand-power puller, asked me if I thought that it would work and I told him that I would not have purchased it if I had not thought so. The next thing he did was to go to the man for whom I was to pull up a hedge, and tell him that he did not believe I ever could pull up his hedge, but the person told him that he thought it would do the work all right. Then the Dutchman told the man that I might be able to pull the sunflowers and cockle burrs on his farm with it, but I never would pull any hedge with it. He told the old Dutch fool that if he had sunflowers and weeds on his farm that needed the aid of my stump puller he should pull them first and then sell his farm as that was a hell of a poor advertisement for it!

I must say that he must have had some burrs on his farm for I have pulled hedge that had been growing for 50 years and old apples trees, oaks, and elms that would measure all the way from 4 to 24 inches in diameter with it so the old Dutch guy must have had some very large sunflowers on his place. What do you say?

Senator Capper Can't Come Himself But Invites All Kansas Boys and Girls to His Annual "Party"

Washington, June 30.—Please make all preparations necessary to give the children the very best picnic on July 14 it is possible to give them. I deeply regret that my duties in the Senate will prevent me from being with my little friends at the picnic this year. That is all the more reason why I want them to have the very best time possible at the picnic. I want no pains spared to make the event just as joyous and happy for the children as it is possible to make it.

Arthur Capper

This telegram means that altho Senator Capper will be unable to attend his own party this year that the children's annual picnic on his birthday anniversary, July 14, is to come off at Garfield Park, Topeka, as usual. Every child in Kansas is invited. Garfield Park and everything in it on that day will be theirs. And they are invited to bring their fathers and mothers to the picnic. Last year, the tenth annual birthday picnic, 15,000 children and grown-ups attended the party, and many Kansas towns and their countryside were represented. As always there will be nurses and a physician in attendance, altho no accident has yet marred one of these picnics.

started pulling hedge stumps and trees by contract. I had the notion that if I could hire out to the farmers and they could profit by hiring me, I could do contract work and make an additional profit for myself, and at the same time do the work just as cheaply and efficiently as I would if I was working by the month.

Well, I found that for the fellow who did not have enough capital to purchase both the horses and puller that the little clutch type hand puller was a very good investment. If one wants a horse puller that will do the work efficiently the same firm that are manufacturers of the one-man-hand-power-puller, also make a horsepuller that I believe is one of the safest and handiest equipped machines known. Also the same firm made a very powerful hand puller that does not work quite so fast as the quick or high speed hand power pullers but is a giant for strength. This is a drum type puller in which the heaviest models have a multiple of 992 pounds to 1-pound pressure on a 9-foot lever, or if the operator gave a pull of 100 pounds pressure on the lever the pull on the stump would be 99,200 pounds dead-pull. And the clutch type pullers of the heaviest models have a multiple power of 472 pounds power to 1 pound on lever which would develop a pull of 472 times 472 or 47,200 pounds dead-pull at the stump being pulled.

Now the great trouble with so many persons in the rural districts, they are

Well, anyhow Kansas, and also Missouri, have enough waste land in them to provide quite a number of returned soldiers a place to farm if they were cleared. These farms are doing no one any good the way they are kept now.

Blair, Kan. Clark T. Elmer.

Power Farming is Best

We purchased a 30-60 oil tractor. This is used as the power for much of the work in our wheat farming. As soon as the ground is cleared of grain in harvest the disks may be attached and ground worked to conserve moisture. Our tractor will pull enough tandem disks to cut a swath 30 feet wide. If the fall months are dry this helps and can be used when horses are worn and tired with the harvest.

This engine is capable of pulling 10 14-inch plows in tilling old ground. Ground that is plowed early always will out-yield late plowing. In breaking virgin sod we can pull eight mold board breakers.

We also use this tractor as the power for running a 36-58 Case thresher. We made 65 days' run last fall including the threshing for our father, brother and ourselves.

The outfit can be kept busy the entire season by beginning after harvest in disking, plowing, seeding and threshing in fall and winter months. As soon as spring opens up one may begin the tillage of the soil in preparing the seedbed for spring crops. If the field is large it can be used for seeding.

Prairie land can be broken in May and there is plenty to keep one busy until harvest is ready.

We found the following costs of operation in most work: About 60 gallons of coal oil, about 5 to 7 gallons of cylinder oil and a small quantity of gasoline. Altho this is not a new outfit the repair bill has been very nominal. This quantity is the average amount consumed in a 12-hour run.

We are well satisfied with the work this rig has done but still keep our horses to do a portion of the work. Altho we farm to a considerable extent, horses still have a place which cannot be filled by a tractor. We find that the tractor is a horse saver not a horse substitute.

This tractor has a speed of about 2 miles an hour. We find that the cost of operation including repairs, fuel and depreciation of value is less an acre than a small fast traveling outfit.

R. K. Standish.

Tractors Improve Country Life

The tractor, as well as the truck and the motor car, will be an important factor in raising the standard of American agriculture. The invention and development of modern farm machinery have made it possible for one-third of the people of this country to produce the food for the entire nation, and a considerable surplus for export. The development of farm power machinery will mark the next great forward step in the farming business. The tendency will be for a still smaller per cent of the population to produce the food of the nation and the raw products that come from the soil. With the tractor to aid in keeping farm operations "up to the minute" shorter working hours will result and farmers and their families will be able to devote more time to reading and self-improvement, to mingling with neighbors socially, and to attending the Grange, the Farmers' Union, or other farmers' clubs. Farmers will also be able to give more thought to the marketing of their crops and livestock and the necessity for good roads as the first step towards better marketing facilities will become apparent to them.

W. M. Jardine.

Fuel for Engines

Experience tells me that for fuel a tractor should burn coal oil and burn it right. I ask myself what kind of work will I desire to do with it or what size can do my work easily. Quality is a very important feature. Quality means accessibility, slow speed and proper lubrication. There should also be access to connecting rod bearings, speed of 850 or under, lubrication of every fast moving part by force and feeding of the oil with a pressure of from 15 to 75 pounds an inch. The cylinder heads should be removable for cleaning carbon and valve stems. There should be ample radiation surface and strong radiator. The tractor should not be too high off the ground. The reason I put in all these specifications is, that I find them like men, all bad ones have not left mother earth yet.

For custom work, I find the larger ones, 30 to 40 horsepower, drawbar, the best, also for farms of more than 400 acres. The 12 to 20 horsepower, drawbar tractor are the best for farms from 160 to 400 acres. I consider the large ones successful and economical for plowing, harrowing, disking, threshing, silo filling, grading, ditching and tree pulling. The smaller ones for plowing, harrowing, disking, road dragging, hauling, feed grinding, pulling the binders, sawing wood, etc.

The advantages of the tractor over the horse are: All the hours you want instead of what the horses want, no flies to bother, and no sore throat from yelling "giddap." How about your belt work, too? When my wheat crop is ready to cut, I cut until I say enough and not the horses, for they are in the blue grass pasture. My tractor is as fat as the day I bought it five years ago, and I only feed it when I work it.

J. M. Clevenger.

R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

Not long ago a Southerner was eating dinner at a sheep camp in the northern part of Arizona. Among other things set before him was a pot of bean soup. The Southerner not knowing what it was inquired of the cook as to what was in the pot.

The cook replied, "It's bean soup." "I don't care what it's been," retorted the Southerner, "what is it now?"—E. N.

The Dairy Cows at the Fair

Care in Shipping and Handling are Important

BY F. W. ATKESON

DAIRY exhibitors should send plenty of help with the herd and the usual number of men necessary is one man to every eight animals. With a properly selected herd you ought to be able to show in every class with 16 head.

In choosing a car for shipping, it is best to get an Arm's palace horse car, or get a good box car with end doors for ventilation. If several fairs are to be made it will pay to build stalls cross-wise in the box car, making an extra strong one in the end for the bull. Place the mature animals in each end and taper the cattle toward the center thus giving you more room in the center of the car. Feed is so high at fairs that it will pay to take a good supply along. Storage space for this can be made by building a loft overhead at one end of the car. This is also a convenient place to sleep. You should equip yourself with two large water barrels and carry a supply of water. While on the road feed and water the herd with the same regularity as if at home, but give only about half as much grain as usual. More than this is likely to put the cattle off feed, and they will not take on a good fill after reaching the fair grounds. The best bedding for the car is shavings and the car ought to be bedded 6 to 8 inches deep.

How to Feed

After arriving at the fair grounds unload and water the cattle, then feed them lightly and let them rest for at least 12 hours. The next morning after the cattle have rested begin to put the cattle back on full feed. Keep hay before them constantly so they will be able to "fill" as soon as possible, because they will come off the cars quite gaunt. The first thing to do is to groom the cattle and then wash them thoroly with green soap if they are Ayrshires or Holsteins but if they are Guernseys or Jerseys, it is best to sponge them off thoroly with a tincture of green soap solution and rub dry with the hands. The tails should be washed out in order to remove the stain but not combed because every time you comb the switch some hairs are pulled out and for that reason you should not comb out the tails except just before showing.

The horns should be refinished with emery paper and then polished. To obtain the desired piano finish first rub the horn with a small amount of paste made by mixing sweet or olive oil and pumice stone. Then polish by rubbing with a strip of flannel cloth. Next apply just plain oil and polish with another piece of flannel. This usually will give an excellent hard finish. If you desire a higher polish yet, apply a small amount of finger-nail polish and polish with flannel. The cattle should be re-clipped around the head, neck, belly and tail in order to show up clean cut. It is necessary to clip tails every show and head, neck and belly every other show.

Care of Stalls

The night before show day have a watchman to stay up all night and keep the manure picked up. This man can very well do the tail braiding also. First wash out the switch with warm water and soap to which has been added a few drops of bluing. The bluing will tend to bleach out the tails in case of white switches. Next rinse out the tails in alum water. The alum will cut out the soap and make the hair kinky when it is combed out. Then dip the white switches into a solution made by adding enough whiting to water to make it milky looking. Now braid the switches in about eight or 10 tight braids. Tie all the braids together and leave them alone until a couple of hours before showing.

The milk cows should be milked out before the superintendent of cattle the night before showing as early as possible. They should not be milked after this until after they are shown. If you have a cow with teats that set badly immediately after milking paste the teats in the opposite direction up against the udder with collodion or adhesive tape. Then just before enter-

ing the ring peel off the collodion and the teat will set properly for a short time. If the cow's udder is slightly deficient in one quarter, bag this one up more and milk down the others to balance the udder. You should watch your fresh cows very carefully as this bagging requires great skill. The night before show day give the cattle very light feeds and add considerable salt to the mixture. Give them about half as much water as they usually drink. The next morning feed light but give all the hay they will eat, salt heavily again and do not water. If your cows are leaking some, touch the end of the teat with alum and then place a little collodion over the end to form a scale and prevent leaking.

To Improve the Barrel

Just before the class is called give the animal enough water to make it show a good barrel but not enough to make it hump in the back or look bloated. Unbraid the tails carefully and comb and brush out. Then go over the animal with a flannel cloth dampened with a mixture of sweet oil, kerosene and tincture of green soap. This will remove any dust and give the coat a bright lustre.

Have your halters, entry tags, and everything in readiness so that you can reach the ring promptly. It might be well to mention here that if you see your cow breaking out with small spots like insect bites, you should relieve her udder at once and put a heavy sweat blanket on her to sweat out the spots. These spots will usually occur first on the udder and over the shoulders. If she is not relieved there may be very serious results.

I purposely have not mentioned polishing the hoofs as I think it is an absolute waste of time because the tan bark would form a coating of dirt over them as soon as the animal enters the ring.

Enter the ring with your animal showing as much style and flash as possible. Remember that the contest begins the minute you enter and never ends until you are out. As soon as you get in the ring forget everything else but the judge and your animal. After showing in one class and finding where the judge is placing the first prize animal it is well to walk down past the judge into first place and then fight to stay there. Keep your animal on its toes all the time and do not allow it to chew its cud. Show up close to the animal where you can recover any bad pose at once and do not grand stand by showing out at the end of the strap.

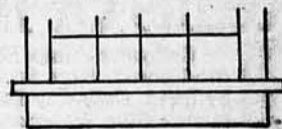
Suggestions on Posing

It is a good plan, especially if your animal is small to seek the high ground and be sure not stand your animal with its front feet in a hole. Keep yourself uncovered so the judge can see your animal and do not permit the other showmen to sandwich you in between two animals or next to the fence. Play up to the judge and when he comes around to look at the head turn the head toward him, always acting as if you have nothing of which to be ashamed. When the judge comes to feel the hide back of the shoulder turn the animal's head toward him and this will loosen the hide from the ribs. If the animal is down in the back act as if it is restless and keep shifting its position as it will sag in the back if you allow it to stand posed very long.

Never relax for a minute because the judge may glance back at any time and catch what you have covered up all this time. Go out of the ring still showing because if the judge sees you have covered up anything it will hurt you in future classes. In the group classes choose the animals that have stood the highest in individual classes and still maintain uniformity. Arrange the groups by tapering them from the largest to smallest. Keep them in alignment and leave plenty of space between each animal. See that every man is showing his animal.

Always try for the highest place but take your defeat like a man. After show day you can relax; and just do only that work which is required until it is time to ship out for the next fair.

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Don't Rush Wheat to Market

Put the Grain Immediately in Stacks or Bins

BY W. M. JARDINE

FOUR hundred million bushels of wheat is an immense production to properly dispose of in one state in the course of a few months. This is the problem that Kansas farmers are facing today. With the wheat harvest fully under way and settled weather seemingly at hand, threshing machines will soon be buzzing. The stream of golden grain turned out must be taken care of properly for it is worth almost its weight in gold.

According to a telegram recently received from Julius H. Barnes, Director of the United States Grain Corporation, it is not certain that the government will offer a bonus for storing wheat on farms as was thought in some quarters. Neither is it certain that the zone system of marketing is to be employed. Mr. Barnes suggests that if congestion occurs by a rush of wheat to market in July, something may be done about August 1, but not before.

Regardless of anything the government may do to make storing on the farm profitable, the different methods of caring for the wheat crop and the advantages and disadvantages of each should be considered.

Storing in the Bin

Farmers living in parts of the state where the binder is used in harvesting and who do not own their own threshing outfit, should stack their wheat and let it go thru the sweat in the stack. Wheat in the stack cures better, the grain has a better color, and a higher quality of grain results. Stacked wheat threshes out more cleanly. The percentage of grain lost from adherence to the straw is reduced to the minimum. Threshing from the stack can be done when other work is not crowding and more and cheaper labor is available. Stacking the wheat clears the ground for immediate plowing in preparation for next year's crop. Plowing land in July and August may add from 5 to 8 bushels an acre to the yield next year. There will be no government guaranteed price for next year's wheat crop and it will be necessary to produce more bushels to the acre to make a profit comparable with that from this year's crop. Wheat stacked is safe from injury from rain.

Whether wheat is threshed from the stack or immediately after harvesting from the shock, there are advantages to be derived from storing the grain in bins for marketing at a later time. For instance, a farmer is enabled to dispose of his wheat at a time when other farm work is not rushing. He can get cheaper labor or use his own men and teams. He can sell to better advantage because he can give more attention to the marketing and grading of his wheat than he could if he attempted to market at the same time he has the threshing to look after.

Of course there are certain disadvantages from storing wheat on the farm, either in the stack or the bin. There is the expense of extra handling of the grain. There is the loss of the use of the money tied up in the wheat. There is the danger from fire or the cost of fire insurance. There is the loss thru shrinkage from the evaporation of moisture. Depredations of insects and rodents must be reckoned with. There may be some loss of grain thru leakage.

Marketing from Shock or Header

In a considerable portion of the state it has been the practice to thresh the wheat from the shock or header and market immediately. This method involves the minimum amount of handling possible in taking care of a wheat crop. The farmer gets immediate possession of the money represented by his wheat. There is no fire risk or expense of fire insurance. There is no shrinkage from evaporation of moisture and no waste from leakage or from insects and rodents.

On the other hand, when wheat is threshed from the shock or header a lower percentage of the grain will thresh out on account of dampness and toughness of the straw, or from under-ripeness. There is always waste in threshing from the field because it is impossible for the owner to give enough personal attention to the work of a large outfit to insure a clean job.

There is a tendency to rush the threshing thru and not thresh clean or to fail to clean up thoroly in the fields where the shocks stand. Threshing from the shock requires a large number of men and teams and at a time when labor is scarce and high wages must be paid because of the rush of work everywhere. Unless a farmer has his own outfit, it is risky to depend upon threshing from the shock, because there are likely to be delays and the wheat may be damaged in the shock by rain. By occupying the ground it prevents early plowing, thus reducing the possible yield for the succeeding crop. There is danger of a money loss as a result of the grower's inability to give proper attention to the marketing and grading of his wheat at a time when an overabundance of wheat on the market would tend to make buyers grade close.

Early Wheat at a Premium

It is possible that wheat threshed the first half of July may command a premium above the guaranteed price on account of the eagerness of millers to start their mills running. The wheat harvest has been on for several days in Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. Farmers in that section by threshing and marketing their wheat at once would get the benefit of such a premium. There is going to be a big effort on the part of a large number of farmers to get their wheat on the market in July, with an early congestion likely as a consequence. Therefore, farmers that have storage facilities already at hand and who could have their wheat ready for the market by the middle of the month, should plan to store the same if a congestion becomes evident. It seems probable that there will be no premium on wheat after July 15 because the surplus in this country is too great and the war is over. Wheat growers that are unable to market their wheat early in July will make more money in the long run by storing. This will include the farmers in Northern Kansas, especially.

Stacking the Best Policy

Because of the limited capacity of the available storage and transportation facilities, it will be impossible to market more than a small proportion of the wheat crop immediately after harvest. This will make it necessary for the majority of wheat growers in the state to hold their wheat for a time. Of all the possible methods of holding wheat in Kansas this season, stacking as soon as possible after harvest would seem to be the most feasible and the safest method for the majority of farmers. Considering the conditions that prevail, there ought to be more wheat stacked in Kansas this year than ever before. It will help to provide profitable work thru a greater portion of the year for the farmer and his sons. It is the established practice of many farmers who grow a good deal of wheat every year to store their wheat in the stack and later in the bin and have a buyer come to the bin, inspect the wheat, and contract for the lot without further delay. Such farmers are able to sell when the price is right.

Swine Show At Des Moines

It has been announced that the National Swine show will be held at the Iowa State Fair grounds, Des Moines, Ia., September 29 to October 4. The show will include all breeds and will entertain many new features among which will be a night show. The butchering feature, so successful last year will be put on again this year. The students judging contest and the ham, bacon, and corn show will also be repeated. Entries will close September 13.

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Avoid Waste in Threshing

Careful Methods Will Save Millions of Dollars

BY RALPH KINNEY

GRAIN wasted in harvesting and threshing this year will mean both a loss in dollars and cents to the farmer and a failure to live up to our position in the world as an efficient food producing nation. The farmer can save grain in three ways: By raking shock rows, by using tight bottom barge and bundle wagons, and by spreading a canvas beneath the separator to prevent grain becoming mixed with dirt and getting lost because not gathered up when the job is done. Every wheat grower must be his own judge as to how much time he can spend profitably saving grain in these ways. One Wilson county, Kansas, farmer spent half a day in 1918 raking shock rows on a field of 17 acres and threshed 18 bushels of wheat from the pile obtained. In Wisconsin 22 acres raked in this way threshed 135 bushels. In Garfield county, Oklahoma, last year 144 farms saved 5,036 bushels of wheat by raking shock rows. The general report for Kansas last year was a saving of from 1 to 1½ bushels an acre by this method.

Wisconsin Recovers 280,000 Bushels

In North Dakota last year one operator with 2,000 acres of wheat saved 600 to 800 bushels by the use of tight bottom bundle wagons. This represents the grain that shattered off as the bundles were pitched on and off the wagon. It is estimated that Wisconsin alone saved 280,000 bushels in this manner in 1918. Farmers in Illinois found that they were saving from 3 pecks to 1 bushel an acre. No good thresher wastes grain intentionally, yet there are thousands of machines in operation every year that are not run at their greatest efficiency and this happens despite every effort on the part of many owners. Five years ago 80 per cent of all new threshing machines were placed with old experienced operators. At present, representatives of the larger manufacturers state that fully 75 per cent of the new machines go to men with little experience in their operation. The present day thresher is a highly developed efficient machine and its successful operation with the minimum loss of grain depends about 90 per cent on the man who runs it and 10 per cent on the machine itself.

Losses Reported Last Year

The operator who is having trouble with his machine will welcome some one who can determine the cause even more gladly than the owner of the grain to be threshed, for his reputation is a thing of real value to him.

Blanket tests were made thru the offices of the Food Administration of threshing machines in all wheat producing states last year. In North Dakota 26 per cent of the machines tested were losing an average of 14.6 bushels of grain a day. Proper adjustments reduced this loss to 4 bushels a day. In South Dakota 18 per cent of machines tested were losing 15.94 bushels a day which was reduced to 2.81 bushels a day by adjustments. Minnesota had 32 per cent of machines tested losing an average of 15.38 bushels a day which on proper adjustment was reduced to 5.72 bushels a day. In Montana 15 per

cent of machines tested lost 17.58 bushels a day which was reduced to 4.31 bushels. The maximum losses among tested machines a day's run were as follows: South Dakota 53.5 bushels, Montana 26 bushels, Minnesota 49 bushels. The total saving in the United States was 22 million bushels of wheat.

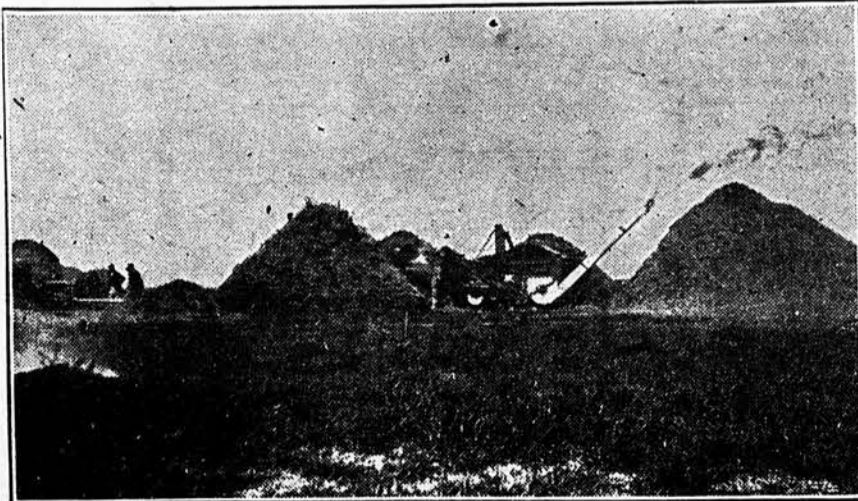
The Blanket Test

The blanket test used in measuring all results is a simple operation. A canvas or other cloth approximately 20 feet square is spread on the ground convenient to the stacker. One man is placed on top of the machine at the weigher. Promptly at the trip of the weigher the straw carrier is turned to deliver straw on the canvas and is kept there until 5 trips of the weigher or until two and one-half bushels are registered. The straw is then well shaken and removed. A coarse sieve can be used to clean whatever grain is deposited on the canvas or a fanning mill if convenient. Use a pint cup for measuring the grain and results represent wasted grain as follows: 1 pint less than 1 per cent; 2 pints about 1½ per cent; 3 pints less than 2 per cent; 5 pints less than 3 per cent, plus; 6½ pints less than 4 per cent, plus; 8 pints about 5 per cent, and 2 gallons 10 per cent. One pint usually is considered as unavoidable loss.

All threshing machines are made to handle grain under certain conditions, and adjustments are made to meet the varying conditions. The best rules to follow are found among men who have grown old at the business and in the instruction books issued by manufacturers. There are certain general adjustments applicable as a rule to all makes of machines. Following are a few of those given by experienced threshermen and skilled representatives of leading thresher manufacturers:



1. Keep out all end play in the cylinder. The teeth are made to rub out grain not to knock it out. End play allows too much space between part of the teeth and parts of heads go thru unthreshed. The other teeth are too close and crack grain.
2. Never thresh wheat with concaves down. It leaves a space at the ends of the teeth thru which parts or entire heads can pass. The space between teeth is made larger by lowering concaves and parts of heads will pass between.
3. Under many conditions 4 rows of teeth and a blank will thresh cleaner than 6 rows at the same time taking less power. Heads acquire such a velocity that they are guided straight thru a 6 row cylinder and a few small grains are unthreshed. With a blank they have an opportunity to slightly change direction and are broken and threshed clean.
4. Frequently when much breaking occurs in dry threshing it is better to take out the back row of teeth instead of dropping concaves.
5. The speed of the agitator for straw cannot vary over 5 per cent and do clean work. Machines vary somewhat but the cylinder speed in general must be approximately equal to cover-



(Continued on Page 27.)




Every Means Possible Should be Used to Avoid Waste in Threshing. Care in This Work Will Save Much Valuable Grain.

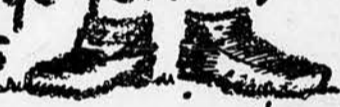
JUST FIGURE IT OUT—

A round wheel  has very little traction. Therefore, weight is put on the tractor to push it into the ground, thus  to get traction.

When a wheel is thus  it does not pack the soil. — But, the wheel thus  ???

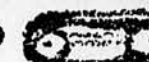
Common sense tells you it packs the soil. And how much power does it take to continually climb this hill?


 A lot.

The average farmer standing weighs  10 pounds per square inch.

THE MONARCH TRACTOR because of the broad creeper tread weighs only —

30-18 H.P.  4.6 lbs. per sq. inch.

20-12 H.P.  5.1 lbs. " " "

12-7 H.P.  3.8 lbs. " " "

That's the reason the MONARCH TRACTOR is the one the thinking farmer buys.

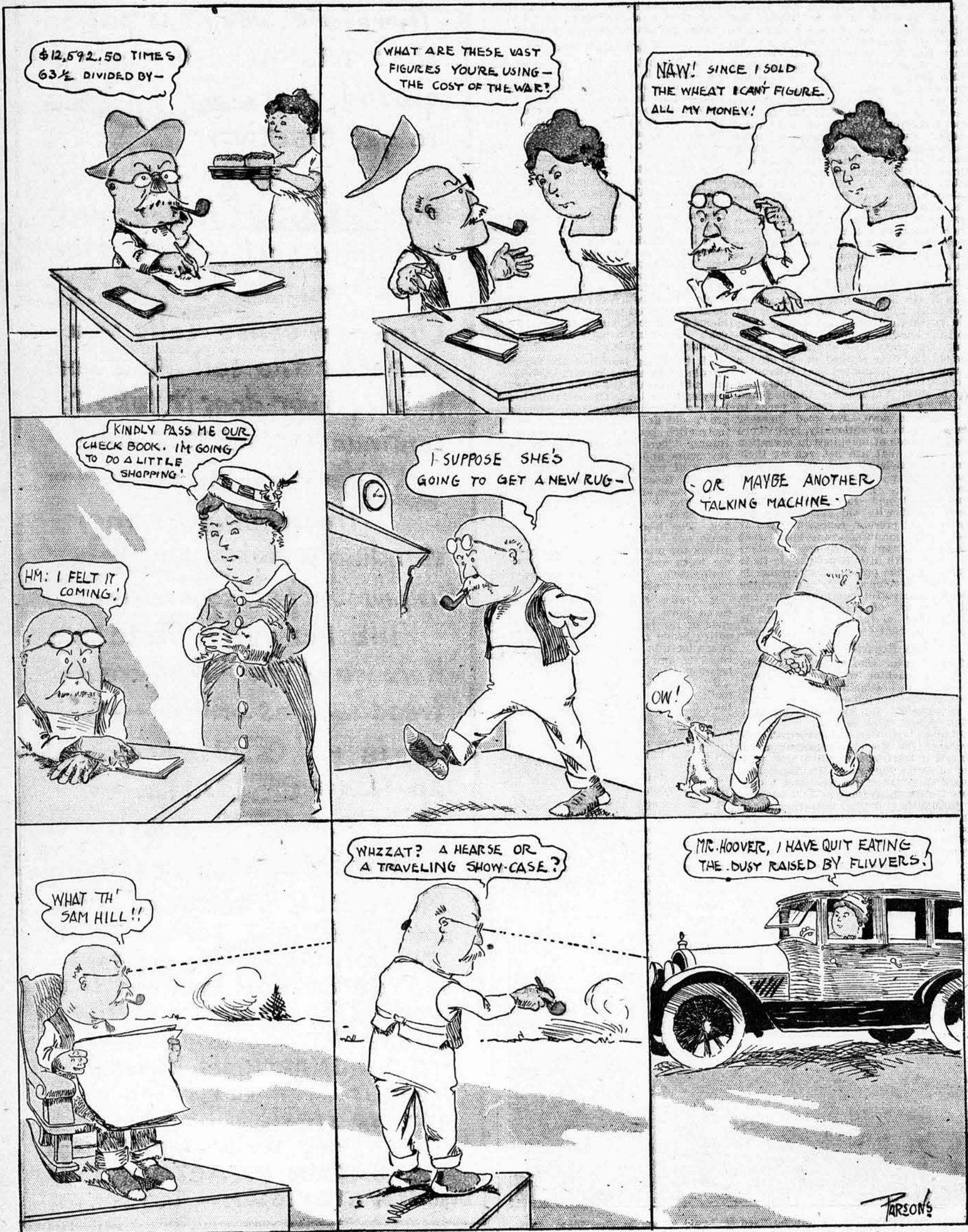
It is an asset. The tractor that packs soil reduces the productive capacity of the soil. That tractor is a liability.

The MONARCH track-laying tread is wear-resisting, manganese steel.

The ultimate tractor — the MONARCH.
MONARCH TRACTOR CO.
Dept. 109 Watertown — Wis.

The Adventures of Hi Hoover

Kansas Farmers This Year Have More Wheat Money Than They Can Count Or Spend—How Mrs. Hoover Helped Father Out of His Difficulty



How to Prepare Wheat Land

Early Deep Plowing and Good Seedbed Required

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

SINCE indications are for a good yield of wheat this season, even on poorly prepared land, there may be a tendency to continue using the poor methods for next season. However, climatic conditions have been exceptionally good in 1919 and methods which will result in a large yield this year may result in a failure next year. The present crop is using an enormous quantity of plant food, and additional available plant food must be stored in the soil if a large yield is to be received next year.

Because of our varying climatic conditions, it is always best to use the method which will result in a high average yield during a series of years.

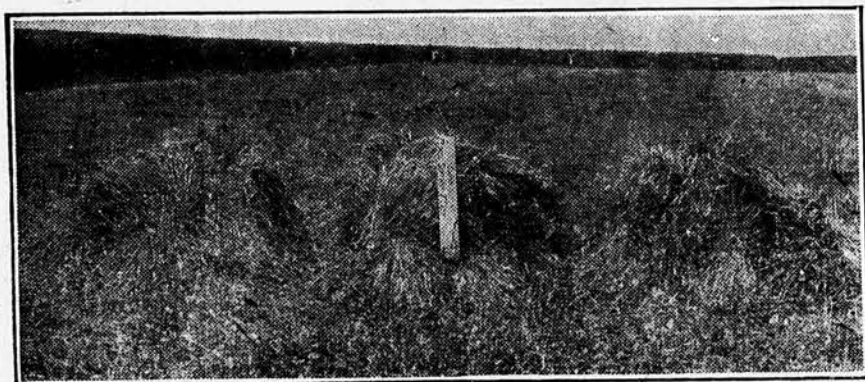
Effects of Late Preparation

When the seedbed for wheat is not prepared until September the soil tends to become so hard and compact that it will take up moisture very slowly, thus resulting in a low moisture content of the soil at seeding time and consequently a poor fall growth, which often results in a low yield the following sea-

entire area early in the season. In other instances, other work makes it necessary to plow late. Where such conditions exist, the field should be disked as soon after wheat harvest as possible and should then be plowed as soon as farm conditions will permit. However, when conditions will permit, the field should be plowed soon after wheat harvest. In those sections where the land is listed in preparation for wheat, the listing should be done early. It is a good practice on such farms to list in July and then work the ridges down later in the summer or to list in July, split the ridges in August and then work the field down. The lister cultivator may be used to good advantage in working down lister ridges in preparation for wheat.

July Plowing Increases Yields

The various methods mentioned have been used in a comparative way at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station since 1911. Where the field has been prepared by plowing to a depth of 6 or 7 inches in July and an occa-



Late Plowing Shows Poor Results. This is the Wheat Harvested from One-Tenth Acre That Was Plowed in September. Note the Poor Yield.

son. Late fall plowing will no doubt be more injurious this year than usual because the wheat fields are quite wet and the soil will have a tendency to become hard and compact as soon as the wheat is removed and the soil begins to dry. Another condition which will be quite noticeable this fall will be the growth of weeds and volunteer wheat on late plowed land. The large amount of moisture in the soil at the present time will insure a favorable condition for the growth of weeds soon after harvest. These weeds will use a large amount of available plant food and moisture which should be conserved for the following crop of wheat. In addition to using the moisture and available plant food which remain in the soil after this crop of wheat is harvested, the weeds will use the moisture and plant food which should be accumulating during the summer months. When considerable growth of weeds is plowed under late in the season it is impossible to produce a firm seed bed and a poor stand usually results.

Early Preparation is Best

Early preparation of the seedbed for wheat is the most profitable method to follow. This method will prevent the soil from becoming hard and compact, thus permitting rain to enter readily, and will prevent the growth of many weeds, thus conserving the moisture and plant food. Early preparation does not necessarily mean early plowing. On many farms, the acreage is so large that it is impossible to plow the

sonal disking during the summer for the eight-year period the average yield has been 20.9 bushels an acre. Another area which was disked in July and plowed in September produced an average yield of 17.6 bushels an acre or 3.3 bushels less than the land plowed in July. The area listed in July and worked down with the lister cultivator produced an average yield of 17.5 bushels an acre, while the area which was listed at the same time but had the ridges split in August produced 17.4 bushels an acre. Land plowed to a depth of 3 inches in September and having no previous treatment has produced an average yield of 12.7 bushels an acre. It will be noted that there has been an average increase of 8.2 bushels an acre produced by plowing in July instead of September. Disking at seeding time, without previous preparation has given a lower average yield than any other method. The average yield obtained by this method has been 6.8 bushels an acre.

Depth to Plow

The question of how deep to plow in preparation for wheat has caused much discussion. When a field can be plowed in July or early in August the best depth on average soil is about 6 or 7 inches. This amount of soil will settle sufficiently to form a firm seedbed by seeding time and will give a better condition for absorbing moisture than will more shallow plowing. Deeper plowing is not advisable as a rule because 10 or 12 inches of soil will settle very slowly

(Continued on Page 34.)



This Field of Wheat Shows the Result of Early Plowing and a Well Prepared Seedbed. Good Work Made This Possible.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and the Automobile Industry

PROBABLY no existing industry serves such a useful purpose in so many ways as the automobile industry, and certainly no industry has had such a meteoric increase in proportions.

Such an increase would have been impossible of accomplishment if a market for moderate priced cars had not been found, and without the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) it would have been impossible to find this market.

When only the rich could afford an automobile the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) had the vision of most everyone driving his own machine.

The Company set out, not to find a way to make gasoline prices higher, but to keep them low in the face of the enormous demands made by the automobilists, which in the average industry would have caused abnormal increases in price.

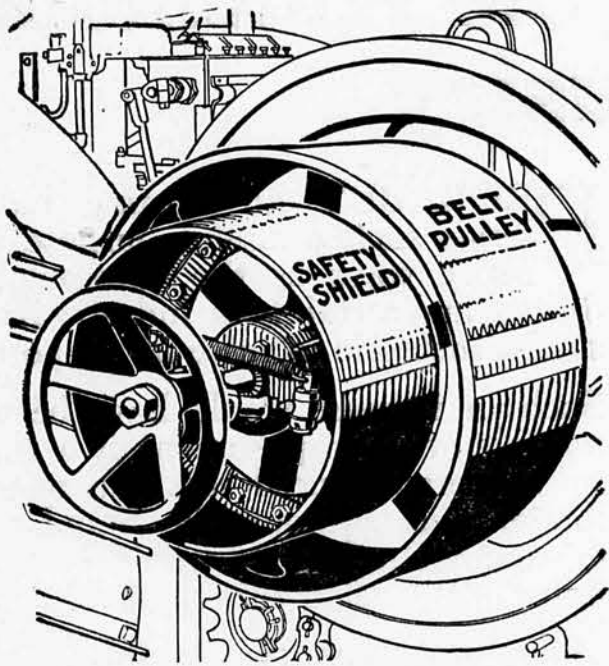
The efficiency of the Standard Oil Company in making a constantly increasing number of by-products has kept down the price of gasoline and enabled the man of modest means to run an automobile after he got it.

The Standard Oil Company not only makes gasoline to sell at a low price, but to fit the requirements of the modern automobile engine in such a manner as to enable the owner to get out of his car all that the manufacturer designed it to produce.

This is a salient example of the usefulness of the Standard Oil Company not only in contributing to the success of other industries, but in discharging its obligation as a public servant so that all may benefit from its efficiency and by its operations.

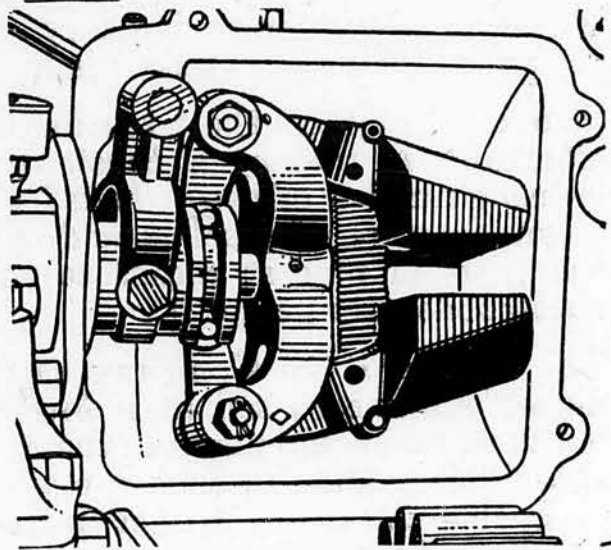
Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

\$1000 Now Buys \$225 Reduction



Friction Clutch Pulley

With the Titan you get a large and wide friction clutch pulley put in the right place by a company that knows where it belongs. It is provided with a safety shield. Most of the belt work of 1919 is still to be done. Titan belt work is unexcelled. There is no extra charge for the Titan 10-20 friction clutch pulley.



Throttle Governor

With the Titan you get a throttle governor. Without a governor you need a man to maintain steady speed for belt work **all the time**. The throttle governor gives you steady speed for belt work, saves fuel, prevents grain losses, and it works automatically and **perfectly**. You get it without extra charge.

Starting and Service

You get the Titan tractor without the compulsory "starting and service charge" made by some companies. We believe that when you buy a tractor you are entitled to complete instruction in starting and operating. The International dealer gives you this service without asking you to pay for it.

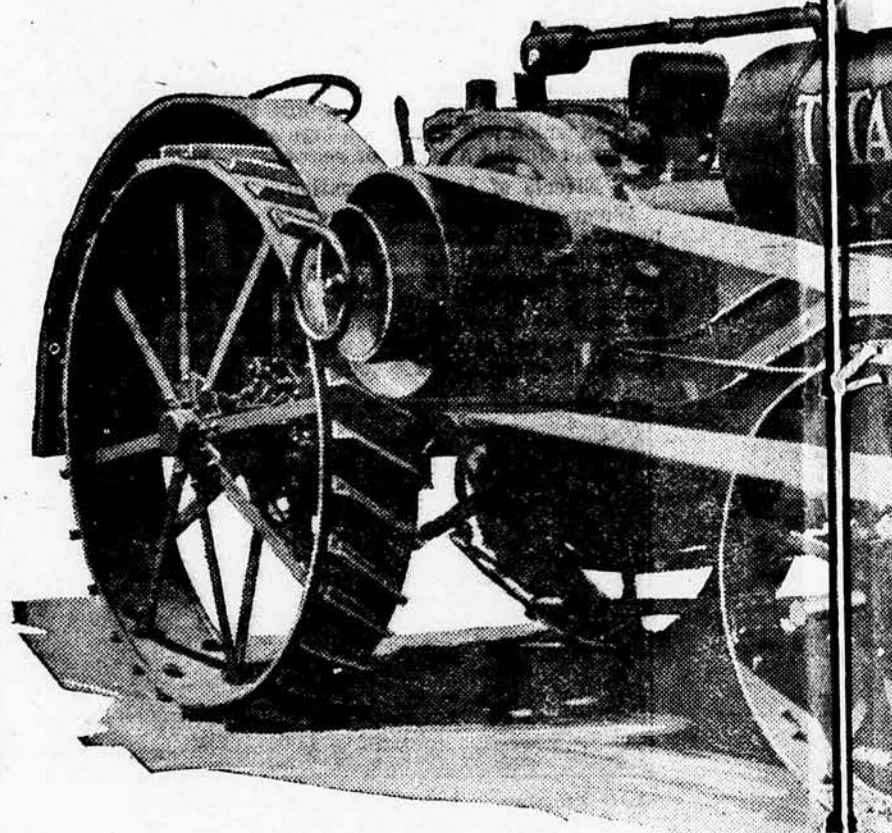
BEGINNING July 1st, 1919, the price of the Titan 10-20 kerosene tractor is.

\$1,000

CASH F. O. B. Factory
\$1050 when terms are given.

Reasonable terms will be given to any man who needs the Titan now for the season ahead, and cannot pay cash in full.

These terms are new. They are offered so that wherever there is need for a Titan the matter of payment will not block the way.



PRIOR To July 1st, the Titan 10-20 was the most popular and universally satisfactory 3-plow tractor in the world. **Now** it is not only that, but also the most **popular priced** 3-plow tractor. We have reduced the price from \$1,225 to \$1,000.

The reduction we have made—\$225—is the greatest one ever made in the price of a 10-20 tractor. Present prices of materials and labor do not justify this big cut, but it is made in anticipation that the increased volume of business developed will offset the cut in price. Some farmers have been holding off buying a tractor because they figured that their limit for a good 3-plow machine was \$1,000. Rather than buy a cheaper or inferior tractor, or a smaller size not so profitable to use, they have stayed out of the market.

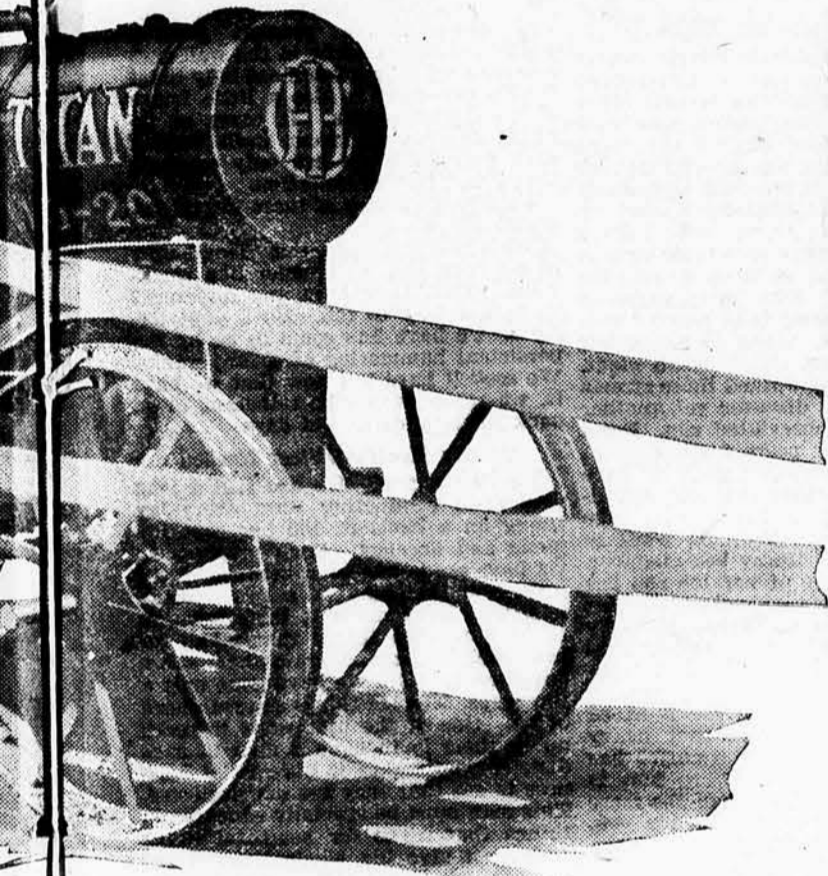
They can now come in and get the best 3-plow kerosene tractor—the Titan 10-20—at the price which they placed as their limit—\$1,000. Maximum production and increased efficiency of men and machines at the factory will partly offset this great reduction. In addition, we will have the satisfaction of bringing the Titan tractor within the means of every farmer who wants to use kerosene power.

When you buy a Titan 10-20 for \$1,000 you get more real value for your money than you would in the purchase of any other tractor. Every Titan user will tell you that.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
OF AMERICA

CHICAGO

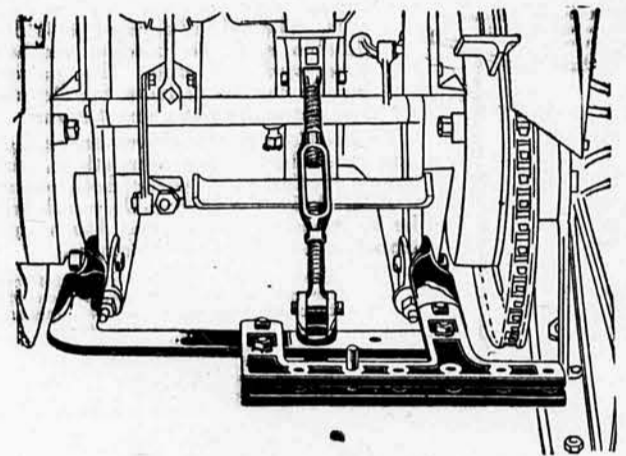
the Titan 10-20 in the Price



REMEMBER that the Government has proved again and again that 3-plow tractors are the most economical. Titan 10-20 is a 3-plow kerosene tractor.

When you get the Titan, complete and ready-to-run, for the new \$1000 price you will own the most dependable 3-plow power in the tractor market with unusual reserve power.

Remember, one man handles the Titan as easily as any 2-plow outfit, but the Titan does 50 per cent more work.



Drawbar

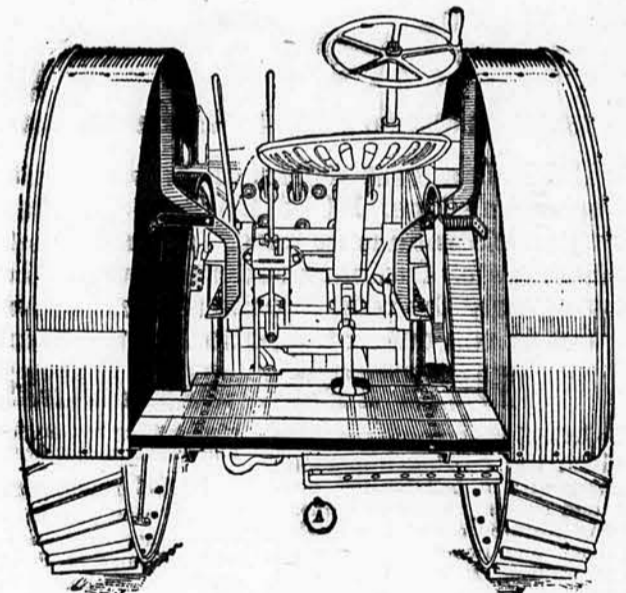
With the Titan you get a convenient drawbar with a wide range of adjustment. Look at it. Note the many holes for attaching different machines and implements. Note the up-and-down adjustment—an absolute necessity to good work, yet lacking altogether on some tractors. The Titan drawbar fits every need and it is furnished without extra charge.

To sell the Titan 10-20 at this low \$1,000 price not a single necessary feature has been sacrificed. You are not asked to buy needed attachments as featured here at extra cost. Nor will you find essential features missing because the designers did not know farming and lacked familiarity with farm machines. The Harvester Company is too old at the game to make any such mistakes. That is why the Titan is the most complete and serviceable farm power on the market. Pay \$1,000 for the Titan 10-20 and you own at once all the features that many years of experience with both belt and drawbar machines have proved essential. Study carefully each feature presented on these pages—all included with the Titan.

When you examine a competitor of the Titan, hunt out the missing essentials which must be bought as extras. Add these to the advertised tractor price. If the price is still low the power will be low—you will be looking at a 2-plow tractor. Titan power is **3-plow power**. For a fair comparison as to price add one-half the cost of the 2-plow tractor to its cost, plus the 2-plow extras, and that will put it on a par with the Titan 3-plow tractor. Then compare values.

Aside from these considerations, there is the important matter of kerosene economy. Kerosene is the practical tractor fuel. Don't let yourself be led away from this fact. Gasoline as tractor fuel is unwarranted extravagance. Tests by responsible institutions have proved time after time that the Titan is the most efficient kerosene power. We give you a written guarantee that the Titan operates on kerosene efficiently.

Buying your tractor is perhaps as serious a matter as any you have tackled in a long time. You want power satisfaction that will stand by you steadily season after season, at drawbar and belt. We are giving you the true facts. You may rely on Harvester reputation for good service and fair dealing. Go to your dealer. Arrange for immediate shipment. This price reduction may make delivery difficult later. The belt work rush is on. Place your order **NOW**.



Fenders

With the Titan you get drive-wheel fenders. Don't underestimate their value. Titan fenders stand for "safety first." They also protect the engine and operator from mud and dust carried up by the rear wheels. They are furnished without extra charge on the Titan 10-20.

Platform

With the Titan you get a rear platform. It is a comfort feature. You can stand up and run the tractor, put in more hours with less fatigue, because you can "stretch yourself" now and then. This platform comes with the Titan without extra charge.

HARVESTER COMPANY
INC. U S A

MOLINE CORN BINDER

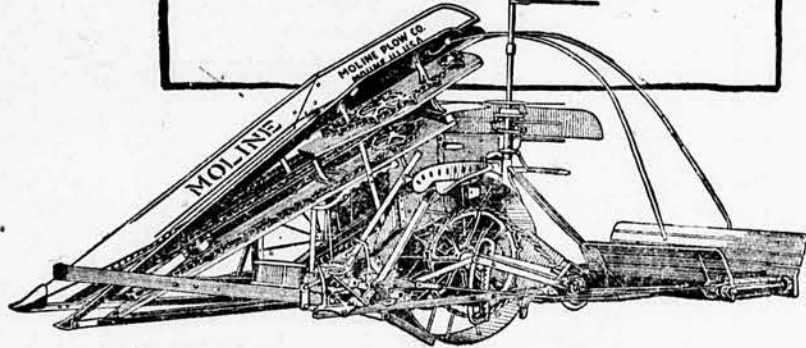
Forty per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop is contained in the stalks. Don't just skim the corn field this year, but cut it and bind it into bundles the sensible way with a Moline Corn Binder, and save time.

This corn binder has many years of "make good" behind it and was the first successfully to handle long, short or tangled corn. It possesses every known mechanical improvement and is built to last.

The Moline Corn Binder runs so easy and does such good work because it has the lightest running main wheel on the market and throughout self-aligning and anti-friction roller and ball bearings take up end thrust and lighten draft. The whole machine is in perfect balance and can be quickly adjusted for long or short corn. The cutting device is reliable and durable and the binding mechanism time tried and true. The power lift bundle carrier delivers bundles neatly and out of the way on next round.

Moline Corn Binder drives easier, lasts longer and causes less trouble than others, with a great saving of effort on the part of both man and team. A hitch for the Moline-Universal Tractor can be furnished so that one man has complete control of both tractor and implement.

See your Moline Dealer now so that you can get your Moline Binder in plenty of time, or write us for full information.



MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

The Ross Cuts Clean

THERE is a vast difference between *cut* silage and *macerated* silage. ROSS Ensilage Cutters *cut* the corn. Each particle retains its juice. Thus the *entire food value goes into the silo*. Ordinary cutters chew and beat the corn, throwing only the pulp into the silo and allowing most of the juice to run out at the bottom of the machine.

BETTER SILAGE

The ROSS is the only machine on which the cutting apparatus is equipped with a ball-bearing end-thrust and auxiliary knife adjustment. This one feature makes the ROSS stand head and shoulders above all other silo fillers. It is responsible for the perfect shear-like cut which nips the corn slick and clean from the first turn of the wheel until the last pound of rich, juicy silage is packed into the top of your silo.

ROSS machines have self-forming and adjustable bearings, angle steel frame, four-sided reversible

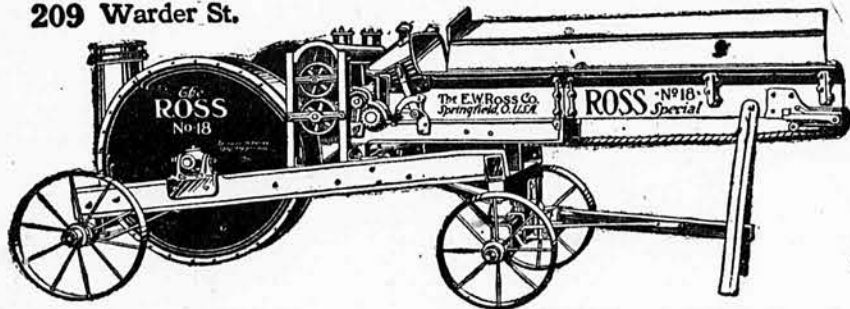
steel cutting bar, angle steel blower fan and swivel socket for blower pipe.

ROSS machines are made in both types and in a full range of sizes. There is a ROSS machine to work with a small 4 H. P. engine, and there are big, extra-heavy ROSS Cutters for use with large tractors or steam power, which have unlimited capacity.

All of these features and many interesting points about silage are fully described in our free booklets, which are yours without cost or obligation. Get these books today. Your name on a post card will do.

THE E. W. ROSS CO., Springfield, O.

209 Warder St.



How They Live Over There

Houses and Stables Often are Built Together

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO, J. D.

ONE OF the first things we found out about France was that it had been there a long time before we came. After a time those of us who could talk to the French discovered that they were quite as well aware of the fact as we, and were not nearly so inclined to accept the idea that our ways, because new, were necessarily better, as one naturally might expect a grateful lot of redeemed heathen would be.

Many Streets are Filthy

Take, for example, the simple matter of a street gutter. To us its purpose is to carry off flood water and other street drainage. The French, who used their gutters before we had any, have no idea of limiting its capacity in any such manner. The sidewalk or trottoir is a narrow thing that hugs close up to the houses in these old French towns. You may have seen their streets, in pictures, and wondered at the skimmed walks. Your first guess is that the whole street is so narrow that there is only just about so much left for the pedestrian. That is all right, but after you have walked those streets a few weeks you discover yet another reason for the abbreviated rim. From an upper window peers forth a good, old Brittany housewife, but I have reason to believe that she does not always take that preliminary peer. She has been doing her bedroom work in that quaint, old Brittany bed chamber. In the performance of her job she has accumulated a fair collection of what you, in plain United States, probably call "slops." Satisfied that she has the gutter right of way, she dexterously poises her bucket at the correct angle, a quick swing and she is saved the trouble of carrying that heavy bucket downstairs, and the gutter has performed a mission that, to her, is much more worth while than the mere drainage of flood water. As for you, you should keep your eyes open when out on the street; what can you expect?

Stables in the House

The quaint country houses that stand by the roadside are pleasing to the sight if not to any other sense. They are designed for purposes of utility rather than those of art, however. You are impressed, at the first glance, with the cleverness of the design that has placed the stable under the same sheltering roof as that which covers the human tenant, and as you notice the convenient way in which the barn door is placed immediately at the side of the one that leads into the parlor you are struck with the resourcefulness of this industrious people. One of my men, who had been making a call, described the arrangement as very convenient. "You can sit in the parlor and spit into the stable the best way in the world." Another great comfort is that the thrifty farmer has easy opportunity to watch the growth of his manure pile. There it is, right before his eyes, and nose, every day. These industrious peasants appreciate the value of fertilizer, and it must warm the very cockles of their hearts to see the daily additions, fresh every morning, perhaps, and think how much good nourishment is to be returned to the enrichment of their dear, native land.

They are great persons for guarding

their wells. They use the good, old wells that their fathers dug, and most of them are excavated on the well known and tried principle that if you start low it takes less digging to get down. The mere fact that low places just naturally serve as catch basins for all kinds of barnyard drainage does not disturb them. However, they are very particular about protection for their wells and their water supply. "Oui, Oui, M'sieu. Je vous montrera." And the reverent peasant proudly points out that a niche in the well curb contains not only a full sized lady Saint but in her arms is also a little image of the infant Jesus. If cases of typhoid fever arise from wells having such patronage one can only conclude that it is a Divine visitation.

Funny, the antics of these foreigners, aren't they?

Wait just a minute, tho. How many of us, born and bred under like conditions, would have been any different? There's a way to tell. Such superiority as we have has come to us by the persistent hammering of a few cranks. We took it hard but now that we have it, we really would be reluctant to go back to those dirty, old days.

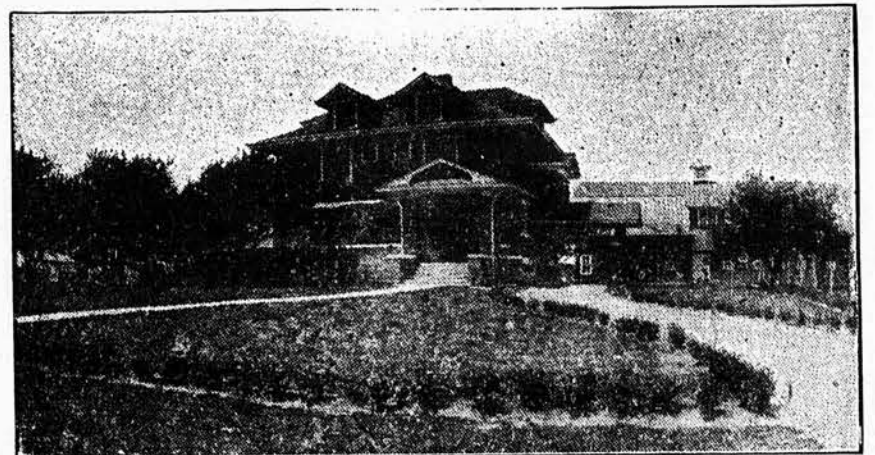
County Health Officer Needed

Here's the test. We are still a long way from conducting our every-day living on a basis of 100 per cent hygiene and decency. Such progress as we have made has been because of the persistent pounding of a few specialists, who have made it their business to find out the things that make for healthful living and cram them down our throats. But we have gone only a few steps. The big things are yet ahead of us. One of the best ways to reach up to them is to have a man in each district who makes it his special business to see that they are not neglected. This man must be specially educated in things that make for healthful living and must give his whole time to the business of seeing that these things are done. He will be known as the county health officer. He will not treat sick persons, but will spend his time and effort in preventing persons from getting sick. Are you in favor of having such an employe of your county? Yes! Then, if you had been born among those of whom I have been writing, there is a strong probability that you would have been a disturbing element. You would have lifted them up to real United States standards.

No! You don't think these new-fangled ideas are worth the money? Too bad you didn't go with us "over there." You would have been one man who would have been in no hurry to get home, and would have been a real comfort to your commanding officer when there were so many anxious to get back to "God's Country."

But you would have been out of luck even at that, because the Red Cross authorities are sending health officers all over France now, and under the new order of things even the natives are "catching hold" with great enthusiasm.

Thrift Stamps are caterpillars. When they have grown to 16 in number, a few cents metamorphoses them into a big blue butterfly of a War Savings Stamp.



This is the Farm Home of A. L. Churchill at Vinita, Okla.. But Such Homes as This One are Very Rare in Europe.

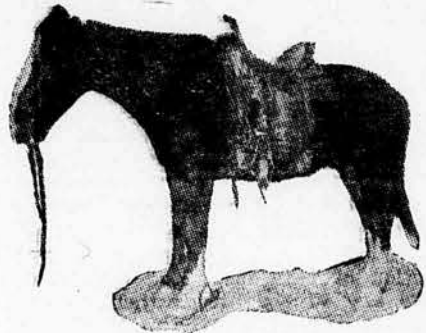
"Baldy," Four-Legged Pioneer

BY G. C. GIBBONS

When the hearty pioneers of Western Kansas were ranging cattle with the free range and developing farms which have now become in most cases excellent homes, old "Baldy" was then a colt among the others that roamed the range pastures of this region. When the United States government finally decided to turn the 8,000 acres of land in the Fort Hays Military reservation over to the state to be used as a normal school, a park and an experiment station, the part that became the experiment station and a branch of the Kansas State Agricultural college set about immediately to prepare itself for the work it was destined to do. The first thing that Mr. Haney, the first superintendent, needed in his supervision of the 3,600 acres of land that was to become the Fort Hays Experiment station was one of the best riding and driving horses he could possibly find. The records show that he purchased on that date a bald-face horse which was named "Baldy." Old "Baldy" not only served Superintendent Haney well but has also served Superintendent Ellins, TenEyck, Helder, and Weeks to the present day.

This old horse has seen the rolling prairies transformed into an experiment station well improved with buildings, electric lights, modern water system, carrying 1,689 experimental plots, 1,400 head of livestock and all the activities that go to make up this, probably the largest experiment station in the world.

Old "Baldy" whose picture is shown herewith, was one of the most prominent figures at the recent livestock round-up when the results of the winter's experiments with 355 head of livestock were reported to the hundreds of visitors to the station. "Baldy" will receive a pension of buffalo grass and good feed on the Fort Hays Experiment station farm as long as he lives.



Baldy, a Pioneer in Kansas.

Kansas Has Tractor Show

(Continued from Page 3.)

revolutions a minute, the plowing speed in miles an hour and the kind of fuel used and its Baume test. Tractors using more than 5 per cent of gasoline shall be classed as burning gasoline and shall be so placarded.

10. All tractors on the demonstration field belonging to one exhibitor must be kept on or along the land allotted him for that day's demonstration, until the hour designated by management for returning to headquarters.

No Spectacular Methods

11. No machine will be permitted to operate with special equipment other than that designed for practical use with same. No spectacular methods will be permitted on the part of salesmen, or others, to attract crowds. The demonstration must stand on its merits.

12. Each tractor exhibitor will have the privilege of burning any kind of fuel he desires, but no one will be permitted to burn fuel of a higher gravity test than that used by his competitor burning the same kind of fuel. All exhibitors will be required to obtain fuel from one source, such to be designated by general manager.

13. No time will be required of exhibitors to make moving pictures or group photographs for commercial purposes. Manufacturers can arrange to get photographs during the demonstration if they desire. Any manufacturer or representative of farm or trade papers or news agencies will be permitted to have their official photographer on the grounds to get pictures for their own use.

14. Manufacturers will be permitted

to exhibit not more than one of a kind of belt-driven machines in connection with their exhibition.

15. The interpretation and enforcing of these rules shall be left to the National Tractor Farming Demonstration committee and its general manager.

16. Each company exhibiting at these demonstrations shall appoint one manager who will be expected to report to the general manager not later than 8 o'clock each morning for instructions and information regarding the day's work. This manager of exhibits will be held accountable for the work of his company, and no instructions will be issued to anyone else, nor will requests, instructions or complaints be recognized from anyone by this exhibit manager. He shall wear a badge provided him, specifying his being official exhibit manager.

17. Each exhibitor will be expected to keep plows and tractors around his tent arranged in first class order, and the land allotted him for exhibiting purposes, free from circulars, rubbish, etc., such as will be distributed around headquarters daily. They will also be expected to use care at all times in operating machinery with respect to its safety for all visitors. The manager will appreciate co-operation of these exhibit managers in all matters.

18. Each entrant will sign the rules and thereby agree to live up to the rules and co-operate with the committee in every way to make the tractor demonstration a success.

19. The field manager shall have authority to order from the field any machine whose operator does not comply with the rules, and, any exhibitor who is manifestly disregarding the rules will not have land laid out or provided for him on the succeeding days, or until such time as he has met the condition.

20. No exhibitor joining the National Tractor demonstration will be permitted to exhibit until he has given correctly the price that he is in position to supply tractors at regular pro-

duction, the correct weight of tractors, and all data pertaining to their construction and rating, minimum and maximum speed at which the motors are to run, and the committee to have the right to have any such machines placed under test to prove the correctness of the data that is supplied.

21. No exhibitor shall have more than 25 tractors of all kinds and types on the demonstration grounds.

Entry Fee and Blanks

Every exhibitor who is a member of the National Implement and Vehicle association shall pay \$100 entry fee to participate in the National Tractor Farming demonstration for 1919, and every non-member shall pay \$200 entry fee for the same privilege. Remittance shall accompany entry application. Entry fees are to be used for defraying the expenses of the demonstration.

It also is stipulated that entry blanks be addressed to the secretary and treasurer, that remittance covering entry fee be accompanied by the entry applications and that no space be allotted for exhibits or no ground for plowing at the National Tractor demonstration for 1919 until entry has been approved by the chairman or the secretary and treasurer. A. E. Hildebrand, manager of the National Tractor show, and W. E. Holmes, secretary of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce may be addressed at Wichita, Kan., for any additional information that may be desired.

The schoolteacher had punished Tommy so often for talking in school and the punishments had been so apparently without effect that as a last resort she decided to notify Tommy's father of his son's fault. So, following the department mark on his next report were these words:

"Tommy talks a great deal."

In due time the report was returned with his father's signature and under it was written:

"You ought to hear his mother."—Milwaukee Journal.

Avoid Waste in Threshing

(Continued from Page 21.)

ing a mile or more a minute. A speed indicator costs less than \$2 and will show how near the machine is running to the makers' directions.

6. The direction of the air blast thru the sieves is as important as the strength of blast. If the chaff is carried about 2 inches above the top sieve it usually means a nice clean job.

7. Trouble with belts usually occurs about 2 p. m. Nine times in 10 a belt that has run that long can be made to work the rest of the day by the use of the proper amount of lubricating oil applied in a thin stream. Animal or vegetable oil is best for this purpose. Belt dressings containing rosin take hold but soon glaze and slip worse than ever, also gumming on pulleys.

8. The noon hour is the best time to make adjustments. One hour then is worth seven hours at night.

9. Maximum threshing capacity can be obtained only by having sufficient power to maintain a uniform speed. Any man can calculate the approximate power required for his particular machine. One horsepower is required an inch of cylinder width on 26 to 28-inch cylinders. One and a quarter horsepower an inch of cylinder width is needed on heavier machines. A self feeder takes 2 to 4-horsepower additional, a wind stacker 4 to 8-horsepower additional, and a bagger 1-horsepower or less.

10. There is a limit to the amount of grain that can be threshed without waste in a given length of time. In general the capacity of machines is, among the smaller ones, 1.2 to 1.8 bushels to each inch of cylinder width an hour; among medium sized ones, 1.8 to 2.7 bushels an inch of cylinder width an hour; and among the largest machines 2.5 to 4 bushels an inch of cylinder width an hour.

It isn't the way you get your feet wet that counts; it's the way you dry them.

THIS thirty-two page illustrated booklet is of vital interest to every farmer in the United States. It answers the questions you have been asking. It solves the problems you have been wrestling with. It gives you just the kind of information about tractors and tractor farming that you have been looking for. Sent free to any one. Mail the coupon today for your copy.

Why the Cletrac

TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

Best Meets Your Needs



The Cletrac is a "year round" tractor

farmer that he can get more work out of the Cletrac more days in the year than out of any other tractor on the market. The Cletrac is invaluable in winter as well as in summer. It pays you dividends in the fall as well as in the spring. It is a "year round" machine. Send for the booklet shown above. It will open your eyes to the tremendous possibilities of tractor farming with a machine that serves you *twelve months in the year.*

The Cletrac has a wider range of use

It is small enough to be used economically on light jobs, yet powerful enough to handle the majority of the so-called heavy work about the farm. It plows, harrows, plants, reaps, binds, threshes, hauls, cuts ensilage, fills silos, saws wood, and does practically all the work formerly done by animal and stationary power.

The Cletrac is built to stand hard usage

It is rugged—and powerful. It is designed and built by practical men who know what a farm tractor must stand. It is economical in its use of kerosene and oil.

Don't wait! Get your Cletrac now

Orders are coming in fast and we are filling them as rapidly as we can. In another month we will be behind again. If you want your Cletrac promptly order it now—today! Don't wait! Every day's delay means a later start in reaping the greater profits that are bound to come with year round Cletrac farming.

Send for this booklet "Selecting Your Tractor." It goes into your problems—and solves them. It doesn't do a lot of theorizing but gets right down to cold hard facts that are of real live interest to every progressive farmer. Fill out this coupon now—and mail it today.

The largest producers of tank-type tractors in the world.

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Please send me your thirty-two page illustrated booklet "Selecting Your Tractor."

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Heider

No Gears to Strip

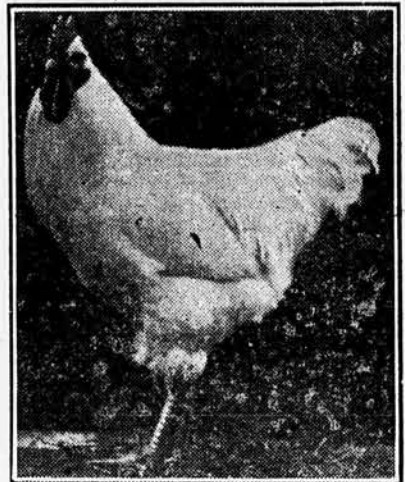
POULTRY TALK

Several requests have come to the Poultry Editor recently for articles on various types and breeds of chickens. The Farmers Mail and Breeze has been fortunate in making arrangements with I. B. Reed, one of the leading poultry experts of the United States, to write such a series. Mr. Reed has been connected with poultry departments of several leading agricultural colleges of the country. He is now managing a large poultry farm.

The Plymouth Rock

The Plymouth Rock is a breed which is truly American in its origin. The name Plymouth Rock was first applied to chickens by Dr. J. C. Bennett in 1849. This original production did not last long, and it was about 20 years later before the name was again applied to chickens. In 1869, D. A. Upham, a resident of Connecticut, showed some Plymouth Rocks at a poultry show held in Worcester, Mass. Mr. Upham did not assert that he was the originator of these chickens, but acknowledged that he had procured his stock from Joseph Spaulding of Putnam, Conn.

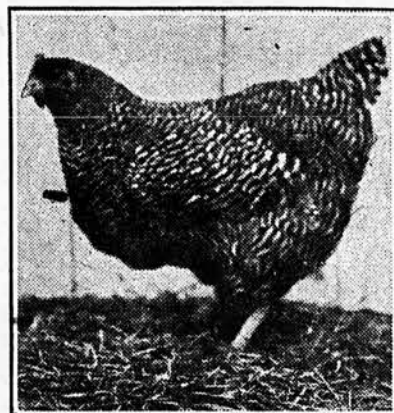
Much interest was taken in the Plymouth Rocks shown at Worcester and many poultrymen took up their breed-



Typical Shape, Plymouth Rock Cock.

ing in the belief that they would be better suited to the combination production of both meat and eggs than were any of the breeds then known. (Note: The only varieties then bred fell into what is now termed the egg-breeds or the meat-breeds classes.)

The original variety was the fore-runner of what is now termed the Barred Plymouth Rock. It was composed of a blend of the blood of the old Dominique, the Black Java, the Asiatics (Cochins and Brahmas) and the Minorcas. This multiplicity of breed colors and characters appearing in its make-up explains the difficulty we have today in holding the Barred Rock true to its standard requirements. White chickens, appearing as sports



Typical Shape, Plymouth Rock Hen.

from the Barred matings, were bred together and soon a White variety was recognized. Other varieties were produced from time to time, either by introducing new blood lines to gain the desired points, or in some cases they were made of entirely different breeds, but had the Plymouth Rock type firmly fixed, just the same. At the present time the Poultry Standard recognizes six varieties: These are the Barred, White, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge and Columbian.

IN the Heider Friction Drive a strong fibre rim is mounted on the motor flywheel. The power is taken directly from the flywheel by two big metal discs—one to go ahead the other to reverse. The fibre does the driving and the discs pass the power to the drive wheels or belt pulley.

There is no gear stripping—for there are no transmission gears to strip. The tractor is always "in mesh." It is a resistless pull without jerking or vibration. Seven speeds, forward and reverse, are provided, all with one motor speed and one lever, for traction or belt work.

15 to 20% Fewer Parts

The Heider Friction Drive does away with clutch, transmission gears, and bevel gears. In all, it means 15 to 20 per cent less parts.

With fewer parts to run it puts more power into the pull. A steady flow of flexible power—just as much or as little as you want.

It saves repair expense. It adds years to the life of the tractor. And it is so easy to run that boys and girls are operating Heiders.

For 11 years this tractor has plowed every kind of soil, hauled big loads and furnished the power for all kinds of farm machinery. Its success is merited by 11 years of performance. You do not have to take a "demonstration" of one or two days as your guarantee of the Heider.

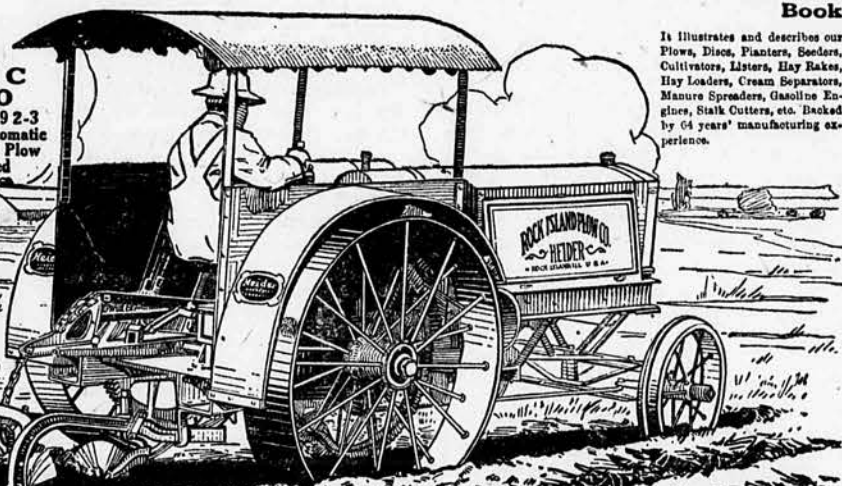
Two sizes, 12-20 and 9-16. Write for catalog of Heider Tractor and Rock Island Tractor Tools; the famous Rock Island Tractor Plows, 2, 3 or 4 C T X bottoms, and the Rock Island No. 38 one-man Tractor Disc.

Rock Island Plow Company

Established 1855
230 Second Ave. Rock Island, Illinois

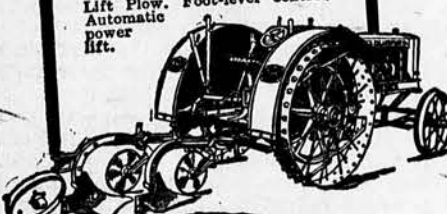
Send for the Rock Island Farm Tool Book

It illustrates and describes our Plows, Discs, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Backed by 64 years' manufacturing experience.



Eleven Years Actual Field Work

Rock Island One-Man Outfits
Heider Model D 9-16 with No. 9 Rock Island C T X two-bottom Power Lift Plow directly attached. Below, Heider Model C 12-20 with Rock Island No. 19 C T X two-three bottom Power Lift Plow. Foot-lever control. Automatic power lift.



Rock Island No. 38 One-Man Tractor Disc
Close-up levers. One man easily operates both tractor and disc.

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Successful behind any tractor. Front furrow with life equipped Island C T X bottoms. With Quick Detachable Shares

Model C 12-20
With No. 19 2-3 Bottom Automatic Power Lift Plow Attached

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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 38c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$12.00 to \$14.00 No. 2, 35c. (as to size) No. 2, \$11.00 to \$13.00

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Most of the early popularity of Plymouth Rocks was due to their economic qualities and their adaptability to almost all conditions. Of course, with the introduction, later, of other general purpose breeds this popularity was shared with the newer productions.

The Plymouth Rock has a moderately long body, a large frame, broad back and breast, straight, well spread legs, and has standard weights of 9½ pounds for cocks, 8 pounds for cockerels, 7½ pounds for hens and 6 pounds for pullets. These weights are often exceeded greatly. The Rocks have a rich yellow skin, produce brown or tinted-shell eggs in goodly number, and are good sitters and mothers. They make good broilers and excellent roasters, especially when caponized.

For a purely practical breed, any of the popular varieties of the Plymouth Rock will suffice. They will profitably produce both meat and eggs, and at the same time will make a chicken that is "good to look upon." What more can one ask?
I. B. Reed.

Cull Both the Old and Young

BY ROSS M. SHERWOOD

How large are the early hatched chickens at this time? Possibly the cockerels have been mating with the hens and in that way have injured the eggs for market. If this is the case, the flock should be culled at once.

In going over the flock a number of cockerels will be especially well developed for their age and will be much stronger and more vigorous than the rest of the flock. These are the ones, which if purebred should be held over to sell as breeders. It is better for them that they be kept away from the old hens and pullets. Their removal from the flock also prevents them from fertilizing the eggs produced by the laying flock. The poorer, weaker cockerels should be placed on the market before the price becomes lower.

As the flock is being examined some weak pullets will be noticed. They may be small in size, have long narrow heads, in fact, the entire body may be narrow. These will not make profitable laying fowls and should be sold with the cockerels. If they are too small to sell with them they may be marked and sold as soon as they are large enough.

The remaining pullets should be fed and housed so they will be matured in October or November. Pullets that are developed too early and lay in the late summer often moult the first year. This is not profitable. The pullets may be fed kafir, wheat or corn with a small amount of heavy oats. Oats should be fed with other grains and if fed in large quantities should be soaked. A mixture of bran and shorts should be fed, also all the sour milk they will drink. If milk is not available, meat scraps should be added to the bran and shorts in quantities not to exceed 10 per cent by weight.

If plenty of waste grains are available it may not be necessary to feed any of the grains mentioned above, but the bran and shorts should be given any way as they are necessary for best growth. This is also true of the milk or meat scraps.

The laying flock may consist of a number of old hens mixed with the younger ones. These old hens cease to lay as hot weather comes on and become broody in larger numbers than the younger ones. The death rate is also greater in these old hens than in the younger ones. It is very good policy to sell them early in the summer.

Unless one has a special market for poultry it is doubtful whether it pays to fatten them. In most cases the fowls on the farm are in very good condition and would not put on enough fat to make it profitable unless the price a pound would be greater.

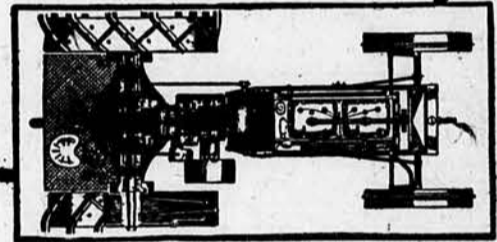
Philander Knox where Knox should Philander.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

There are two kinds of dollars—one that is never worth more than a hundred cents, and one that grows in value. When you put your money in War Savings Stamps you change your hundred-cent dollars into the kind that grow.

Farmer Agents wanted to sell Staude Tractor Attachments in their neighborhood. Write us for our special proposition. The Taylor Motor Co. Distributors, Hutchinson, Kan.—Advertisement.



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THE ILLINOIS SUPER-DRIVE TRACTOR Driving Principle delivers 20% more engine power to drawbar than any other Driving Principle in tractor use. This has a big meaning for you. It means that with the ILLINOIS in your field, you can pull four plows where ordinarily you could only pull three—that you can get your seed bed prepared and your harvesting done in far less time than it takes with most tractors.

But even more important than power efficiency is, that you are practically free from tractor troubles that you get when you purchase an ILLINOIS.

The ILLINOIS SUPER-DRIVE TRACTOR is of Unit Construction. This eliminates excess weight and prevents bearings and mechanism from getting out of alignment.

It has sixteen spring cushions which absorb backlash, jars and shocks. This saves the tractor mechanism from damage and saves upkeep expense for ILLINOIS owners.

It has no open gears and no dirt or dust can work its way in and cause friction or wear. The ILLINOIS SUPER-DRIVE TRACTOR is built extra powerful and strong in every part without an excess pound of weight.

Its performance under all conditions has proved its sterling worth.

Compare this Master Drive Tractor point by point with all other tractors and you will be quickly convinced that the ILLINOIS is the tractor you have been waiting for.

Let us tell you all about its driving principle which delivers 20% more engine power to drawbar—how tooth strain on the driving pinion gears is eliminated—let us tell you about its live axle with driving spider and four sturdy V-shaped arms that deliver the power to rims of wheels and not to hubs and

spokes—its powerful slow speed kerosene burning engine—the extra roomy comfortable platform—automobile steering device—Hyatt Roller Bearings—Thermostat—Motometer, etc.

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HERE IS the motor truck you've been looking for—strong, powerful, well-built—from the very finest standard parts—and rightly priced. It was built for a Farmers' Truck by men who know farm conditions. Powered with a big 27-horse Buda motor, 4 1/8 x 5 1/2; has a strong pressed-steel frame, nickel steel ball bearing transmission, disc clutch and Torbensen axle with interlocking differential; carried on long silico-manganese steel springs. This is literally the best 1 1/2 ton truck on the market—simple, sure and economical to run—the truck chosen for sheer proven ability by America's biggest buyers. (Equipped with Timken worm drive axle, \$100 additional.) Similar 2-ton models, \$2390 and \$2590. Pneumatic tire equipment furnished if desired, at extra prices.

Master Trucks have the sort of power you look for in plow-horses—heavy, pulling horse-power—entirely different from the kind you want in a trotting horse or an automobile.

A Practical Truck for Practical Men

Good machinery pays on your farm. You can't afford to be without it. This Master does the work of four teams. It hauls your wheat, corn, cattle, produce or supplies for ten cents per ton-mile. It will run night and day if necessary and cost you nothing when not in use. It is simple and accessible, has the service built in at the factory to stay, and your boys can run it. With good care it should last indefinitely. The men behind the Master have been in the truck business for 16 years. They are practical men like you. They know trucks the way you know farming—right down to the ground. Their trucks are in use all over the world. The Master of today is the result of this experience. And the Company which manufactures it is one of the strongest and most successful in the business.

MASTER TRUCKS

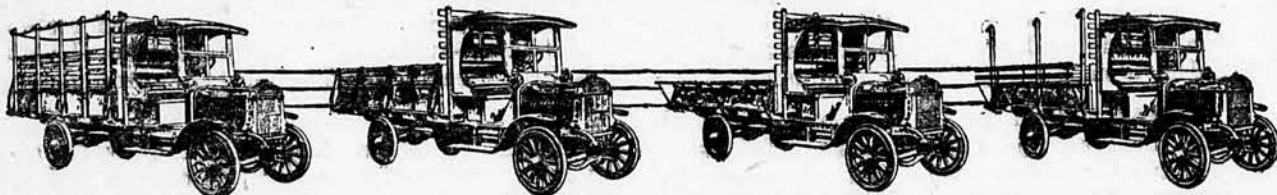
They are designed throughout for extra strength and power, and endurance under hard work—built to stand up and keep in service. Isn't that what you want?

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FARM QUESTIONS

All inquiries about farm matters will be answered free of charge thru the columns of this department. 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.

Pear Tree Has Fire Blight

I have a pear tree and the limbs seem to be dying. Is it some kind of disease? Can you tell me what it is and what to do for it?
J. O. HALFHIDE.
Junction City, Kan.

I fear that your pear tree is affected with fire blight and regret to say that there is no satisfactory remedy for this disease.

I am sending you a little circular on fire blight which contains the life history of the disease and some suggestions for keeping it under control.
Albert Dickens.

Mare Has a Cough

I have a 7-year-old mare that has a cough at times and runs at the nose when she drinks water with her head down low, and just after she drinks she has a wheezing noise in her head or throat for a few moments. She is in good flesh and stands the work well.
C. D. W.
Westphalia, Kan.

I believe that your horse is affected with sore throat. You might try giving her a mixture of 2 drams of arsenic trioxide and 2 ounces of bicarbonate of soda. This mixture is to be divided into twelve powders and the animal is to receive one daily until six powders have been given, then discontinue treatment for a week, after which the remaining powders are to be administered at the rate of one a day.
R. R. Dykstra.

Horse With Lameness

I have a horse that has been stiff in the forelegs and shoulders for a week and can scarcely walk. He seems to be well otherwise, and eats heartily. I noticed the latter part of this winter that he would sweat at nights while standing in the barn. He is 14 years old, and never has been sick before.
Benedict, Kan. G. W. PENNINGTON.

There are many different diseases that cause stiffness of the legs in horses and therefore, as you submit no other symptom other than that the horse is stiff, it is impossible to make a diagnosis.

Stiffness may be the result of founder, and then the usual founder treatment should be applied. It is observed in rheumatism, and then rheumatism treatment should be applied. In other cases it is caused by inflammation of the muscles, and that also requires a form of treatment peculiarly adapted to it. Some diseases of the feet cause the animal to appear stiff; for example, sidebone, ringbone, and coffin joint disease. I believe that, taken as a whole, the best thing you can do is to have some competent graduate veterinarian examine this animal in order that the exact nature of the disease may be determined, after which the proper treatment may be applied.
R. R. Dykstra.

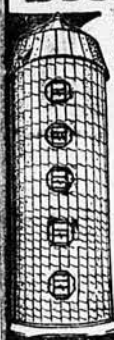
Stringy Milk

What is wrong with my cow? She has a calf 2 months old, the milk looks good but the cream is stringy. What should I do with her? I would like to know if such milk is good to use.
Anthony, Kan. W. A. K.

Stringy milk may be due to one of many causes. It is observed in cattle that are affected with indigestion as a result of consuming unwholesome feed. If such an error in the diet exists, it should be corrected. It may also be caused by contamination of milking vessels or milking houses, with a germ and mold.

To overcome this, the milking vessels should be thoroughly washed and scalded in hot water and sun dried. Milk houses and places where cattle are regularly milked should be disinfected by covering the ground with lime and by whitewashing. Immediately preceding the milking, the cow's udder should be washed off with a mixture of one teaspoonful of carbolic acid and a pint of water. It is a good plan for the milker to rinse his hands in the same solution. Sometimes the infection has passed into the cow's teats for some distance and therefore in order to destroy such infection it is advisable to give the animal 1/2 ounce of formalin mixed with a quart of water, which is to be repeated daily until 10 such doses have been given.
R. R. Dykstra.

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Easy to erect in 2 days. Everlasting; Waterproof; Airtight; Fireproof; Windproof. Made of cement staves that fit perfectly, forming a perfect unit. Silage is safe from air and bacterial action.
WRITE AT ONCE for complete information and list of satisfied owners. Seven factories. Prompt shipments.
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Wants Federal Loan

1. Are returned soldiers favored by the Federal Land Loan Banks more than others? 2. What action is necessary to obtain the land? 3. Can any bank obtain this loan for me? 4. How much of a loan can be had? RETURNED SOLDIER.

1. The law makes no distinction between returned soldiers and others in the matter of obtaining loans. 2. It will be necessary for you to join a local association. You should write the Federal Land Loan Bank, Wichita, Kan., for full instruction. 3. No. 4. I believe the limit is 60 per cent of the appraised value of the land on which you wish to secure a loan.

Income Tax

If I sell my farm for \$20,000 do I pay income tax on the sale price as if it were my regular income, having no other income than what I derive from my farm? If so, please tell me how to compute it. A READER.

If you owned this farm on March 1, 1913 and sell it for \$20,000 you should deduct from the sale price what was a reasonable valuation of the farm at that time and pay income tax on the balance. For example, if your farm was reasonably worth \$16,000 at that time you would pay income tax on \$4,000. Or if you bought the land subsequent to 1913, and sold it at a profit the income tax would be computed on the profit from the selling price and commission paid for working sale or other necessary expenses connected with sale.

Signs Her Right Away

If a man marries a second wife and she signs inheritance rights away in the property he has at that time, but he afterwards buys more property, can she hold her right in that property or can he will it away without her consent? READER.

It would depend on the kind of prenuptial contract the man and wife entered into. If she signed a written contract disclaiming all her rights of inheritance under the law, that would cover not only such property as the husband had at time of marriage but also much as he might acquire after marriage. If she only relinquished her rights in such property as he was possessed of at the time of marriage that agreement would not apply to property subsequently acquired and at his death she would inherit half of such property, but none of the property owned by the husband at the time of marriage.

Naturalization and Fences

1. What questions would I have to answer on civil government in order to take out my first naturalization papers? I can only read English.

2. If A has a fence 3 feet back from the division line between his land and that of B, can he make B put his fence 3 feet back? Or if A's fence is 3 feet back from the line and B's is just barely off the line and A's horse gets cut on the wire, can A make B pay for the horse? FRIEND.

1. The first citizenship paper is the declaratory statement. In this the applicant is not examined concerning his qualifications. That examination comes when he applies for his final naturalization papers. The questions that will be asked you by the judge of the court to whom you make application for full citizenship, will be such as will satisfy him concerning your qualifications. It will not be necessary that you be able to read any other language but English.

2. A cannot require B to build his share of the fence anywhere except on the division line. If B builds his share of the division fence on the line he would not be responsible for injury to A's horse. From your statement of the case, I do not see how B could be held responsible in any event.

Wayward Boy

I wish to ask you a question in regard to a 14-year-old boy who is very hard to control; mistreats his mother; curses her; chews tobacco; doesn't want to go to school; whips horses; spits on the floor and does all kinds of mean things. I. M. Q.

I suppose that the boy has no father. If not, there is probably some man in the neighborhood who has a head full of good sense and a heart full of kindness and who understands boys. If so, I would suggest that such a man be asked to get next to this boy, not preach to him but if possible arouse a sense of pride and ambition in the lad. Give him an understanding of what it will mean to be sent to the State Reform school and the kind of

discipline he will have to undergo there. Unless the boy is a degenerate, his ambition and pride can be appealed to and a change of manner can be brought about. Possibly the boy would like to earn some money; most boys do. Try to get him a job if he doesn't want to go to school. A great many boys of that age do not care for school. I would not try to force him to go, but reason with him kindly; show him that education will help him to earn money no matter what line of business he undertakes. The mother is not the person to deal with this boy. He knows that she is afraid of him and he has lost his respect for her and wants to bully her, because he thinks that is the manly thing to do. The man who talks with him ought to be a strong man and should be a man the boy will instinctively recognize as one who is able to handle him physically and in whose judgment and honesty he has confidence. Most boys are pretty fair judges of human nature and character. They know instinctively whether a man is honest or a hypocrite, whether

he is weak or strong and whether he has brains or is a fool. There must be some man in your neighborhood who will know how to talk to this boy and get next to him.

Here is Your Chance Ladies

I am a widower and wish to get in touch with some good Christian Ladies. I need a good wife very bad. Can you tell me where I can get a good matrimony paper? Can you give me any help? G. B. LESH. 401 East St., Emporia, Kan.

Widow's Will

A widow having an estate wills it to her children and then marries. Can her husband break the will and come in for his half? SUBSCRIBER.

If the estate is in Kansas, yes.

Mittle Europa

1. What is the meaning of the words, "Mittle Europa, Alsace-Lorraine, Saar Valley, Italy Irredentia, Entente Allies?" 2. What is the number of members in the House of Representatives? 3. What is the present ratio of representation? 4. Will you please name some recent impeachments by Congress? A READER.

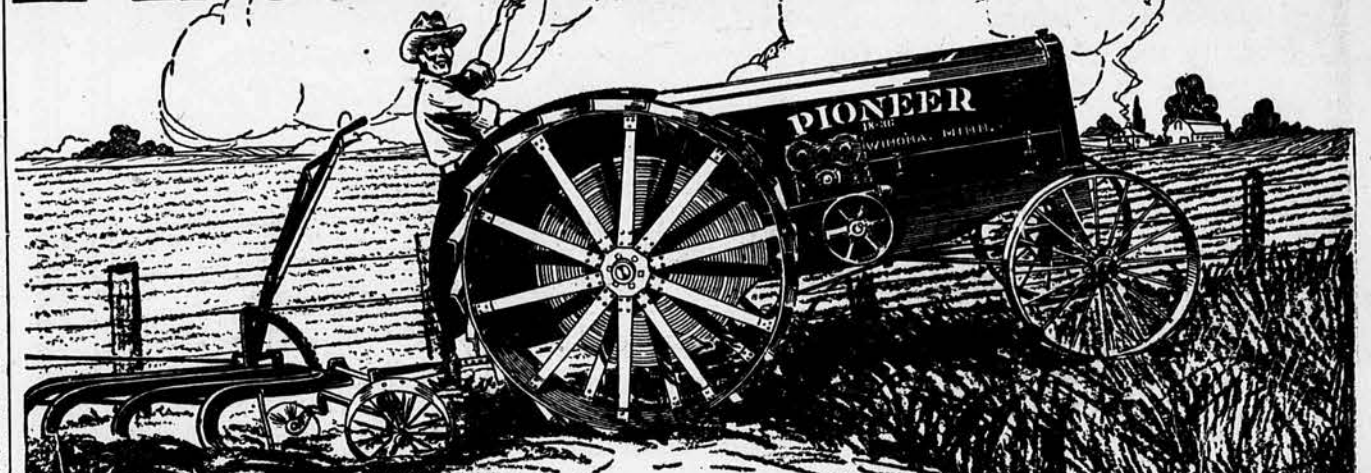
It was the ambition of Wilhelm to establish a union of governments dom-

inated by Germany, extending from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf. This dream was what is known as "Mittle Europa." Alsace and Lorraine are the provinces which Germany compelled France to cede the German government after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The Saar Valley is in a small territory lying between Northeastern France and the Rhine, belonging to Germany. It is very rich in coal, and under the terms of the peace treaty is turned over to France for a period of 15 years to recompense that nation in part for the destruction of the great French coal mines about Lens. Italy Irredentia is the territory held by Austria prior to the war but claimed by Italy. The entente allies were Great Britain, France and Russia.

The whole number of Representatives in the House of Representatives is 434 divided politically in this way: Republicans 238; Democrats, 195; Independents 3; Prohibitionists 1.

The most recent impeachment by Congress was that of Judge Archibald of Pennsylvania.

PIONEER KEROSENE TRACTOR



Announcing—

The new powerful 18-36 Pioneer "18," which is the most satisfactory tractor, under all conditions, yet offered to the American farmer. For the past two years this tractor has been tested under all conditions of soil and weather. It has been put to every task—worked under conditions more difficult than any farmer would ever require of it. At all times it has more than surpassed expectations.

Achievement After Years of Tractor Manufacturing

The Pioneer Tractor Manufacturing Co. has built tractors for over ten years and today offers the Pioneer "18" as the last word in efficient, economical, practical tractor construction.

Ten years of the hardest usage have proved the tremendous success of the Pioneer. A tenth of a century of actual farm work under difficult conditions is not merely a test—it is POSITIVE PROOF.

With kerosene used as a fuel, the Pioneer "18" delivers full-rated horsepower. In fact, the 18-36 rating is considerably under what our tractor usually delivers. This motor will burn kerosene clean without undue smoke from the exhaust. Actual tests by owners (not factory experts) have demonstrated the ability of the Pioneer to plow an acre with two gallons of kerosene, handling four plows at a depth of from five to seven inches.

The powerful four cylinder 5½ by 6 horizontal opposed Pioneer Motor is vibrationless and has a clean record of ten years' dependable service. It is not an experiment—not an undeveloped theory—but a big practical success. You will have implicit confidence in it from the very start. Its staunch construction, its perfect bearings, its positive force-feed lubrication insure a surplus of power and makes adjustments rarely necessary. Its design is such that you can easily get right at all working parts. In one minute the crank case cover can be removed, all working parts may be inspected and adjustments made.

The Pioneer Tractor passed the experimental stage ten years ago. Hundreds of users are satisfied that it has more than enough power for four plows and that it easily handles a 28-inch thresher. It has a three-speed cut steel straight spur transmission—no bevel gears to consume power and give trouble—low, one and three-quarter miles for hard pulls; second, two and one-half miles for ordinary work; high, four miles for cutting, discing, harrowing, hauling. It is spring-mounted in front, weight 6,000 pounds, is equipped with Timken Roller Bearings throughout.

The unusually broad and high wheels, 18 by 60 inches, give an abundance of traction for all soils and enables tractor to negotiate soft fields without unduly packing the soil.

Our broad guarantee is full of protection for you. The Pioneer "18" will measure fully up to your expectations. Its staunch construction throughout insures the very best and longest service. All working parts are inclosed and operate in an oil bath. Its construction is such that with proper care it will not get out of order. Its upkeep and running expense are surprisingly low.

LET US SEND YOU BULLETIN G.

Pioneer Tractor Mfg. Co.
C STREET,
WINONA, MINN.

Pioneer Tractor Mfg. Co.,
C Street, Winona, Minn.

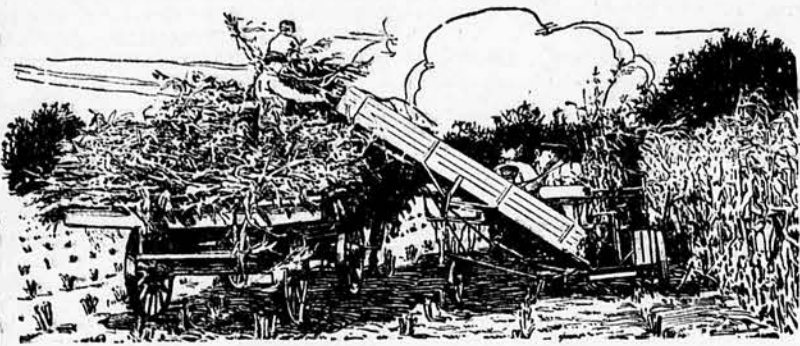
Gentlemen: Please send me your Bulletin G covering description and specifications of the Pioneer Tractor.

Name

Address

R. F. D. State

SEE THE PIONEER IN ACTION



Extra Help and High Wages, or —

THE old way of cutting corn by hand was the nightmare of the farmer. It meant a big force of men, a big expense and gruelling, slow, irksome work. It was not always possible to get the men needed. But times have changed. The old way has stepped aside for the new, better, easier way.

McCormick and Deering Corn Binders

cut the corn swiftly and neatly when the sweet, nutritious juices, which make the fodder palatable are still in stalks and blades.

McCormick and Deering corn binders are clean-built, sturdy, compact and easy running. They have sufficient traction to operate successfully in the loose ground in the cornfield, and cut readily the toughest-fibered cornstalk. One of these machines drawn by a tractor or three good horses, a two-man outfit, will harvest from five to seven acres a day, cutting and binding the whole crop in neat, convenient bundles.

The many unusual features of these machines that are responsible for their time and labor-saving qualities will be shown you by a nearby International dealer, or you can get full information by writing the address below.

International Harvester Company
of America, Inc.
Chicago U S A



HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Kansas boys and girls, 4,386 strong, enrolled last year in clubs organized to conserve surplus fruits and vegetables. The result was 521,910 quarts of canned food products and 31,050 quarts of jelly. The total estimated valuation was \$268,555.80. The amount would have been larger but for the dry summer and the consequent shortage of fruits and vegetables in the state. These clubs for young people were organized co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Agricultural college. All Kansas is behind the work that the boys and girls are doing in the clubs. This spring the Kansas Bankers' association paid the expenses of 15 club members—state project winners of 1918—to the "Farm and Home Week" held at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

Good Year for Honeybees

Honeybees had a favorite winter in 1918-19 and began this year with promising auspices, according to investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Crop Estimates. The winter losses of colonies were 9.4 per cent, which may be compared 18.7 per cent in 1917-18 and 11.4 as the average for the preceding three years.

In the spring of this year the number of working colonies was almost 9 per cent above the number of 1917, and their condition is the best of the last four years. Honey plants, also, have a high condition.

Bluestems on Watermelons

A woman who was about to buy a watermelon on an Eastern city market recently noticed that the stem was covered with a bluish, starchy paste, which she took to be a disease. Otherwise the melon seemed to her a choice specimen of the melon growers' art. She could not, however, be persuaded to take it until she had looked over many others in the dealer's assortment and found that all were similarly "affected." Many careful buyers may have the same experience in buying watermelons this year, but they need have no fear of inferior quality because of the unusual appearance of the stem. It is not a disease, but a means of preventing one of the most serious diseases of watermelons which growers of the Southeastern states have to contend with in shipping.

This treatment, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture prevents stem-end rot, and consists in painting the freshly cut stem of each melon with a paste made of bluestone mixed with starch. The paste should be put on the stem only, but some growers, thru carelessness or haste, may smear it on the rind, which lessens the attractive appearance but not the quality of the melon.

The Summer Garden

In average years there is about as much sense in planting vegetables during the hot dry days as there is in mobilizing linemen for the wireless. Nevertheless, there are a few vegetables that may be started from seed or transplanted to the open during the summer months. Let us scrutinize the list and see what these hardy occupants of the garden may be. First the red beet lends itself readily to the torrid plot and beet seed sown as late as July 15 should produce good canning specimens.

Turnips may be relied on for succession cropping and sometimes beans will yield enough to pay for their keep. A person is much surer of success if he knows beans. Celery plants may be set in the open any time during the month of July. Radishes sown in trenches 4 inches by 6 inches deep and covered with straw or leaves will often repay the gardener for his extra care. Ask the dealer for White Strassburg radishes if you are desirous of getting a variety that does not store up heat and get pithy too quickly.

Later in the season about September 1, lettuce, spinach and radishes may be sown with the expectation of getting satisfactory results. Last fall a home

Stop Grain Waste

BIG CROP IN SIGHT.

Government Guarantee wheat price may force restrictions in marketing.

What About Storage Bins?

Prepare now. Be ready to put your grain away safe from fire, vermin, rats, thieves, weather by using **Buckeye Grain Bins**

Built like "The Crib With The Steel Rib"

a skyscraper from heavy 20 gauge galvanized steel double braced. A life-time investment. First cost, last cost.

No repairs. Perfect circulation—wheat cannot sweat or mould.

Safe as a Savings Bank. A size for every need. Thousands in use.

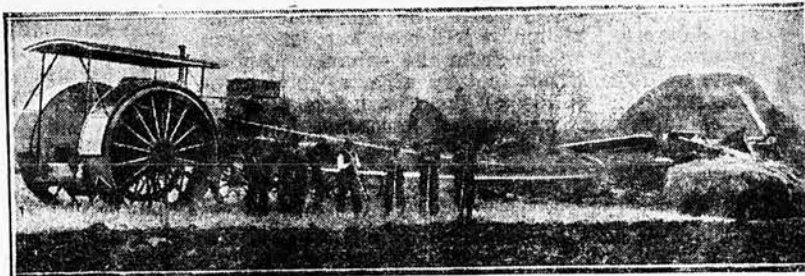
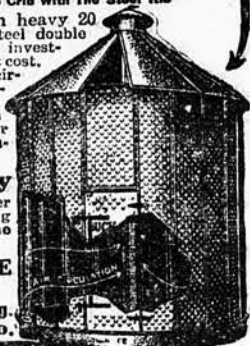
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for illustrated folder and money saving prices. We pay the freight.

THE PIERCE COMPANY

1104 Waldheim Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



Ideal For Threshing Flour City Kerosene Tractors

In threshing as in other farm work the Flour City Tractor delivers a smooth, even flow of power with ample power in reserve.

Owners will tell you that this tractor is always ready for any farm power job—that it can be depended upon for abundant power and economy of operation the year 'round.

Flour City Tractors are built in four sizes suitable for threshing: 14-24, 20-35, 30-50 and 40-70. The 20-35 is especially popular.

All are made in one design and each is equipped with the Flour City 4 cylinder, valve-in-the-head motor that successfully burns kerosene.

Our complete catalog will be valuable to you. Write for it.

KINNARD & SONS MFG. CO.

854 44th Avenue North

Minneapolis, Minn.

BE AN EXPERT

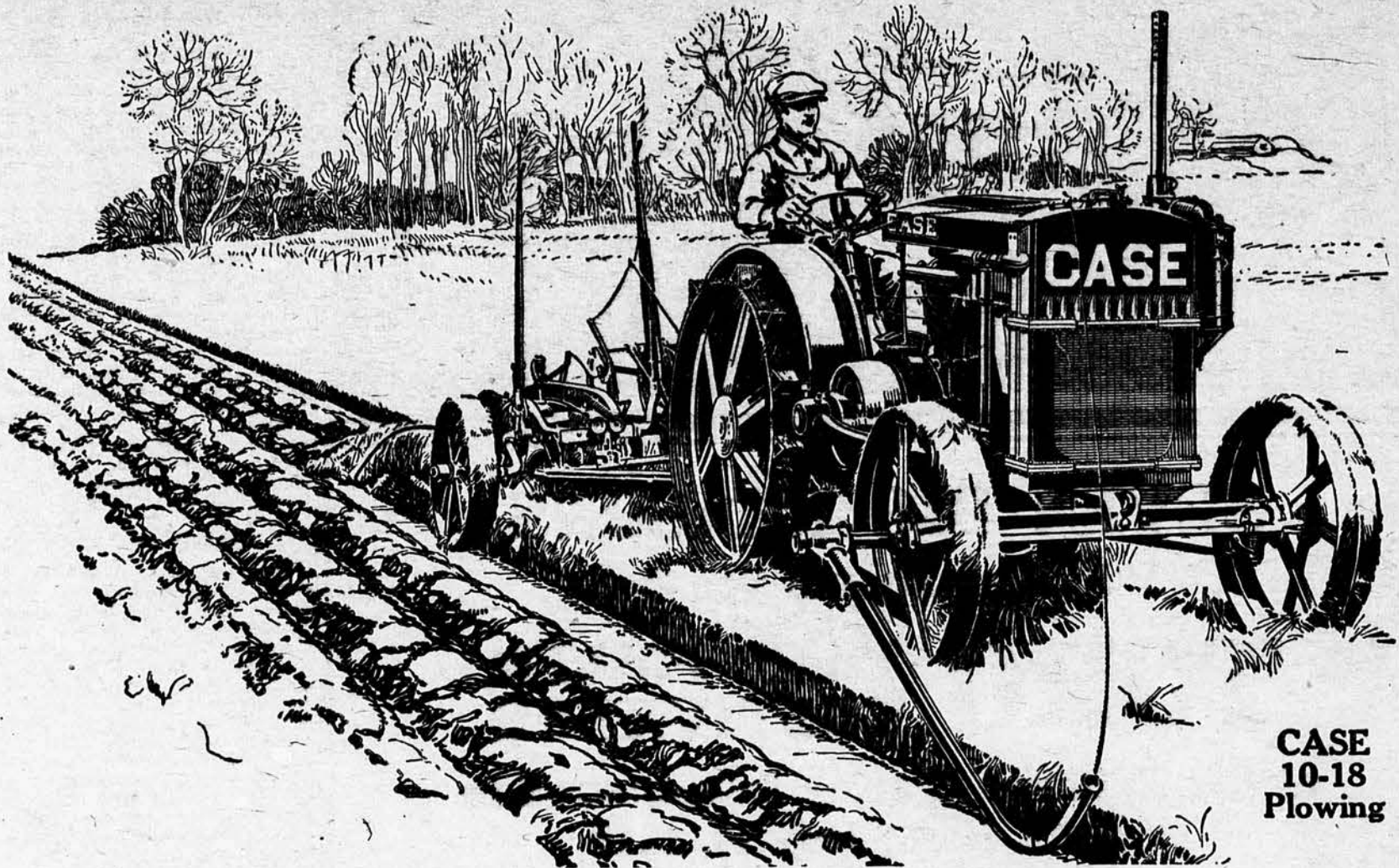
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Learn this trade in 6 to 8 weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Largest trade school in Southwest. Write for free book, "The Way to a Better Job."

It explains everything. **BARTLETT'S WICHITA AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL, 131 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.**





CASE
10-18
Plowing

See Case Tractors Work At the Wichita Demonstration

Watch them in the field. Examine them at the Case Exhibit Tent. Compare them and their performance with others. Note the superiorities and the advanced designing.

Above is pictured the Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor. These smaller sizes have Case four-cylinder valve-in-head motors, especially designed for burning kerosene. They are equipped with a *patented Case air washer which prevents dust from entering the cylinders.* A Sylphon Thermostat insures uniform temperature of the engine.

The cut steel spur gears are all enclosed and run in oil.



On Case Tractors the belt pulley is mounted on the crankshaft—the *right* place for it. All Case Tractors are extra powerful, developing 20 per cent more horsepower than rated.

Note how the motor is mounted crosswise on a one-piece main frame. This construction insures permanent alignment of all gears, bearings and shafts. *There are no bevel gears, chains, worms, or friction drive parts in transmission.*

See how these Case Tractors are adapted for all kinds of field and belt work.

Visit the Case Exhibit first, then make comparisons.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc. Founded 1842 Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Southwestern Branch Houses: Kansas City, Mo.; Wichita, Great Bend, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Amarillo, Tex.

garden raised radishes and lettuce even tho the seeds were not planted until October 1. Usually it pays to let the summer garden and gardener take a rest during the hot dry months of July and August. Keep cultivating the long season crops and put in the extra time picking tomatoes and beheading cabbages.

Pruning Cane Fruits

If for any reason the new shoots of the cane fruits have been allowed to become 4 to 6 feet tall without pinching, they should not be headed back during the summer. Such late heading would be likely to force the production of laterals that would not mature well before winter and that consequently would be more subject to winter injury.

As soon as the fruiting season is over the old canes that have borne fruit should be pruned out, carried off the patch or field and burned. Many growers neglect to remove these old canes until the following spring; but it is important that they be removed promptly. If left during the summer and fall months, they harbor insects and diseases that spread to the new growth, decrease the next year's crop and shorten the life of the plantation. As a matter of fact, the best and most effective way to deal with the insect and disease problem in the cane fruit plantation is to cut out and burn the old canes immediately after each fruiting season. They have to be removed anyway and it is no more expensive or troublesome to remove them than later. When this plan is followed

spraying seldom need be resorted to, for the cane fruits.

Commercial plantings of the cane fruits should receive thoro cultivation thruout the growing season. In the case of small home plantings heavy mulching with straw, leaves, corn stalks, and lawn clippings, may take the place of cultivation. This helps keep down weeds, conserves the moisture, keeps the soil cool during the hot summer months and otherwise promotes the health and growth of the plants.

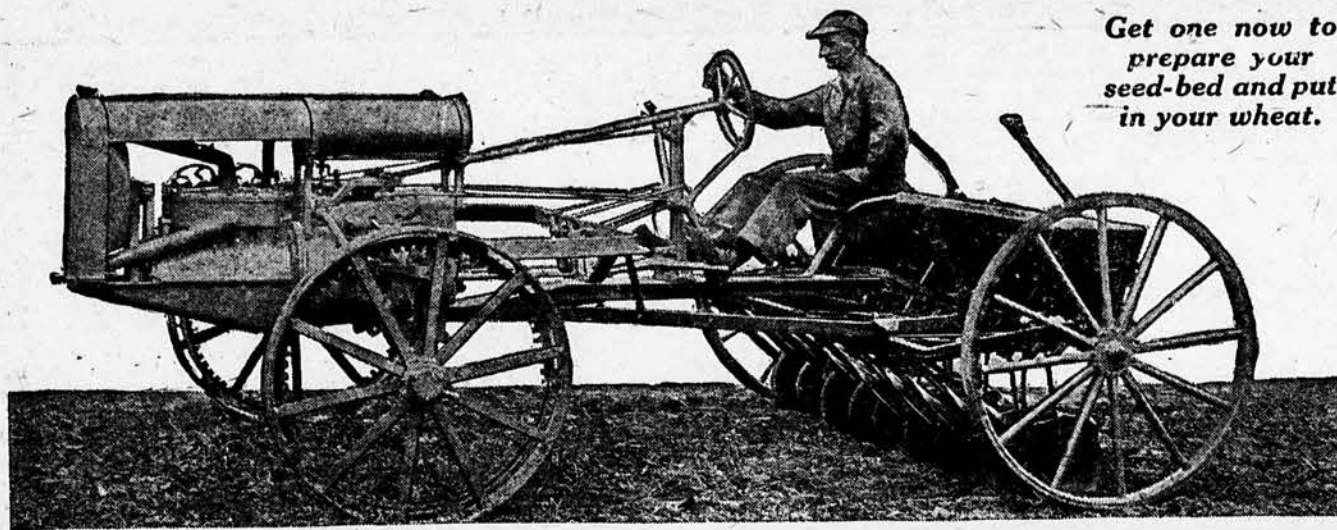
Garden Enemies Cataloged

Home gardeners will find that all of the most common insects and diseases attacking vegetables are cataloged in the Farmers' Bulletin 856, which will be sent free on request to the U. S. De-

partment of Agriculture. This bulletin tells how to detect the presence of destructive insects and diseases and how to prevent and fight them.

Keep Home Gardens Going

With the coming of hot weather far too many gardens are permitted to stop work. By planting a succession of crops, fresh vegetables may be had thruout the growing season and a canning period may likewise be extended thruout the summer rather than for a short period during July. Snap beans, both of the bush and pole varieties, may be planted every two weeks until August 1. Successive plantings of sweet corn may be made until the middle of July. A few plants of New Zealand spinach will provide greens during the entire season.



Get one now to prepare your seed-bed and put in your wheat.

SEVEN BIG REASONS

Why You Should See the

TORO TO-RO POWER CULTIVATOR

at the National Tractor Demonstration
Wichita, Kan., July 14, 1919

1. It will enable you to complete the motorization of your farm.
2. It's easy to operate. Levers conveniently located. Guides by front wheels, responds instantly to steering wheel.
3. It's simple in design. The motor is so mounted and the other parts of the machine so arranged as to be easily reached.
4. It has a wide range of usefulness. It cultivates, plants, discs, harrows, seeds, and does other light work which cannot be done economically and efficiently with a plow tractor.
5. It is strong but light in weight.
6. It saves money, time and labor. One man with a Toro To-Ro Cultivator can cultivate more corn or cotton in a day than two men can with horses. After the first time over, one man can do as much as three men with horses. He can also plant, seed, etc., much faster than with horse power.
7. It is fully developed and perfected by three years of experimental work and field testing. It was designed and is made by men with years of tractor-manufacturing experience.

You owe it to yourself and your sons to get all the facts about the Toro To-Ro. Write to us for literature if you can't be at the demonstration.

Toro Motor Co., 3054 Snelling Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Keep Sheep for Profit

Sheep cannot be handled with profit on every farm, but it is possible for them to return a good profit on most farms. The requirements of a farm where sheep can be handled with profit are good drainage; plenty of fresh pasture; land that will produce clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, or soybeans; a good water supply; fences that will keep sheep out of growing crops and furnish two or three fields for frequent change of pasture; a shelter that will protect the flock from cold rains, winds, and storms; and an attendant who can give the flock interested and intelligent care.

Crops of corn and oats can be used to very good advantage, but are not absolutely necessary. There are a few small areas in Kansas where sheep farming is not advisable because of the dangers of prowling dogs and wolves. The first cost of a small flock of sheep is sufficiently moderate and returns on wool and lambs frequent enough so that almost every farmer can afford the investment.

Rockefeller Ranch Sold

The ranch of the late Frank Rockefeller, consisting of 8,000 acres at Belvidere, Kan., which he acquired more than 40 years ago has been sold to W. C. Miller, of Belvidere. The ranch was brought up to a high state of production while the property of Mr. Rockefeller and is one of the best equipped and most modern pieces of ranch property in the state. In the past it has been the home of some great purebred livestock and the stockmen of the state are looking forward with interest to see what use will be made of the property in the hands of its new owner.

National Holstein Meeting

At the last national meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association it was voted to hold the annual meeting in 1920 at St. Paul, Minn. The meeting will be in June but the exact dates have not been announced.

How to Prepare Wheat Land

(Continued from page 23.)

thus causing a loose seedbed. Deep plowing is also much more expensive than medium plowing. Experiments at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station have shown that twelve-inch plowing is no better than 7-inch plowing. If a field is plowed late in the season more shallow plowing should be practiced so that the soil will have time to settle and a good seedbed may be prepared.

It is a common practice in many sections of the state to seed wheat on corn ground. When such ground is to be used for wheat special care should be taken to keep the corn free from weeds. Immediately after harvesting the corn the field should be disked thoroughly. As a rule under such conditions it is not advisable to plow. An excellent seedbed may be prepared in this way especially when the corn is harvested early for silage.

Capper Pig Club News

(Continued from Page 17.)

I am still in the game with six fine Poland Chinas. Please send me six registration blanks.—John Simonson, Seward County.

I have weaned my pigs and they're doing fine. I am going to put them on alfalfa pasture when we get time to fence it. I feed the pigs corn chop and bran mixed and shorts slop, and milk when mamma can spare some.—Dennis Reiff, Finney County.

We had another good meeting at the home of George Ladner June 29. There was a good attendance for such cloudy weather. After eating our dinner we took a look at George's pigs. They sure are dandies. Plans for our county sale at the Onaga fair are coming along well. The committee was glad to give us the time, and we have placed an advertisement in their fair catalog. At our next meeting we are going to decide where and when we'll hold our inter-county meeting.—Floyd Sutterlin, secretary, Pottawatomie County.

At our last meeting I showed the boys my book, "Hogs in Kansas," and we decided to have a part read from it at every meeting. Lyon county boys, not including our senior member, have 75 pigs.—Harvey Stewart, leader Lyon County.

We had our June meeting with John Thompson the evening of the 27th. We were all too busy for a day meeting. Six members were present. All were keeping good records and had weaned their pigs. Many thanks for the pin and breed club sign. I have the sign posted to let folks know I'll have some fine Durocs for sale. Anderson county has the pep this year.—Ted Bogan, Anderson County.

War Savings Stamps spread happiness to millions—get your share.

Make Your Own HAY BED, GRAIN BED AND STOCK RACK

Save time, money, labor—and own a better combination wagon body. The clever Allith-Prouty equipment, and simple instructions, enable you to make a rack that is unexcelled, a wagon box almost water tight, a stock rack that slips on snug and solid—three bodies in one—may be loaded and unloaded faster and easier; grain loaded with less lifting; stock handled with greater ease and security. Make it yourself—simple as fixing a gate.

Endorsed by Agricultural Colleges
You get remarkable results—with old or new lumber—dressed or rough. Simply buy the necessary "A-P" hardware fixtures and do the job easily, quickly, cheaply. Outlasts ordinary body.

Exclusive Features
The vital parts of a wagon body are the hardware. "A-P" clamps, brackets and fasteners make for unexcelled strength, stability, service, economy and satisfaction.

See for yourself how you can build this better Combination Outfit and duplicate this remarkable wagon body; send for descriptive literature on this, as well as any of the lines listed below **FREE**

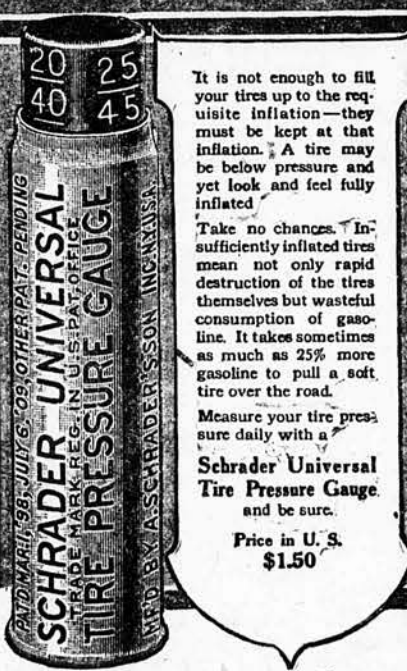
ALLITH-PROUTY COMPANY, Dept. 111, Danville, Ill.
Door Hangers and Tracks, Garage Door Hardware, Hardware Specialties, Spring Hinges.



Turn It Into Cash

If you have something you want to sell, offer it to our big family of over 100,000 subscribers. A farmers' classified ad is the cheapest way we know of to get in touch with buyers. Try it.

Your Tires!



It is not enough to fill your tires up to the requisite inflation—they must be kept at that inflation. A tire may be below pressure and yet look and feel fully inflated.

Take no chances. Insufficiently inflated tires mean not only rapid destruction of the tires themselves but wasteful consumption of gasoline. It takes sometimes as much as 25% more gasoline to pull a soft tire over the road.

Measure your tire pressure daily with a

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge.

and be sure.
Price in U. S. \$1.50

FARMOGRAPHS

BY HARLEY HATCH

Political leaders are discussing efforts to be made soon to change the present tariff laws. They say that under new conditions our industries must have more protection if European goods are to be kept out of competition with our own. It seems to me that any effort to change the tariff laws will bring about a most interesting fight and one not entirely on party lines, either. Eastern interests are going to demand complete protection for their products and are going to ask for free trade in raw materials and foodstuffs. Western farmers are going to demand protection against foreign foodstuff importations and these two conflicting demands are going to bring on one of the most interesting "scraps" ever seen over a tariff law and there have been many in the past. For the first time in the history of the country a tariff protecting our farm products really would protect. So long as we produced food cheaper than any other nation on earth all the duties that could be levied upon foodstuffs made no difference to us but now, when such duties would help the farmer by increasing the price of what he will have to sell, we will find Eastern Congressmen holding up their hands in horror if an effort is made to even up a duty on manufactured goods by one on farm products. As I said, it is going to be an interesting "scrap" when the real thing is pulled off. The real thing, of course, will not be pulled off so long as Congress is of one political faith and the President of another. Any tariff battle which may take place in the next two years will be a sham one; but the real combat will take place later. When that time comes let us hope that we will have representatives like Senator Capper who will stand ready to fight the farmer's end of the battle. Keep this matter in mind; it is going to concern you much more than you now think possible.

I find a very large number of men who have in mind some purchase which they intend to make some time soon but who are holding off hoping for a decline in prices which many expected to see before this. The time for a general price decline does not seem here yet; the terrific onslaught on farm produce prices made some time ago did. For a very brief period, cut butterfat prices in two, scared those who imagined the government was due to lose 1 billion dollars in wheat in 1919, took 40 cents a bushel off corn and made hog growers talk of 14-cent hogs. All know what the reaction has brought. Wheat is \$2.00 a bushel in Kansas City at this writing, corn sells quickly there for \$1.75 and butterfat is close to the high winter price while hogs are the highest ever known. When such prices prevail for farm produce prices for manufactured goods must remain high. So if your proposed purchase is necessary you might as well go ahead and buy now. Life is short and if there is anything you wish and have the price in your pocket don't take too long a chance or you may die waiting for that lower price to arrive. And almost as bad would be the chance that some smooth stock salesman might induce you to take a share in an oil well. If it is anything that you or your family need to make you comfortable buy it now.

The more I study the problem of taxation the less certain I am of many things. I would have sworn not long ago, that any man in favor of making the owner of a mortgaged farm pay the tax on the mortgaged share was "a tool of the interests" but within the last year certain things have been brought to my attention which make me think that, in those cases at least, injustice would have been done had the tax been shifted to any other party than the owner of the land. For instance, one man bought a farm on which he paid less than one-third of the purchase price down. He held that farm about two years and sold it for an increase in price of more than \$5,000. Would it have been fair to have permitted him to hold that farm virtually tax free while "unearned increment" was rolling in on him at the rate of more than \$2,500 a year? There have been times in the past when it

worked a very great hardship on the owner of heavily mortgaged land to pay taxes on the whole value of the farm but, on the whole, the owner of farm land in the last 15 years has suffered little injustice by reason of being obliged to pay taxes on the mortgage as well as the mortgaged share. There is scarcely a land owner in the West who has not in the last 15 years seen the value of his land double. Hard times and a decrease in value of land would put a different face on this matter, of course and it is for that reason that I say the longer I study taxation the less I feel sure of the justice of any hard and fast rule.

Keeping Roads in Repair

The war and the consequent railroad congestion imposed heavy traffic burdens upon our highways; burdens, in fact, much greater than the roads were built to sustain. To make matters still worse, labor and repair materials were scarce during the war, and many roads as a result are now in deplorable condition. As the preacher would say, they are "more holy than righteous." The year, 1919, is going to witness an immense road repair movement.

And the work should be at least fairly permanent. Merely throwing dirt or loose stones in the holes is a sheer waste of time, because after a few motor cars and trucks go over the roads, these loose materials are pushed out again and conditions are as bad as ever.

Broken stone and tar binder are the only satisfactory repair materials, for macadam roads and many improved country roads are of that type.

It is beginning to be realized that concrete or special road brick set in cement over a concrete foundation must be used for trunk roads designed to carry heavy truck traffic. Anything cheaper and less stable simply means bad roads and constant repairs.

For laterals or main roads in sparsely settled country where traffic is not heavy and when the amount available for road construction is not large, tar macadam highways are quite satisfactory.

Champion Square-Rod Gardener

Wayne McCoy, the champion boy gardener of the state, is starting out to beat his record of 1918. He fully realizes he will have to

"go some" to do this, for he produced four successive crops of vegetables last summer and had gross returns from his rod-square garden of \$40.28.

After allowing 10 cents an hour for his time, deducting the cost of his seeds and meeting certain other necessary expenses, he had \$30 left to enter on the profit side of his ledger.

Wayne planted several crops of early lettuce, radishes, and onions, followed these with beans, and later planted peppers and tomatoes between the rows. All of his gardening was done after running his paper route.

Thru the efforts of the county bureau, square-rod garden clubs were formed in Dodge City, Spearville, Bucklin and Ford, with a total membership of 300 boys and girls. This resulted in interesting these young folks in practical gardening and in the production and consumption of hundreds of dollars' worth of vegetables. John V. Hepler, county agent, is finding that the young people's interest in gardening is just as keen this spring.

It may be Leonard Wood and then it may be Leonard wouldn't.—Indianapolis Star.



Join The Half Million

Used In 3000 Cities, Its Admirers Are Now Legion

Who Praise The Essex

The Essex is now known in more than three thousand towns and cities.

Deliveries of new cars approximate a hundred a day.

Thousands, through demonstrations made by dealers and rides with friends, are daily learning the qualities that account for Essex popularity.

Their knowledge, like those who have not yet ridden in the Essex was limited to hearsay. But their impressions were most favorable because of what others had told them.

Won't You Too Join Its Army?

You too, will volunteer your endorsement, we are sure, if you will but ride in the Essex.

It has never failed. Our estimate is that more than half a million have ridden in it and are telling their friends about the Essex.

Such praise is not misplaced. We don't believe it greater than the car deserves. But that you will be able to judge after you have ridden in the Essex.

Points Others Speak Of

Note how motor car talk quickly turns to the Essex.

When light, cheap cars are spoken of their qualities are usually compared to the Essex. Then someone says, "But the Essex also has _____" and from then on Essex qualities are compared to large costly cars.

It isn't likely that anyone will say any light similarly priced car approaches the value of the Essex.

In performance, for instance you won't hear it classed with any but the most powerful.

And so with its riding qualities, which are invariably compared to high priced large cars.

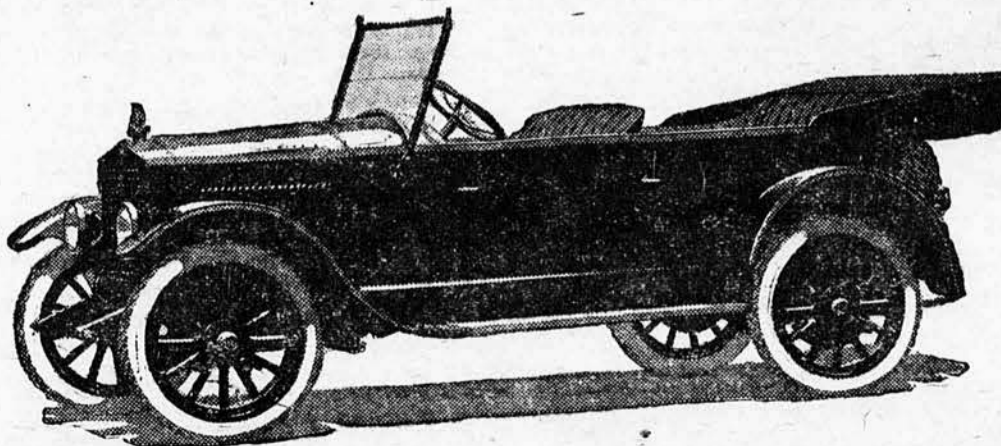
So is the detail of finish and beauty judged by such standards.

Comparison with other light weight moderate priced cars can be made only with their respective first and operating costs.

Can You Resist The Invitation?

We hope you won't delay in accepting our invitation to ride in the Essex.

The result, we think, will be your leaving an order to be filled as soon as possible. We know you will help spread the news about the Essex, for it must inspire you with the same admiration others voice for it.



(52)



Daylight Law Repealed

It pays to kick and kick hard when you have something to kick about. By a vote of 56 to 6 the Senate has killed the Daylight Wasting law. The House did it by a vote of 233 to 132 after a 3-hour debate, but rejected an amendment to make the repeal effective at once. October 26 the country goes back to the good old summertime. This is the last summer the nation's most important industry will be thrown out of gear and millions of over-tired small children be compelled by the daylight and heat to stay up an hour later at night and get up an hour earlier the next morning, just so a few golf enthusiasts and other idlers may play a little longer.

The Senate measure now goes to conference with the Agricultural Bill and the House Bill is to be sent to the Senate. It is considered likely that Senate amendments will finally be substituted for the House measure.

Members of both Senate and House in advocating repeal of the law, said they were guided largely by wishes of farmers and laboring men who oppose the advanced working hours in the spring and summer season.

The six senators who voted against repeal were: Calder, Frelinghuysen, Newberry, Page, Phipps and Robinson, all Republicans except Senator Robinson.

Double Duty Crops

A field of any of the sorghums, or of corn, will provide an unexcelled range during its growing period for a bunch of young chicks. If not more than 150 or 200 chicks an acre are placed in such a field they will have no appreciable effect upon the crop, but they will obtain a great portion of their required food



Let the Chickens Have the Range of a Field of Sorghum or Corn. They Will Eat Enough Insects to Pay for Everything They Destroy.

in the form of vegetation and insects.

True, they will eat some of the crop, but at the same time they will consume sufficient injurious insects so that the remaining crop will produce as much as the entire original crop would have done had the insects not been destroyed. After the crop has reached its desired maturity, the chickens can be removed to another field and the crop used for hog pastures, or otherwise harvested as desired.

A. F. Rolf.

Little Diamond in Your Home?

Diamonds are the most abundantly worn precious stones in the United States. A recent estimate said that

half the diamonds in existence in the world are now in this country. This statement is incorrect according to the most authoritative figures. It is probable that not more than a third of the world's diamonds are in the United States.

The largest importations of diamonds have been made since 1900. There were few diamonds in the country prior to 1848. In the days of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and the early fathers of the republic, diamonds were extremely scarce. Only the oldest and richest colonial families numbered them among their family jewels. These old heirloom gems are worth now 100 per cent more than they were then.

Emeralds, rubies and sapphires were

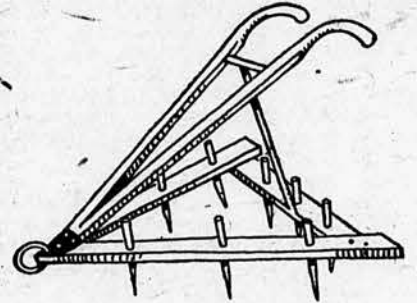
perhaps more abundant than diamonds in the colonial period. But there were few enough of any of the gems. In colonial jewelry that has been preserved, more emeralds and rubies appear than any other stones. Rubies, carat for carat, are more precious than diamonds and emeralds are not far behind diamonds in value.

Mangum Terraces Save Soil

Mangum terraces have been surveyed on 25 farms and the construction completed on 13 by the farm bureau of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, making use of a system started about 20 years ago. Mangum terraces are ditches running around a hill and built so that the water will not develop velocity great enough to carry the fine soil particles. The permissible fall is found to vary from 4 to 7 inches in 100 feet. The ditches are made shallow and the levees wide so as not to interfere with farming implements. The distance from the middle of the levee to the middle of the ditch is 6 or 8 feet, and the bottom of the ditch is 12 inches below the top of the levee. The land is farmed as if there were no terraces in the field. The water flows down the side of the hill until deflected by a terrace, then around the side of the hill, and runs off without doing much damage.

How to Work Up Sod

One year I did not get time to prepare my sod breaking as it should have been prepared for corn and beans, so I merely packed the ground until nearly level then planted these crops. I needed some tool to cultivate this sod and so made one of some old buggy springs put into a frame of 4 by 4s as shown in the drawing. The frame was



made in the form of an A-shaped harrow and mortises were cut into it to receive the blades made from the buggy springs. These sharpened blades were set so as to slant backward about 45 degrees in order to make them cut well. A pair of handles finished the job. When my corn was up I went into it with this tool and the second time over left the land in fine condition for ridging or laying by.

Andrew L. Greider.

Joliet, Mont.

Crop Friend From Africa

A lot of swell dressed oily tongued agents who come around from some big city or foreign port usually do not pan out well. The same thing often occurs when we send off for some new crop with a high sounding name and a great long pedigree, unless experiments have tested it and proved its value.

And so it has turned out that "African kafir" and African millet, puffed up with a flattering introduction, didn't do as well as some sorghums we already had.

But Sudan grass, a sort of modest slender little country cousin to the sorghums, came in quietly in 1909 from Africa without a stir.

The Fort Hays experiment station has grown it every year since 1913, and recommends Sudan grass as a friend that stockmen should know. It has yielded an average of 1½ tons of hay a year. The hay is especially valuable for work horses, but not quite equal to alfalfa for other stock.

Sudan grass should be planted and handled like sorghum. It yields only three-fourths as much hay an acre as Red Amber sorghum, but is so much finer stemmed as to make up largely for this.

When a knock, a grind or a squeak is heard in a motor car the owner calls in a skilled mechanic. When an ache, a dizziness or a weakness is felt in his own body, he waits for something to break.

The Very Life of Paint



As white lead gives to paint its body, so it gets its life from linseed oil, which has the peculiar quality of absorbing oxygen from the air and becoming hard. Some oils evaporate and others remain greasy. If adulterated linseed oil is used, paint either crumbles quickly or fails to dry properly.

Linseed oil alone will not stand exposure to the weather. It requires a pigment which will unite with it and protect it from over oxidation. No other paint pigment unites with linseed oil like white lead nor remains united so long.

Mix dry white lead with water, add linseed oil and shake well. You would naturally expect the heavy white lead to settle to the bottom and the oil to float on the water, but instead the white lead expels the water, absorbs the oil and the water may be poured off. What better quality can a paint pigment possess than that it repels water and attracts linseed oil?

You can buy substitutes for pure linseed oil and Carter White Lead at lower prices, but you cannot save money by doing so.

On request we will gladly send you a list of reliable brands of pure linseed oil and give you any further information you may need to secure a first-class job of painting.

CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.

12062 So. Peoria Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

From Hen to Kitchen, 8,000 Miles

Eight thousand miles to market is a long way for even staple foods to travel, but when eggs make such a long trip it is "going some." These eggs—3,500 cases of them—came all the way from China to New York City, via Vancouver, and traveled slowly by boat and train.

When they arrived at New York they were examined by a representative of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, who reports that the eggs were packed in cases similar to the ones used in domestic trade but made of heavier material, resembling pine, of about the same thickness as is used in domestic export cases. The average net weight of eggs to the case was about 40 pounds.

The Chinese eggs were of a deep brown color and slightly smaller than the average domestic egg. The shipment showed losses of from 12 to 18 eggs a case. Under the light, some of the eggs showed quite a heavy shrinkage, while others were very full. The whites were weak in a number of eggs, and when they were broken showed very watery, tho the eggs were sweet, and the yolks stood up well. The shells of these eggs are much thicker than the average American egg, and the yolk is of a somewhat deeper color. When candled these eggs are said to make first-class cheap eggs for the use of bakers and hotels and for cooking purposes. As received, before candling and repacking, they sold at about 3 cents below the quotation for firsts.

China is one of the principal sources of dried and powdered eggs. Manufacturers of prepared products in this country are said to be interested in the possibilities of dried and powdered eggs, especially in view of the increased use of such products in ready-mixed flours and in bakeries.

Large Supply of Good Corn

Altho the United States produced less corn in 1918 than in 1917, more of it was marketable, according to statistics recently compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. In 1917 there were 3,065,233,000 bushels of corn produced—the largest crop ever recorded, with the exception of that of 1912, when 3,124,746,000 bushels was the nation's yield—but only 60 per cent, or 1,837,728,000 bushels, were classed as marketable. In 1918 this country produced 2,582,814,000 bushels of corn, of which 82.5, or 2,129,764,000 bushels, were marketable. The cause of the low percentage of marketable corn in the 1917 crop was due, the crop statisticians say, to the unfavorable season. It was necessary that year to plant late in the spring, and the early frosts prevented much of the crop from maturing properly. Early fall frosts caused a loss to the corn crop as far south as Kentucky during 1917.

The Story of a Broom

I grew up in Southwest Kansas. I was raised by Mr. Producer. He was a hard working Kansas farmer with 12 children. There were 14 in that family. Mr. Producer depended chiefly on broomcorn for his money crop because the soil and climate were adapted to broomcorn. His whole family worked hard to make the crop and to take care of it. It is certainly hard work to take care of a big crop of broomcorn.

One day when that crop was all ready for market, Mr. Speculator drove up to our home about dinner time. You ought to have seen his motor car. He had a new one. Those children just swarmed around it and admired it. How they wished that "Dad" could buy a Tin Lizzie. They lived 17 miles from town. But the trouble was "Dad" put \$500 in that speculator's fine motor car. He could not buy even a Tin Lizzie.

Well, Mr. Speculator had come to buy our crop of broomcorn. It was our money crop. It meant shoes, clothes, school and books and everything that a big family needs for the common comforts of life. Then the banker had sent a letter to "Dad" that his note was due and must be paid. Mr. Speculator said the bottom had dropped out of the price of broomcorn. There was no demand whatever! But he had come 17 miles to buy our big crop! Dad asked him the price. He said he could not give more than \$40 a ton and Dad must deliver it in town. What could Dad do? He had to take

the speculator's price. It seemed as if those speculators had some kind of agreement because that was the only buyer that came to our house. Dad said he hated to sell that crop for \$40 for he knew some crops had been sold for \$300 a ton that season.

Well, Dad and the boys loaded us on wagons and hauled us to town and we were stored in a warehouse. I had my broomcorn ears and eyes wide open. I wanted to see and hear what was going on. Mr. Speculator had a big carload of broomcorn stored in that warehouse. Then Mr. Speculator No. 2 came in and looked us all over. He wanted to buy that carload of broomcorn. The trade was made at \$100 a ton. No. 1 said he would not have sold at that price, but he had to pay for his fine motor car. That made me mad. I said Dad ought to have had \$100 a ton for his broomcorn. Well, Mr. Speculator No. 2 shipped us right to a big broom factory and made \$100 profit on every ton. Yes, he did. I heard his price and I peeped over his shoulder when he figured it all up. He just had \$100 profit on every ton. Then I said, Poor Dad, why didn't he have an Equity-Union broom factory and ship right to his own factory? You see I am a broom now sweeping in Greenville, Ill., and I hear a lot about "Equity-Union." The President says they are organizing the Broomcorn

Growers' union and will have a big broom factory in Dodge City, Kan. I belong to a big family again but there is no Dad living. A widow bought me for \$1. The widow paid 60 cents a pound for her broomcorn. That is \$1200 a ton. I wish I was a bird! I would fly back to Southwest Kansas and sing the "Equity-Union" song of co-operation until about 7,000 broomcorn growers would unite in the Equity-Union and own a big broom factory.

This is just "the story of a broom." Growers, is this story true or false? We want to hear from you for publication. Farmers' Equity Union. Greenville, Ill.

Dairy and Poultry Rates

Beginning August 1, 1919, the poultry and dairy products shippers of Kansas and other Middle Western states will be the beneficiaries under the new rates issued on carlot shipments of the mentioned commodities to points East.

The new rate becomes effective August 1, 1919, E. H. Hogueland, commerce counsel for the Topeka Traffic association, Kansas Egg Shippers' association and affiliated organizations, announced recently. He instituted the fight against the discriminatory rates and has carried it on in co-operation with associations in other states

in the Middle West, almost continuously since the first hearing was granted in 1915.

These rates will save the Kansas shippers huge sums annually, according to Mr. Hogueland. At the present first class rates from St. Louis to Boston carlots of poultry products cost \$1.38 1/2 a hundred pounds. The new classification will cost in freight rates from St. Louis to Boston, but 93 cents, a saving of 45 1/2 cents a hundred. The minimum carload of poultry is 20,000 pounds, a saving of \$81 for a car loaded only to the minimum. The average car weighs 30,000 pounds, however, thus effecting a still greater saving of \$136.50.

The butter and egg rate from St. Louis, from where all Eastern shipments from Kansas are based in figuring rates, to Boston, has been \$1.16. The new rate will be 88 cents. Eggs load to a minimum weight of 21,000 pounds, making a saving of \$59.36 on each carload of eggs shipped to Eastern markets.

More than 4,000 cars of butter, eggs and poultry are shipped out of Kansas annually. Two-thirds of this amount goes to Eastern markets, mostly to Boston and New York.

Someone is saving what you spend foolishly. Who is depositing your dollars? Invest them in W. S. S.



Poor oil soon kills an expensive tractor

Your tractor agent may tell you that you can get good results even though you use a low grade of kerosene or gasoline in your tractor. But no tractor man will tell you that you can get good results with an inferior lubricant.

You must use oil that cylinder heat will not break.

HAYOLINE OIL

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. "It makes a difference"

Whether your tractor is a wheel, drum, crawler, or caterpillar type, whether you have a gang plow, disc, seeder, mower, or binder hooked to it, whether it is new or old, big or little, use Havoline Oil.

One of the grades of Havoline Tractor Oil exactly fills the needs of your tractor, whatever its make, type, or length of service, just as one of the grades of Havoline Oil exactly meets your motor car re-

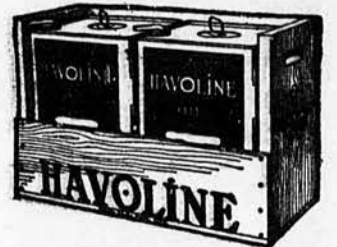
quirements. Ask your local dealer today just what grade of Havoline Oil you should use. Then place your order for a barrel, and afterwards make sure that you always have a proper supply of Havoline on your farm.

Havoline Oil prolongs the life of a tractor, prevents breakdowns, keeps down repair bills, and helps keep your tractor always in efficient working order.

Havoline Greases are compounded of Havoline Oil and pure, sweet tallow. Clean to handle and correct in body.

Indian Refining Company New York
Incorporated
Producers and Refiners of Petroleum

Send today for the free "No Smoking" sign to tack on your barn. It may save your barn from burning down.



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Fancies as to Color

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Often we hear cattlemen of the East and Middle West ask why it is that the man who is buying range bulls will not accept those that are white or light roan in the Shorthorn breed or the light reds of the Hereford breed. This requirement is not due to any fad on the part of the range man but is the result of long, and in some cases costly, experience.

In most range countries at certain times of the year it is absolutely essential to the existence of the animal that it travel out many miles in search of food. This is especially true of the dry seasons of the year in the Southwest. Experience has taught the range man that the white and lighter colored cattle will not leave the water to go many miles in the search for grass. The white steer will drink and then go a short ways from water picking what grass he can find. As the farther ranging animals, however, often stay near water for several hours in order to fill so that they may stay away for many hours, the range adjacent to water is always closely grazed during the dry periods. The light colored

cow and steer that will not graze out simply becomes poorer and poorer until it must be taken up and given special care if it is to live.

It is not my wish to leave the impression that the white or light roan steer is not a good one. If the owner is so situated that he can put the light steer in a trap pasture where feed and water will be abundant the light colored steer has as much ability to convert feed into beef as his darker haired brother. The light steer generally is a steer of better quality, so that if carried thru it brings more money than the deep red, on the market.

While the block is the final test, the cost of raising to the time when the animal can be marketed must be taken into consideration by the range breeder. It is this consideration, that the red steer is more sure to live and become marketable under range conditions, that makes the bull buyer select the bulls that will produce the dark colors.

In the Northern range countries the bull buyers want the deep cherry colored Herefords because experience has taught them that as a rule they are heavier haired, and will resist better

the ravages of the hard winters.

In the Southwest the buyers prefer the dark colored Herefords for a different reason. They do not need the heavier haired animals to resist the cold and storm. With the cattlemen of the Southwest it is desirable to wipe out as soon as possible the dun and brindle marking of the original Mexican cow stock. The light colored Hereford on the native cows produces a white-face but a body color that is not far from the original Mexican color. The breeder on the Southern ranges demands the deep colored bull because the calves from the grade Mexican cows will carry a better color, to convey the idea to future buyers that the animals offered have the quality of flesh and the fattening powers of the beef breeds rather than the ever bony, rangy coarse-grained, qualities of the Mexican ancestors.

As an additional argument in favor of dark colors for the range it is said that red around the eyes of a white-faced animal protects it from the glare of the sun, on snow covered, or sand covered plains, and that cows with red udders are less likely to have sore teats during cold weather, than are cows with white udders.

Building a Dipping Vat

A number of important features should be considered when building a dipping vat. The end at which the animals are to enter should be deep enough so that the animal will be thrust suddenly into the solution, but without a dangerous drop. The vat should be narrow so that once the animals are in they must go thru, and cannot turn and come out of the tank where they entered. The chute should also be long enough so that the animals will be kept in the solution at least a minute, and deep enough at the entrance end so they will have to plunge and swim. This insures that medication will reach every portion of the animal's hide. At the exit end there should be a gradual slope so that the animals can readily leave the tank. The dipping vat should have sloped sides somewhat like a letter "V," the bottom being flat for a floor. Well drained soil is the best site for a vat. If the earth is sufficiently firm where the excavation is made, no outside forms will be needed for the concrete. The inside forms should be set at an angle corresponding to the slope of the sides, and far enough away from the earth to provide at least a 6-inch wall of concrete. This means that the excavation should be 12 inches wider at least than the actual width of the finished vat. Either floor or side walls may be built first as desired. The floor should be of 1:2:3 concrete, placed at least 4 inches thick, and need not be reinforced if laid on well compacted soil and concreted at one operation so there will be no construction seams or joints. The side walls, however, will have to resist earth pressure, either natural or that possible from the expansion due to frost action so they should be well reinforced, preferably with 1/4-inch round rods, spaced 6 inches center to center in both directions. Concreting for the walls also should be continuous so there will be no seams or joints. A 1:2:4 quaky mixture will be suited to the walls and should be placed continuously back and forth in the forms in layers not more than 6 inches thick and thoroly spaded while placing to insure a dense well-compacted concrete, that if properly graded materials are used will be watertight.

When laying the floor at the exit end small triangular pieces of wood should be pressed into the concrete while it is soft to make corrugations on the floor for a good foothold for the animals when leaving the tank. The entrance end of the vat is floored with a steel plate so that the animals will slide into the vat more readily.

In placing concrete for the side walls be careful not to knock down dirt or earth into the concrete as this will cause pockets that will weaken the construction. Forms should be left in place for a day or two to protect the concrete against too rapid drying out. After this time they may be removed and the concrete kept wet by frequent sprinkling for a week or 10 days, after which the tank should be in condition for use, provided weather conditions have been mild and otherwise favorable to hardening of the concrete.

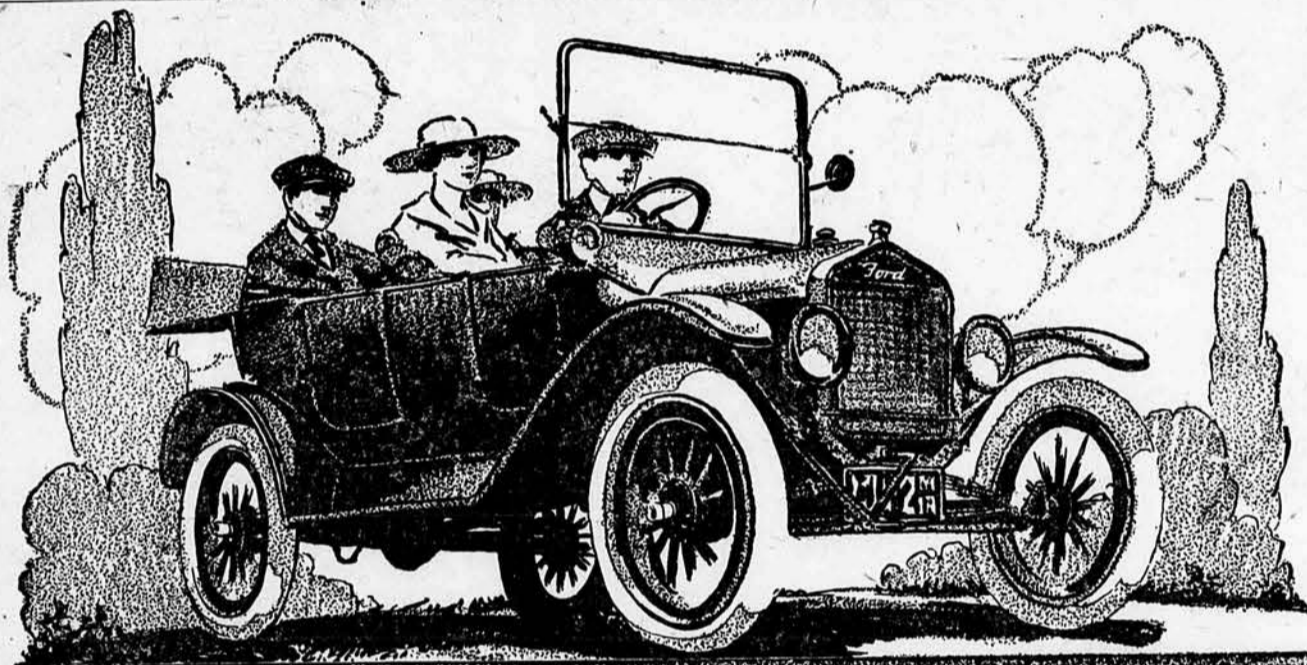
For ordinary cattle, dipping vats should be about 5 feet wide at the top and 3 feet at the bottom, and from 7 to 7 1/2 feet deep at the entrance end. The length should be about 50 feet for cattle as this will make certain of keeping them in the tank at least a minute. Sheep and hogs require a vat of about the same size. This should be about 3 feet wide at the top and 2 feet at the bottom, with a maximum depth of 5 feet 6 inches at the entrance end and a length of about 45 feet. The only care that concrete dipping vats require is enclosing so that persons or animals cannot accidentally fall into them. As concrete will not rot, rust nor otherwise deteriorate, the construction is permanent.

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.

Scene—London just after an air raid.

Young Mother (anxiously)—Oh, policeman, dare I venture to take baby out of the safe?—Boston Transcript.



BOSCH

for FORDS

Hitting on all Four—Always

Eliminate the constant adjusting of vibrators and give your Ford a smoother, cooler, more enduringly economical engine by installing the Bosch Special Ford Attachment.

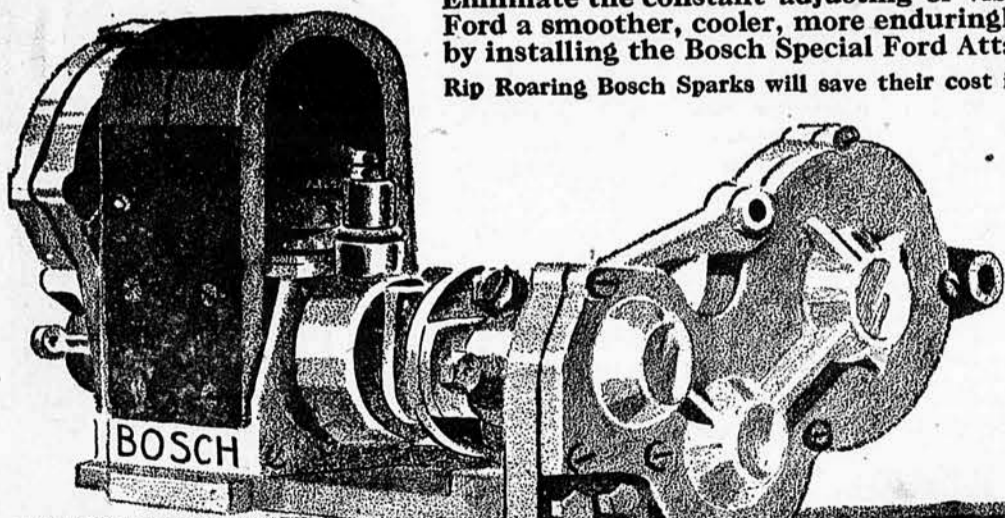
Rip Roaring Bosch Sparks will save their cost in six months by cutting your Tire, Fuel, and Repair bills.

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Farm Jester's Column

Contributions for this column are desired from all of our readers. Bright sayings of children, good jokes and short funny stories, will be very acceptable. Address all letters intended for this department to the Feature Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

His Misfortune

"My ancestors were all people with brains."
"Too bad you were disinherited!"—London Answers.

What's the Use

Judge—"The police say that you and your wife had some words."
Prisoner—"I had some, but didn't get a chance to use them."—Puck.

Didn't Want the Bread

"Ma, I just hate this bread with holes in it."
"Don't be so fussy. You needn't eat the holes—leave 'em on your plate."—Boston Transcript.

She Gets Twisted

"There are two things a woman seems never to get off right," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "one is a funny story and the other is a street car."

A Call for Rubber Type

Wanted—A new compressed type that will admit to the headlines the current words and names. Americanization. Czecho-Slovakia, Superdreadnaught, Brockdorff-Rantzau and internationalization.—New Orleans Item.

Not Much Loss

"You know, last night they got into the grocer's, broke open his safe and took \$3,000."
"He should worry! He'll get that back in a few days."—New York World.

A Useful Vegetable

A shopper in a department store, while waiting for change, overheard one cash girl remark to a companion: "Yes, his mother feeds him garlic so she can find him in the dark!"—Harper's Magazine.

The Lost Letters

"Did you mail my letter?"
"I'm sorry," replied the absent-minded husband. "I forgot all about it."
"Well, don't take it to heart. The post-office would probably have done the same thing."—Washington Star.

Decided Too Soon

"Was papa the first man who ever proposed to you, mama?"
"Yes; but why do you ask?"
"I was just thinking that you might have done better if you had shopped around a little more."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

What Oxen Are

"What are oxen?" asked the teacher. The little foreigners looked blank. "Does any one know what a cow is?" she asked, hopefully. A dingy hand waved wildly at the back of the room. "I know, I know, teacher. A cow, she lays milk."—Scientific Refining.

Keeping Military Secrets

"Where do you come from in the States?" inquired a Y. M. C. A. worker of an American dorky.
"You'll have to pardon me, sah, but the captain tells me not to divulge no valuable military information."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Why He Was Sold

"Want to buy a mule, Sam?"
"What ails de mule?"
"Nothin'."
"Den what are you sellin' him fo'?"
"Nothin'."
"I'll take him."—San Francisco Chronicle.

And Then He Woke Up

"Did you try the simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?"
"Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of

it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put 'em on the cars and shipped 'em to market. And when I'd got thru counting the wad of money I got for them at present prices it was time to get up."—Boston Transcript.

Not Worth It

"Wives are sold in the Fiji Islands for \$5 each."
"Ugh."
"Shame, isn't it?"
"Yep," growled the grouchy bachelor, "more profiteering."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Widow's Mite

I taught the little tot's Sunday School class last summer. One Sunday

the subject of the lesson was "The Widow's Mite." I asked who could tell what a mite was. Little Elizabeth said: "I can. It is a bug that gets on chickens."
Temple, Okla. Bonnie Thompson.

The Mathematics of It

She had seven million dollars
Placed in bonds and stocks and rents;
He had 'leven million dollars,
So they merged their sentiments.
Now they've raised a son who's value
Is exactly thirty cents.
—Boston Transcript.

The Place for His Foot

"Henrietta," exclaimed Mr. Meekton

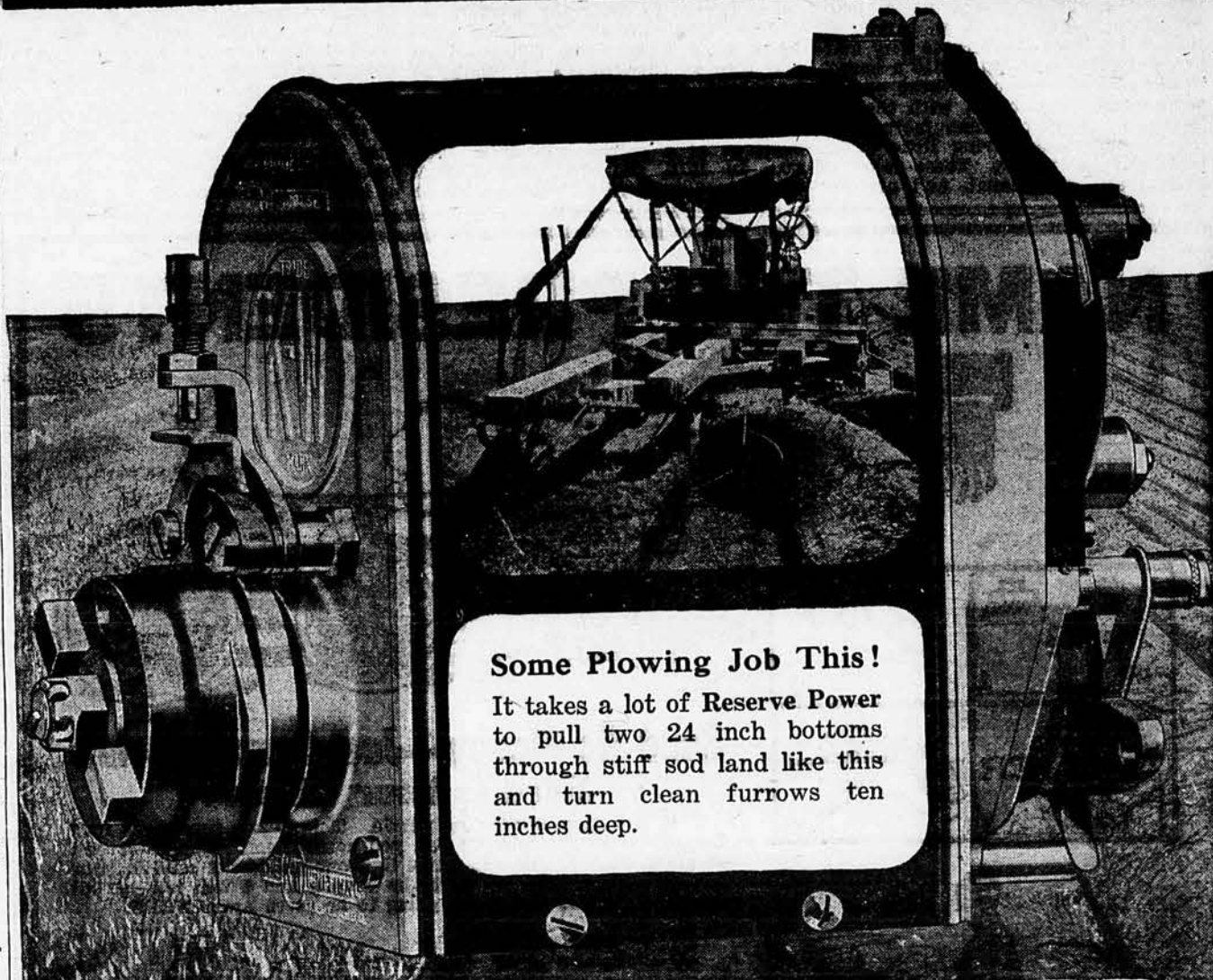
all of a sudden, "I'm going to put my foot down—"

"I was just going to speak of that," she interrupted. "You are going to put both feet down—on that mat on the front step and wipe them carefully the next time you come into this house."—Washington Star.

Was It a Bonehead?

"Did you call me a bonehead?" asked the big man.
"No," answered the little fellow. "I merely referred to you as an example of cerebral ossification."
"H'm. Would you mind waiting a minute till I go and look in the dictionary?"—Washington Star.

TRADE MARK **K-W** **High Tension MAGNETOS** **Fire Any Kind of Fuel and Get Maximum Power Out of Every Drop Used**



Some Plowing Job This!
It takes a lot of Reserve Power to pull two 24 inch bottoms through stiff sod land like this and turn clean furrows ten inches deep.

This Reserve Power is only available when the fuel is fired by the hottest spark known, such as that delivered by a K-W High Tension Magneto.

This K-W equipped Holt tractor pictured here makes easy work of jobs like this, because the K-W Magneto gives the hottest known spark, timed accurately. This intense spark fires the mixture rapidly, thus releasing the energy contained in the fuel in the shortest possible time and delivering maximum power to the piston.

Owners of K-W equipped tractors are also able to fire leaner mixtures and use cheaper grades of fuel and still develop full power from their engines. As a result they materially reduce their plowing cost per acre.

But of even greater importance than this fuel saving and reserve power is the Reliability of K-W Magnetos. This known reliability is only natural because K-W Magnetos are built for tractor service and made their reputation for reliability on tractors. Two manufacturers have used K-W Magnetos as standard equipment for over 9 years; 18 for over 5 years; as many more for from one to 5 years.

Time is the Only Test of Reliability.
Make sure the tractor you buy is K-W equipped. Write for a list of K-W equipped tractors and free booklet, "Plow This Additional Acreage Without Fuel Cost."

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New Wheat in Big Demand

Corn and Oats Advance Some in Price

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

SO FAR in the present crop year only insignificant quantities of flour have been purchased of mills. It is not unusual for millers to enter the new crop year with sufficient orders for new flour on their books to carry them thru a period of active operations for ninety days or more. This is not the case this year, however; in fact, the total sales made thus far for July and August shipment are the smallest for this period in the history of the milling industry. And it is significant to note that the mills which have been fortunate enough in obtaining new crop flour bookings were required to quote a price reflecting the government minimum.

For instance, sales of 95 per cent or standard patent flour were made by interior Kansas millers at a price to approximately \$9.75 a barrel, in jute sacks, basis the Kansas City market, with few sales up to \$10 a barrel. These prices represent wheat on the government price basis, with the difference in the cost of manufacture and the selling price leaving little or no profit for the miller. These sales, of course, are exceptional, and are not

being made by millers with an established outlet for their product. Apparently, only the millers who fear the keen competition which soon will develop in the sale of flour are attempting to make sales on such a price basis.

Extremely small supplies of wheat flour are held in consuming channels, which may offset, in a measure, the waiting tendency of buyers. Bakers who normally hold enough flour to carry them well into September without additional stocks, have barely sufficient flour this season to meet their requirements for the remainder of July. Among the jobbers and other large buyers, the same situation is apparent. It will soon be necessary, whether wheat values are maintained or recede to the guaranteed level, for bakers and other buyers to enter the market.

New wheat already has been marketed from Kansas and Oklahoma on the Kansas City Board of Trade at premiums of 6 cents to 17 cents a bushel—more than the government guaranteed price. The first car was received at a rather late date, June 30. In 1918, the first car of new wheat was received in Kansas City on

June 27; in 1917, the first offering came on June 21. The earliest date on which new wheat was received in Kansas City was June 10, 1901.

Quality of the 1919 wheat crop, at least of that part of the crop already threshed, shows up better than had been expected in market circles. The high temperatures and dry weather of the past two to three weeks have aided the final maturity of the grain, and wheat with more gluten and less starch content is being threshed. The moisture content of the grain is not abnormal. The first offering of wheat in Kansas City graded No. 2 red winter, testing 58½ pounds a bushel, with a moisture content of 12½ per cent. Owing to poor threshing, this grain carried a dockage of 4 per cent for oats. It sold at auction at \$2.21 a bushel, 6 cents a bushel more than the government price for this grade in Kansas City. A few days later sales were made at an advance of a cent. The first offerings of hard winter wheat sold at \$2.31 a bushel for No. 2, a premium of 16 cents a bushel, and at \$2.28 a bushel for No. 3, a premium of 17 cents. The early sales are important, as they act somewhat as a barometer or index of the future price trend.

Millers in the spring wheat territory of the Northwest and in the East display eagerness for the Southwestern wheat, and many sales have been made at interior Kansas points at a premium

of 10 to 12 cents a bushel. But the Northwestern and Eastern millers, like those of this territory, are confronted with hesitant flour buyers, so there is almost general unwillingness to pay above the government basis. Threshing is being completed over a comparatively large area in a narrow space of time. This, naturally, will tend to increase the early movement.

Bran and shorts are not digressing from their recent course. Demand for shorts continues brisk, but many orders remain unfilled for lack of offerings. Strength rules in the heavier mill offal, sales around \$50 a ton having been made the past week in Kansas City. Brown shorts are selling around \$45 to \$46 a ton. Fancy white middlings are difficult to obtain at \$55 to \$56 a ton. Bran is quoted from \$34 to \$35 a ton, and while slight improvement has recently been noticeable on the feed, supplies are still above the requirements of the trade. Excellent pastures in the Southwest and use of new green feeds apparently are keeping consumers away from the market. Bran has advanced as much as \$3 a ton from its low point, which is attributed to the strong alfalfa hay situation. Many buyers who call for alfalfa and who fail to obtain the forage on account of lack of offerings, are taking bran. But the volume of this trade is light. Bran is selling for August delivery at \$32 to \$34 a ton, sacked, Kansas City, \$41 a ton for brown shorts and \$44 a ton for gray shorts.

Corn Brings \$1.90

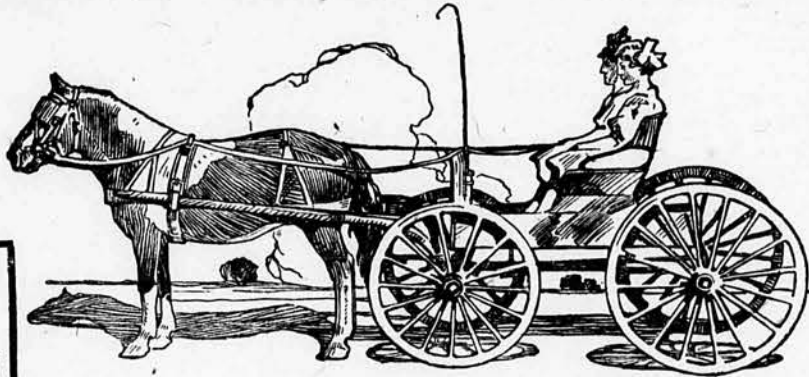
Outstanding in the market for corn was the sale of No. 2 white at \$1.90 a bushel on the Kansas City Board of Trade the past week, the highest figure reached on the crop. The extreme range of sales was at \$1.72 to \$1.90 a bushel, compared with \$1.71½ to \$1.87 the preceding week. Future corn prices scored a much sharper gain than was recorded in the cash grain, reflecting the strength of the market in the remaining months of the old corn movement. Despite the tendency among many holders to liquidate their contracts before delivery becomes necessary the July option advanced 5¼ cents a bushel, while the September and December deliveries rose approximately 9 cents. Serious drouth conditions in the Northwest and fear that the crop in other sections of the country may suffer from the recent high temperatures influenced buying of corn futures. It is peculiar, of course, to see buying of futures because of fear of excessive moisture, which was the case in the preceding week, only to be followed by bullishness resulting from fear of insufficient moisture. Current demand for corn continued of a moderate character. Elevator interests were important buyers, and in the face of a decrease of about 50 per cent in the receipts, stocks in Kansas City elevators gained a few thousand bushels. This is explained by the fact that elevator interests are accumulating corn to be applied on future contracts for July. Advances to new records in the hog market, with Kansas City quoting up to \$21.75 and \$22 in Chicago, stood out as price making factors. The decrease in the movement is best explained by the price developments in the hog market.

Oats Advance One Cent

An advance of about a cent occurred in the oats market. The movement remained light, while dealers shared an improved demand. Texas dealers oversold new oats for future delivery, and with the movement of the new grain in the Lone Star state disappointing so far, supplies have been taken from Kansas City to fill the Southwestern orders. Oats futures gained about 2 cents a bushel.

Strength developed in alfalfa and marked weakness developed in prairie, a surprising situation were one to recall the action of the two varieties of hay a month or two ago. Best prairie is selling at \$30 a ton, and \$9 is the low mark for the cheapest grades. The extreme range of alfalfa prices is \$11 to \$31 a ton in Kansas City. Additional declines are expected in the prairie market, while bullish talk rules on the leading forage. Drouth in the Northwest, which is diverting Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska hay from this territory, is a strengthening influence.

NAME THE PRESIDENTS



Send No Money—Just Coupon Below Here Is Your Chance

This is a very interesting puzzle. This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Can you name them? Try it—it will be great fun. If you can name the four presidents send in your answer at once together with the coupon and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

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6. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 3½x4¼ Folding Eastman Kodak.
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When I receive your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you Four Big Packages of Beautiful Appropriate Postcards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful postcards. They are the newest line on the market—Views, Birthday Greetings, etc.—Wonderful. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of the Pony Club, and will receive an Allied Victory Finger Ring FREE and POSTPAID, with shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, red, white and blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

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I enclose my solution to your puzzle. Please send me the 4 packages of post cards and full particulars regarding the Pony Club.

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Wheat Crop 239 Million Bushels

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

Many counties have had trouble in getting as many harvest hands as were needed, but most of the farmers have managed in some way to save the most of their wheat. In some localities the yields have been disappointing and a large part of the wheat consisted of a heavy straw growth that had been developed at the expense of the grain. However, it is not likely that this condition prevails to any serious extent. Anyhow it is not thought that the June estimate made by the state board of agriculture will be far from the truth. Many counties will exceed the original estimates made both on yields and on acreages, so that the general results will be about as expected at the beginning of the harvest. Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture estimated the yield of winter wheat at 229,217,000 bushels or an average of 19.8 bushels an acre. The spring wheat estimate is placed at 448,000 bushels or an average of 15.6 bushels. Most of it is in Cheyenne and Sherman counties.

The area in oats will be about 1,565,000 acres and the yield will be about 52,416,847 bushels. The 287,000 acres in rye will yield about 5,204,000 bushels as compared with 2,257,000 bushels in 1918. The state's 513,000 acres of barley will yield approximately 16,666,300 bushels as compared with 5,737 bushels in 1918. Corn has not done very well in many localities and only about 4,358,000 acres have been planted. Its condition is about 75.4 per cent. The sorghum acreage is considerably reduced.

There will be about 53,358 acres of potatoes this year. The condition of this crop is estimated at 91.4 per cent. Pastures and meadows are in excellent condition and will lighten feeding costs materially. Local conditions over the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Anderson—Most of the wheat is cut. Many fields were difficult to harvest as they were down and badly filled. Oats and timothy are ready to cut and large yields are expected. Second crop of alfalfa is being put up. Harvest help is difficult to get at \$5 a day. Corn is in good condition but needs rain.—G. W. Kiblinger, July 4.

Brown—Farmers have finished cutting wheat and oats will be cut next week. Corn is satisfactory and farmers have begun to lay it by. We are having sufficient rain and pastures are excellent. Farmers are paying harvest help 50 cents an hour. Corn, \$1.75; oats, 75c; eggs, 38c; cream, 54c; hogs, \$19.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, July 4.

Chautauqua—Wheat is yielding only one-half of what farmers expected and it is a very poor quality. Corn is in good condition but is weedy. Oats are satisfactory but a larger crop was expected before threshing began. Cattle are healthy and pastures and meadows are very good. There will be a great deal of hay. Hogs are scarce.—A. A. Nance, July 5.

Cherokee—Showers fall nearly every day and with hot weather are causing wheat to grow and oats to mold in the shock. All other crops are very weedy. Stock is in excellent condition and many cattle are going to market.—L. Smyers, July 5.

Clay—Fifty horses died last week from heat in harvest fields. Harvest is over and work was done mostly by farmers as outside help was unattainable. Threshing has begun and wheat yields 17 to 20 bushels an acre and tests 54 to 58. At a called meeting at Clay Center today, farmers and threshermen fixed the following prices for threshing: oats, 7 1/2 cents; wheat, 12 1/2 cents; when farmers do their own pitching and 15 cents when threshermen furnish pitchers. Heavy local showers fell in southern part of county but rain is needed in northern part. Chinch bugs are damaging late corn. Local prairie hay sells for \$17 a ton; wheat, \$1.98 to \$2; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 34c; hogs, \$21.—P. R. Forslund, July 5.

Cowley—Harvest is finished and threshing has begun. Wheat yield is not as large as farmers expected. A good many tractors are being bought. Local showers are benefiting corn and kafir. Early corn is beginning to tassel. Prairie hay is weedy but will make a large crop. Some of it has been contracted for early August delivery at \$14 a ton. Alfalfa still sells at a good figure. Wheat is \$2; butterfat, 48c; eggs, 28c; hens, 21c; hogs, \$17 to \$19.25; cows, \$7 to \$9.—Fred Page, July 6.

Crawford—We have had several good drying days which will put grain in condition to cut. Wheat is in shock and oats are being harvested. Corn is backward but growing well. Cattle and hogs are scarce and stock is healthy.—E. Lindenberg, July 3.

Elk—We are having an abundance of rain. Wheat cutting is almost completed. Threshing has begun and wheat averages 20 bushels an acre. Corn and hay are satisfactory. Wheat is \$2.01; corn, \$2.05; cream, 50c; eggs, 30c.—C. C. Jones, July 5.

Ford—Wheat harvest is progressing slowly because of shortage of labor. Farmers are bidding against each other for help. Grasshoppers are doing some damage to crops. A light rain fell July 4. Cattle are healthy.—John Zurbuchen, July 5.

Keary—We had a good rain July 4. Harvest is progressing. Grasshoppers and worms are still damaging crops. Eggs are worth 28c; butterfat, 46c.—Cecil Long, July 5.

Labette—Wheat and oats harvest is completed and some threshing is being done. Wheat is yielding 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Oats are light in weight. Corn is growing well and has sufficient moisture. Cane is satisfactory but there is considerable grass in it. Elevators are being built by F. U.

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BABY CHICKS—BARRIED ROCKS, RHODE Island Reds, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorn chicks, 15c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

Blackberries are 85 and 86 cents a crate of 24 quarts. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 54c.—J. N. McLane, July 5.

Leavenworth—Not much wheat has been cut and a heavy rain which fell last night will delay cutting longer. Oats have been cut and threshing will start as soon as the grain is dry. Wheat acreage will be smaller than usual this fall. Hay, grass and corn are in good condition, but corn is weedy.—George S. Marshall, July 5.

Morris—Weather is excellent for harvest which is almost completed. Oats cutting will begin July 7. Wheat yield is estimated at 20 to 30 bushels an acre. A small per cent of it was down and did not fill well. A large crop of oats is expected. Corn is satisfactory where ground has been worked. Second crop of alfalfa is good. Threshing will begin next week. We had a good shower July 4.—J. R. Henry, July 5.

Morton—About an inch of rain fell in this part of county July 4. Most of the wheat is harvested. Cane is being sown on ground that has no stand of rowed crops. New potatoes are \$4 a bushel; cream, 47c; eggs, 25c.—E. Rae Stillman, July 5.

Pawnee—Harvest is progressing but labor is scarce. We expect to get men from Oklahoma. Weather is ideal for harvesting. All spring crops are in excellent condition. Grasshoppers are very bad.—E. H. Gore, June 30.

Phillips—Weather is warm and dry and corn is growing very fast. Harvest is in full progress. All crops are very promising. Harvest labor is in great demand. Cattle files are worse than usual this year.—A. D. Sutley, July 5.

Pottawatomie—Wheat harvest is almost completed. Rain on July 4 caused the wheat that was not harvested to go down. Threshing began July 3, and estimated yield is 10 to 30 bushels an acre. Quality of the wheat is satisfactory. Corn fields that are not weedy are growing well. Potato crop is good. Harvesting oats will begin in a few days. Old corn is very scarce.—F. E. Austin, July 5.

Rawlins—Harvest has begun and some fields will yield 40 bushels an acre. Rye, barley and oats are satisfactory. It has not rained for 10 days and weather is ideal for harvesting. Harvest help is difficult to obtain. All farm produce brings high prices. Hogs are worth 20 cents a pound.—A. Madison, July 1.

Reno—Wheat is cut and ready for threshing. Oats is very green yet. Corn is 4 weeks later than usual. Harvest hands were difficult to get until they were shipped in. It takes 6 men to run a header. Pastures are good and cattle have plenty to eat.—D. Engelhart, July 5.

Riley—Wheat harvest is completed and threshing will begin July 10. Twenty-five per cent of wheat on lowlands was lodged and tangled, but upland wheat was satisfactory. Corn is growing well. Second crop of alfalfa is being put up. Oats are ready to cut and a large yield is expected.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 5.

Scott—Hot weather has ripened small grain. Harvest began July 1. Grasshoppers are damaging some fields. Corn and sorghum crops are late. Grass is excellent. Stock is in good condition. A farmer who goes to town without a can of cream is out of date.—J. M. Helfrick, July 4.

Sherman—Ten days of hard south wind have brought harvest on sooner than was expected. Winter wheat averages 15 bushels an acre and farmers anticipate 30 bushels an acre from barley. Corn, cane and millet are growing well and have been cultivated twice. Prairie hay is ready to cut but there is no help to cut it.—James B. Moore, July 3.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 each; six for \$10. Hatched March first. Anna Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.

200 WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$2 EACH; 500 March and April hatched cockerels, \$1 each; no pullets for sale; 100 eggs at \$5; 100 chicks, \$15. Both prepaid. Plenty of time to raise Leghorns. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

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20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR AND PLOWS. Priced to sell. A. H. Bircher, Kanopolis, Kan.

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FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, nearly new. Plowed 120 acres, no more. J. E. Dreier, Hesston, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY 25-50 AND 6-BOTTOM plow; LaCrosse 10 ft engine disc new. R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.

ONE 18 HORSE GARR-SCOTT ENGINE, one 32-56 Rumely separator. Good as new. C. L. Williams, Netawaka, Kan.

FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR thresher tractor 25-50, separator 32; also six Oliver plows, first class condition. Price \$3,500. E. V. Buchler, Hiawatha, Kan.

ENGINE FOR SALE—40-80 H. P. AVERY. Run but 20 hours. Guaranteed in first class condition. Bargain. Write or call Alter Orchards, Belle Plaine, Kan.

ONE HART-PARR 30-60 KEROSENE tractor. One Lattley two section 10 ft disc plow. Both in good running order. Price right. E. G. Smith, Gove, Kan.

AVERY 12-25, 1918 MODEL, FURROW guide. Two binder hitch. 4-bottom 12-inch Grand De Tour plow. Strictly first class condition, better than new at 20% less. George Rennick, Spring Hill, Kan.

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE CHEAP. Case 50-horse engine; 30-inch Buffalo-Pitts separator, tank, etc.; six-bottom plow; all first class condition. Write or come and see. Prices right. Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost \$3,200, a 12 plow attachment, cost \$1,200; for quick sale will sacrifice all for \$1,700, only used about 2 years and good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Stones large ranch at Flagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND DAIRY products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FANNING MILLS AND GRADERS—WE offer New Chatham fanning mills for \$32.50. F. O. B. Louisburg, Kansas. These mills were bought by the car load, and having more than our vicinity needs for their own use, offer them at this low price. All mills guaranteed to be in first class condition, with 17 different sieves. Write Inter State Mer. Co., Louisburg, Kan.

DOGS

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

FOX TERRIER RATTERS, OLD AND young. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

PUPPIES, ALL BREEDS, \$5 up. KANSAS City Pet Shop, 1421 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED BULL pups (male), \$10 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. D. P. Anderson, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—MALE COLLIE PUP, weaned, \$5 each. Mother natural healer and splendid watch dog. R. H. Volkman, Woodbine, Kan.

RABBITS

RAISE YOUR OWN MEAT—BELGIAN Hares and New Zealand rabbits. Breeders and babies for sale, also milk goats. M. Grumbacher, Cherryvale, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED TO RENT.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTS TO rent good 160 acre farm, grain or cash, five years or more. M. Thompson, Route 1, Erie, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND DAIRY products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated 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. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words. There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinuance orders and 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

MAGGIE NEFF, HARPER, KANSAS, sells farm bargains.

GOOD WHEAT and corn farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

DAIRY FARMS close to Borden's condensary. Balnum & Dolan, Fort Scott, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED farms, \$85 to \$125 per acre. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

LOOK—203 acres 2 mi. out, good imp., price \$110 per a. Other farms for sale. Write Bert W. Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 ACRES, Osage Co., well improved, near town. Write or see owner. James Hansen, Osage City, Kansas.

HAVE 101 CASH BUYERS for Kansas land. List your land with me. May Stiles, Rossville, Kansas.

BARGAIN—160 acres wheat land, seven miles from Salina, \$12,000. Write V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

120 ACRES Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land no roud, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$100 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain. Write D. M. Dows, Dows Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Largest list Lyon and Coffey Co. for sale by Ed. F. Miller, Hartford, Kan.

160 Acres for \$1,000

Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. B. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber, on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

32,000 Acre Ranch To Be Sold at Public Auction

July 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th at Wallace, Kansas

The Famous Peter Robidoux Ranch, consisting of 32,000 ACRES OF CHOICE WHEAT, ALFALFA AND RANCH LAND. To be subdivided into tracts to suit purchasers, and sold at Public Auction on above dates at Wallace, Kansas. About 10,000 Acres of Alfalfa land, 15,000 acres of choice wheat land, good deep rich soil, lays level to gently rolling, good water at 10 to 20 feet, flowing streams and springs. Mr. Robidoux has lived on this ranch for 51 years, and has in this ranch the choicest wheat and alfalfa land to be found in the west. The above will absolutely be sold to highest bidder on above dates on easy terms. For full particulars and information address any of these—

JAMES L. DOWD, Auctioneer. 626 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. **KANSAS CITY TRUST CO.**, Kansas City, Kans., Clerk of Sale. **PETER ROBIDOUX**, Wallace, Kans., Owner.

Wheat and Alfalfa Farms

640 acres of smooth rich valley land, all sub-irrigated; soil 20 feet deep; 300 acres in wheat; 90 acres alfalfa; very highly improved; modern residence; one mile from town and shipping point; every acre alfalfa land. Price \$125 per acre.
480 acres; very highly improved; 2 miles from town; new modern residence; all rich valley land, and sub-irrigated; nearly all in cultivation; splendid crop. Price \$100 per acre.
320 acres; no improvements; the richest soil you ever saw; level as a floor; all alfalfa land; 260 acres in wheat. If sold immediately one-half goes with the farm. Wheat will make 40 bushels to the acre. Price \$95 per acre.
160 acres; 2 miles from town; no improvements; all in wheat; soil 20 feet deep; one-fourth of the crop goes to the buyer of the farm if sold at once. Price \$85 per acre.
These farms are located in the central part of Kansas and are priced much below their true value.
CAMPBELL LAND COMPANY, 680 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

DON'T BUY A FARM until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up. E. R. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 ACRES; 5 mi. Co. seat, Greenwood Co.; oil belt; lies fine; 220 a. fine grass; 100 a. cult., well improved; \$85 per acre, and a bargain. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kan.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE—Half section, choice wheat land, 10 miles south of Monument, Logan Co., Kan. \$12.50 cash. H. A. Sykes, Murdock, Kan.

160 ACRES adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAND—If interested in agricultural land that will produce large crops of corn, wheat, oats and barley, write the T. V. Lowe Realty Company, Goodland, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

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.

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.

320 ACRES, improved, close to two towns, 180 acres ready for wheat this fall. Price \$31.25. Fine unimproved half section wheat land. Price \$15. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 ACRES—\$4,000 **\$1,000 CASH—BALANCE EASY TERMS** 2 1/2 miles from town. All choice wheat land. Half cultivated. Write owners. **GREIFETH & BAUGHMAN**, Liberal, Kansas.

160 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good high school, on good road, 100 plow, 60 pasture, new 3 room house, 2 barns, 15 alfalfa, good water, fruit; \$100 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. **FOSTER LAND CO.**, Independence, Kan.

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. **J. C. WHARTON**, McCracken, Kansas.

FINE WHEAT LAND 960 acres, \$30 per acre. Finney Co., 1 mi. of Santa Fe trail, all level, new improvements, fenced. **H. P. RICHARDS**, Topeka, Kan.

640 ACRES, in Anderson Co., Kan.; 2 sets of good improvements, 400 acres in grass, fine black loam soil, 2 1/2 mi. of town, will sell 320 or all. Price \$100 per acre. Write or come to see us. **Triplet Land Co.**, Garnett, Kan.

SPECIAL LAND BARGAIN—320 acres located 3 miles from town; 180 acres in cultivation; 140 acres grass; well, windmill and pasture fenced; no buildings; grows 30 bushel wheat; worth \$25 per acre; special price \$27.50 per acre. Write for full description. **E. E. Jeter, Owner, Lenora, Kansas.**

NORTHEAST Kansas real farm, 240 acres 40 miles Kansas City, 2 miles county seat. Modern house, immense barn, silo, hundred foot cattle shed, never failing water supply, 30 a. alfalfa, 50 a. bluegrass, 5 a. timber. An ideal farm. Send for list. Price \$140. **W. M. Pennington, McLouth, Jefferson Co., Kan.**

120 ACRES, 4 miles of Westphalia, 6 room house, barn 36 by 54, hog house, chicken house, double crib, garage, windmill, everlasting water, 20 a. hog fence, 7 a. alfalfa, 6 a. clover and timothy, 60 a. farm land, balance pasture, and mow land, good school one-fourth mile. Price \$75. Good terms. **W. J. Poire, Westphalia, 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.

A GOOD SQUARE SECTION of land four miles from Pendennis, half in cultivation, good well and water, some fencing. No other improvements. School house on corner of section. Is priced at \$27.50 per acre, \$4,000 cash, balance five years. **W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.**

80 ACRES, Leavenworth county, extra good upland, no waste, on proposed hard surface road, good 7-room house, new barn, fine spring in milk house, silo, plenty out-buildings. Price with possession, \$10,000. **CORN BELT FARMS COMPANY**, 706-8 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

640 ACRES "modern," 390 a. cultivated, 250 acres native pasture, 110 alfalfa, fenced and cross fenced hog tight, 5 miles good town. Plenty good water, \$120 acre. One of the best farms in Morris Co. Good farms of all sizes. **Richards & Moore, White City, Kansas.**

FARM OF 160 ACRES, four miles from Coffeyville, Montgomery county, Kansas. This is splendid country home. Big two story new bungalow, big barns, fine orchard, cistern, spring, well, pond, some fine mow land. Possession any time. Price \$10,000. Reasonable terms if desired. See or write owner. **G. N. Upham, Coffeyville, Kansas.**

CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, 480 acres, rich, dark loam soil; 1/2 cultivation, remainder blue grass, alfalfa, timothy, clover; fine farm home improvements; shade; well watered. Big bargain at \$18,000. Terms. Write for description any size farm. Free descriptive booklet. **Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

MUST SELL 2,560 acres western Kansas ranch. Well improved and stocked. 30 acres irrigated alfalfa; 125 acres cultivated; balance well fenced pasture. 1 1/2 miles to loading station. 5 miles of Tribune, county seat. Clear. Price \$20 per acre. Address **Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, Holton, Kan.**

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR—160 acres of land located 7 1/2 miles from Arnold, Kansas. About 80 acres under cultivation and in barley and corn, share goes with place. Land lies a little rolling. No improvements. Price for immediate sale only \$3,500. **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.**

240 A. fine dairy farm, 75 a. wheat, fine Kaw Valley land. **240 a. fine bottom**, 3 1/2 mi. from Lawrence. Big bargain.

FOR SALE 3,760 acre ranch in Logan county, Kansas; fenced and cross-fenced; 400 acres alfalfa land; fine stand on 130 acres; 160 acres cultivating land; balance pasture. The south fork of the Smoky Hill river runs through this ranch. Fine oil prospects, 1,000 acres adjoining may be leased. Price \$20 per acre. **LOGAN COUNTY LAND & LOAN CO.**, 210 North 6th St., St. Joseph, Missouri.

GOLD MINES 542 acres, 302 bottom, 90 alfalfa, two sets good improvements, mile and half R. R. town, 240 acres fine grass, \$100 acre. 625 acres, 200 bottom, 25 alfalfa, 425 fine grass, two tenant houses, main house 11 room frame with bath and lighting system. Mile and half R. R. town. \$75 acre. **BLUE STEM LAND CO.**, Eureka, Kansas.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa; 5-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, land all good, lays well. A nice home. \$6,500.

160 acres, 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$10. Send for descriptive circular. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 1 1/2 mi. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, brooder house, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$85 per acre. Terms. **C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.**

SIX SECTIONS, less 160, finest cattle ranch in country, all in one body, near St. Marys, Kansas; good grass, plenty water; 100 acres alfalfa; large dwelling and barn; shipping station on premises; price \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash; balance, eight annual payments, 6%. Might divide. **J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.**

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 840 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$50 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$60 per acre. **John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.**

BUY OF OWNER 410 a. fine dairy farm, 46 mi. from Wichita, good towns, high school, churches, markets, silos. Must sell because of age and failing health. 170 a. cult., 100 a. creek bottom, fine corn and alfalfa land, bal. fine native grasses. Well watered, fenced and cross fenced. 15 a. alfalfa hog lot, running water, never dry, 2 sets of good imps., large barn, silo and all necessary outbuildings. Would divide. \$8,000 can be carried back. Balance cash. Price for quick sale, \$65 per acre. Address. **Box 147, Elkhart, Kansas.**

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/2 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms.

The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. **Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.**

FINE 180 ACRE FARM 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 5 room house, large barn, silo, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall. **CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO.**, Ottawa, Kansas.

\$31,000.00 BUYS 880 ACRES Finely improved wheat and cattle ranch adjoining the city of Ashland, county seat of Clark county, Kansas. 600 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. All fenced, cross fenced, plenty of fine water only 35 feet deep, two wells fully equipped with windmills and tanks, also small creek with spring of living water. Harvested about 500 acres of wheat this year, will yield about 20 bushel. Barn about 40x100 feet, 8 room house and other outbuildings. I am in business in Emporia, Kansas, and am offering the ranch cheap if sold at once. Clear of incumbrance. **F. M. Arnold.**

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. McGrath, Min. View, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. **R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.**

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

SAY FOLKS—Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo., has honest to goodness homes in Livingston Co. Write.

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$2,800. Terms. Lists. Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.

POOR 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.**

80 acres, improved, \$2,000.00. 40 acres, improved, \$1,000.00. 80 acres, \$1,000.00; easy terms. **Hutton & King, Weaubleau, Mo.**

80 ACRES IMPROVED, 75 cult., balance pasture, well watered. 1 1/2 miles R. R. town. Black soil, level land. Must sell now, \$69 acre. **W. H. Hunt, Owner, Schell City, Mo.**

SOUTH MISSOURI Is the place to invest in real estate. We have farms, ranches and timber land. Write for list. **Douglas Co. Abst. Co., Ava, Mo.**

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. **E. M. Dempsey, 124 1/2 West Randolph, Enid, Okla.**

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, corn and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. **E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.**

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. **Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.**

For Sale

1,600 acre farm, 16 miles southwest of Alva, Oklahoma. Five miles to railroad station, main line of the Santa Fe. 400 acres in cultivation. Good wheat land. New house, furnace heat. Permanent water. Fenced and cross fenced. Will sell on favorable terms to responsible buyer. \$30.00 per acre. **A. H. Keith, Watonga, Oklahoma.**

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. **Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.**

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.**

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. **Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.**

400-Acre Equipped Farm

Income Last Year Over \$5,000 Nearly new 12-room house, baths, hot, cold water, gas-lighted, cement-floor main barn, big second barn, litter and feed carriers, garage, store houses, all good. Smooth machine-worked fields, wire-fenced pasture, much wood, timber, fruit. On main road, convenient town. Aged owner for quick sale includes 10 cows, long list farm implements, etc., at low price \$8,000, easy terms. Details this money-maker page 41 catalog bargains 19 states, copy free. **Strout Farm Agency, 831 E. N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City.**

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT, by year, season or month—fifteen hundred acres grazing land well watered, seven miles from Guymon, good town. Address S. H. Miller, Guymon, Okla., or Chas. L. Foulds, Higginsville, Mo.

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—not once in a while. 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.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLO. LANDS—Have large list of large ranches, irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Write now. C. A. Finkham, Holly, Colo.

COLORADO corn, wheat, hay, potato and grass land in northeastern Colorado, \$12.50 to \$30 a. Good terms. Write free. Bradney, Brush, Colo.

160 ACRES farming land improved, near town in eastern Colorado. Good climate, crops, water, free range, no hot winds, \$2,700. George Vanderhoof, Swift, Colo.

480 ACRES, unimproved, 5 miles of Ry. town, shallow water, \$12.50 per acre. Other tracts to suit. Deal with an actual farmer, save big commissions. Write, Mark Clay, Arlington, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Costilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

MONEY-MAKING RANCH

400 acres near Pueblo on two railroads—65 acres under irrigation—10 acres more can be irrigated. Exceptionally good water right. 4-room house, barn for six horses, outside cellar, chicken house, small orchard. A splendid artesian spring furnishes domestic water. This adjoins 5,000 acres pasture land that can be leased. Thin cattle being moved from the south to northern pastures too weak to stand further shipment can be purchased, every spring at about half price in the Pueblo yards and can be shipped and unloaded in the splendidly sheltered ranch corral within one hour. They quickly double in value. Price \$8,000.00, terms to suit. Address owner, P. O. Box 577, Pueblo, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheapest lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts. \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write **F. M. MESSER, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.**

FRUIT FARM—120 acres adjoins R. R. station with owner's share present crop, \$7,000. Orville Farquharson, Harrison, Ark.

FOSTER REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Gravette, Arkansas. Leaders in farm and town property.

Hog Prices May Reach \$23

Heavy Export Trade Increases Demand for Pork

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

CATTLE are being withheld from market by Kansas graziers. Two reasons prompt this course. First, the Kansans hope to find a higher and a broader market for cattle suitable for slaughter later in the season as a result of a new development in the industry—the appearance of drouth over a large area in the Northwest. The second influence in the delayed marketing is the unwillingness to take heavy losses confronting many graziers on the current market and the hope that measures now being pushed for improved trade conditions will bring results. There is, of course, also a feeling that, with an abundance of good grass, the longer the cattle are held the heavier will be the gains in weight which they will show when marketed.

Whether or not holding back cattle is a wise policy remains to be seen. It depends in part on the weather in the Northwest, which is now a bullish influence on fat cattle values. If the market events of last week are a criterion, generous profits may be realized from delaying the sale of cattle, for prices last week advanced as much as \$1 a hundredweight, the sharpest gain recorded since the beginning of the adverse turn in the trade early in April.

Drouth in the Northwest

Among the states of the Northwest suffering from drouth are Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah and North and South Dakota. Drouth is not general in these states, but large areas are suffering from lack of moisture. In Northern Colorado, for example, there is not enough water available for irrigation purposes.

If the Northwest fails to obtain improved weather, the annual crop of grass-fat, heavy range cattle from Montana and neighboring states will not be available at Chicago and Omaha. Instead, these areas will be forced to liquidate thousands of cattle early, beginning in a few weeks, to avoid mortality. Montana and Idaho have already begun to make shipments of sheep and some cattle on account of the drouth. After studying these conditions, Kansas cattle interests have concluded that, by holding their stock late, they will be in a position to fill the void created by the drouth and obtain higher prices for their cattle. On the other hand, by selling now or in the next few weeks, they may find competition from the stockers and feeders offered by the Northwest. Competition from Texas is not feared.

Some encouragement is manifest over the national campaign started at Kansas City for the purpose of helping to bring about improvement in the trade in cattle by increasing domestic consumption and enlarging the export outlets. Wide responses are being received. Consumers of beef are beginning to learn that the producer is losing money and not robbing them on the current market. At Washington, the beef industry is receiving more practical attention. If the powerful governmental organizations interested in trade use their influence to enlarge foreign buying of beef and if they give to the industry the encouragement it wants and deserves in domestic consuming channels, this campaign will bring results. It is too early to forecast what effect the campaign will have, but it has made a favorable start.

Cattle Prices Advance 50 Cents

On the Kansas City cattle market last week, and at a majority of other points, prices advanced 50 cents to \$1 a hundredweight, with medium fat cattle, which constitute the bulk of offerings from Kansas, showing the best gains. The turn in the trade was decidedly pleasing, for, instead of commission house salesmen seeking packer buyers, as has been the rule for weeks, the buyers sought the sellers. But the arrivals were only about 25,000 cattle and calves, a decrease of 10,000 head as compared with the preceding week and a year ago. If the run had been large and such an improvement was witnessed at the same time, then optimism over the market would have taken a big forward step. Still, there was no lack of cheer over the changes, and it is hoped that further improvement will be witnessed. The betterment for the last week means an addition of about \$10 a head on the returns from Kansas grassers.

Top Sale for Cattle \$14.60

The top sale on cattle in Kansas City last week was \$14.60, compared with \$14.50 the preceding week and \$17.75 a year ago. The lighter weights in the fed steer trade made a much better showing than the heavier offerings. Few steers sold for more than \$13.50, and common grassers were quoted down to \$10. Cows closed at a range of \$5.50 to \$11. Fat heifers closed between \$7.50 and \$13. Calves ruled between \$12.50 and \$15.75 for veals, while prices on stock offerings were down to \$6 and \$11.50. Stocker steers

closed at a range of \$7.50 to \$12 and feeders between \$9 and \$12.50.

In connection with the upturns, it is significant that stockers and feeders gained only around 50 cents, not sharing the full advances on fed cattle. Still, the difference in the changes did not leave an abnormal disparity between stockers and feeders and finished offerings. The latter still appear cheap compared with unfinished cattle prices. Recent losses which many feeders have suffered, together with the rising market for corn, are keeping buyers out of stocker and feeder pens on the large markets. Another influence which is being felt mainly in Chicago territory, and which usually comes into the market later in the summer for cattle for feedlots, is the discussion relative to drouth in the Northwest.

Hogs Reach \$21.75

Salesmen at the hog yards of the leading markets are looking to \$23 a hundredweight as their next goal in top prices on hogs. And they are quite confident of attaining that goal despite the fact that it means a sensationally lofty level for hogs. In the past week, a top of \$21.75 a hundredweight, a new high record figure, was paid for hogs in Kansas City, and the \$22-market was crossed in Chicago and in St. Louis. Receipts were of fair volume, but packers manifested an eagerness for supplies which sent the market up with comparative ease. There was apparent more idle talk as to the bearish effect of beef on hogs, but, with a broadened European demand in sight for a few months at least, interests close to the market for porkers continued confident of an extraordinary trade for the remainder of the summer. As noted for months, hog products fit in peculiarly with European food needs, and enormous sales are being made for export. Reports as to the domestic trade in pork varied, but this did not seem to affect the hog market, prices rising 75 cents to \$1 for the week. The top was \$4.80 a hundredweight higher than a year ago. Light weights of quality frequently sold at top prices along with the heavy hogs weighing 250 to 275 pounds.

Along with the new records on fat hogs, pigs for feeding purposes scored a new top of \$21 in sales to buyers of surrounding states. Purchasers were urged to take only pigs which could be matured for sale prior to the beginning of the movement of mature hogs of the spring farrowing season, and the heaviest weights were therefore sought. Receipts were again light.

Sheep Prices Decline

Developments in the sheep trade emphasized the need for caution among farmers and feeders seeking supplies for grazing on stubble fields or pastures. Buyers from Kansas and from some other states are coming to Kansas City and purchasing, without seeking advice and without proper precautions, old ewes that appear cheap, but which are anything except bargains. They bought old ewes at \$5.50 to \$6 from traders—ewes for which farmers could scarcely realize \$4.50 to \$5. Now, these old ewes have been held in Kansas and neighboring states for a year or two. They have reached a stage which makes gains in weight almost impossible, yet they are being taken because they look cheap. But, as one sheepman pointed out, it is impossible to expect good results from such stock. Each year finds farmers here and there taking such ewes—blindly, it seems—and returning them to market with disappointing results. Old Western feeding ewes direct from ranges give far better results, and, while scarce just now, are quoted at only 50 cents a hundredweight more than the discarded ewes.

Prices of sheep and lambs, which have been on the downgrade recently, suffered another recession last week, lambs losing 50 to 75 cents and sheep 25 to 35 cents, excepting breeding ewes, which lost \$1 to \$2. The general expectation is that range runs will send the market on fat Western lambs down to a \$15 level, with other offerings on a relative basis. The top price for lambs the past week was \$16.35, paid for a shipment from California. Good native lambs closed around \$16, and common to fair grades between \$9.50 and \$15. A few ewes with good mouths sold to farmers at \$8 and \$8.50, and the general quotations on breeding ewes, depending on age and quality, were from \$8 to \$15. Feeding lambs ruled between \$10.50 and \$12.50. Goats were quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

ARKANSAS

IF interested in land bargains in northwest Ark., write Arkansas Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

TEXAS.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock-farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no 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.

Choice Colorado Ranch At Auction

Tues., August 12, 10:30 a. m.

Sale to be held on ranch, 70 miles east of Colorado Springs and 25 miles south of Limon, Colorado—one hour ride over good auto road from Limon.

1280 Acres, Well Improved

Level, rich sandy loam soil, a great producer of wheat, corn, alfalfa, Sudan grass and millet. No hills, stone or stumps. Soft water, unlimited supply only 20 feet below surface.

Ranch all fenced with new wire and cedar posts, good 5-room house with bath, sub-basement and new furnace. School on land. Good new barn for horses and cattle and big sheds for farm machinery.

200 acres under cultivation, balance in good Native Short Grass. This land is bound to double in value as it is being cut up in smaller farms and settled very fast now although one man can tend about 300 acres here.

Terms one-third cash, balance 7 years at 6 per cent interest. For further particulars and land numbers write.

C. O. Drayton,
Greenville, Ill. Owner

Gwin Bros., Annual Summer Sale

Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts and a Few Boars

22 sows, mostly spring yearlings carrying their first litter bred to John's Orion to farrow in August and early September.

To better accommodate our Kansas and Nebraska customers we are holding this sale in a big, cool pavilion in

Fairbury, Neb., Thursday, July 24, 1919

There will be six or seven tried sows, only two over three years old, by Royal Gano, The King, Taxpayer 13 (grand champion at Frisco), Top Col. and possibly the big 750-pound Cherry Chief sow as an attraction. The spring gilts are by Orion King E, Cherry Orion, Joe Orion 5th, Cherry King Disturber, The King, Grand Wonder 6th, True Pathfinder and others.

10 boars, five selected for this sale from our fall boar crop and 5 of our best spring boars. Spring boars by John's Orion and the fall boars by some of the best known eastern boars. One is an outstanding herd boar prospect by Ideal Pathfinder.

10 open fall and spring gilts mostly sired by John's Orion and out of dams of noted breeding. Send your name for our catalog at once. Address

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas

Auctioneers—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Mail orders to buy may be sent to J. W. Johnson, care Gwin Bros., Fairbury, Neb.

Fern J. Moser sells at Sabetha, Kan., the day following. Good R. R. connections that evening for Sabetha.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for catalog. We like to know where you saw our advertisement.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs

Choice weaned pigs. Registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and deal 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.

Boars of Size and Quality!

Twenty big, stretchy summer and fall boars. Also fall gilts. Sired by Reed's Gano, first at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Out of dams by Pathfinder, King the Col. and Citron Wonder. All immuned and priced to sell.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

Hilleroft Farms' Durocs

We have a few extra fine, three months old, Orion pigs priced to move them quick, at \$25, either sex. First corner gets choice, guaranteed in every respect. References: Badstreet, M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

Summer and fall boars sired by King's Colonel I Am and Great Wonder Model. Dams of the most popular breeding. Priced for quick sale. Immuned.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

CHOICE SEPTEMBER GILTS

Guaranteed immune and safe in pig for September farrow \$70. Early March pigs, pairs or trios not akin, immune and ready to ship June 20, \$30.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

A Few Fall Boars Priced Right. 10 richly bred gilts for fall farrow, priced to move them at once. Spring pigs in pairs or trios.

G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Pathfinder and Great Wonder I Am
blood lines. Spring boars and gilts priced for quick sale. WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS.

1883—Searle Durocs—1919

Spring pigs ready. Nothing reserved for public sales. Buy now and get the cream of this year's crop. SEARLE & SEARLE, R. No. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Garrett's Durocs For sale, choice lot of gilts ready to breed, and boars ready for service. 50 March pigs for June delivery. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc Bred Gilts For Sept. Farrow \$60
Orion Cherry King breeding; one extra October boar; March pigs, \$25; immuned. G. Fink, Hiattville, Kan.

PUREBRED DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS
Well boned, good color and long bodied. Edward M. Gregory, Reading, Kansas

MUELLER'S DUROCS—A few big fall boars priced to sell. March and April pigs priced right. Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

FOR SALE



A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.

Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewo lambs to contract for Sept. delivery. \$28.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

This is the Time

BY W. S. CORSA

When old Perrette got up, shook herself, turned around, and began to lick a big black colt that was trying out his legs for the first time, there had been foaled over in "The Perche," a stallion that has made history for the Percheron breed, and that has contributed to the welfare of many a Percheron breeder. That colt was Carnot 666666 (666666).

A good sire, if rightly used, makes a breeder successful, and a poor sire always contributes to failure no matter how hard the breeder tries to succeed. There is scarcely a day that passes that this thought does not flash thru my mind. Now that the breed is passing thru a transition period owing to the war, there never was a time when Percheron breeders in America needed so much to adopt this idea as a motto to hang over their stable doors. With the farms of our country as the principal breeding grounds and all the rest of the world an open market for what we produce, real sires should be appreciated more than they ever have been.

The greatest aim of every Percheron breeder should be to produce a sire sufficiently good for use in his own stud. A man never can be called a breeder until he has demonstrated that he can produce stallions sufficiently good to be used as sires at the head of purebred studs. In fact, no one has a right to be classed as a breeder unless he has that ambition. Many never think seriously about needing a follow up sire until the first one dies.

The Percheron people now are making the most interesting part of their history of which I have had any knowledge. There are two classes of them. One is getting ahead and the other is falling behind. The man with a good sire and the right kind of mares is tiding over this depression in draft horse prices and getting ahead a little. He is getting a fair price for his good stuff. His second rate colts may be a drag to sell which is nothing more than may be expected. I don't know of a single breeder with a high class colt who cannot get a good price for it.

Lucky is the man who has a great sire and who already has his farm stocked with the right kind of Percheron mares. Now is the time to make headway in improving one's stud. One can cull out the inferior ones with immediate benefit because they are proving unprofitable in these times. He can substitute for them the very best at a small outlay of money. This working over of one's Percherons should be going on rapidly, because when conditions improve, as they have of late, and prices start to stiffen, it will take much more money to make changes. When that time comes, one will do well to have surplus stock on hand for sale. Let the other fellow pay the bill, pay you for your faith and your work in the interest of the breed when times were dull and discouraging, a time that has been brief and is rapidly passing.

Sunflower Silage

BY J. E. PAYNE

The sunflower gained a place in Kansas by taking possession of roadsides, and all fields which were left untilled. While unpopular with the traveler, the sunflower was always present during the growing season to cover unsightly spots, and store sunshine for the future.

Kansas finally tolerated the sunflower on account of its aesthetic value. But it was left for settlers in Colorado, Idaho and Montana to give the sunflower a place among useful crops. For years, wild sunflowers have been used as winter forage. And recently, many tests have been made which show that silage from sunflowers is almost as good as that made from corn. For making silage, sunflowers must be grown in rows and cultivated like corn. If planted thickly in the rows, they can be cut up with a silage cutter the same as corn. They must be harvested before the stems are ripe, but the more seed there is the better silage they make.

If you can't save the first dollar, you can't save the last. Invest every pay day in W. S. S.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY
Assistant

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John W. Johnson, Kansas, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Western Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
J. Cook Lamb, Nebraska, 2508 D St., Lincoln, Neb.
William Lauer, special in Nebraska, 1937 So. 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.
July 26—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan. Harlo J. Fisk, Sales Mgr.
Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.
Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.
Nov. 17-18—Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas, The Forum, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.
July 28—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Oct. 15—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.
Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.
Aug. 26—W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan.
Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.
Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.
Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 24—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
July 25—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Aug. 2—H. E. Labart, Overton, Mo.
Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 15—D. M. Blindnagel, Beatrice, Neb.
Oct. 15—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.
Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.
Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.
Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.
Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.
Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.
Feb. 18—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.
Feb. 19—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.
Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 26—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.
Feb. 25—H. Wernimont, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.
Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Ohiowa, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports.

Lewis Estate Holstein Dispersal.
The dispersal sale of the Holstein herd of the P. P. Lewis Estate, Crescent, Mo., June 10, was highly satisfactory to buyers and sellers alike. Bad weather conditions held down the attendance but the sale was very well attended. The 97 head sold for \$16,824; the purebreds averaging \$232. The top price of the sale was \$775, paid by C. E. Gove, Linn, Mo., for Dusky De Kol. Conclusive evidence that Missouri is realizing the important part the dairy cow plays in modern agriculture was shown in the fact that only eleven head of the offering were shipped outside the state.

Ogden & Son's Shorthorn Sale.
51 females averaged \$1,274
4 bulls averaged 2,259
55 head averaged 1,345
A large attendance of breeders from a wide territory was evidence of the fact that Shorthorn men as a class expected to find good cattle at the sale of F. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo., June 18. They were not disappointed as the sale contained some of the good things that have been offered the past year. The bull interest settled around the yearling, Super Supreme, which went to E. D. Stewart & Son, Sturgeon, Mo., and A. S. Hines & Son, Moberly, Mo., for \$6,800. Queen of Beauty 33st, the dam of Super Supreme, went to F. C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo., for \$3,000. The top of the female offering was taken by J. H. Deiginger, Albany, Mo., who paid \$3,100 for Beauty of Northote with heifer calf at foot.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

W. T. Watson, Barnard, Kan., Lincoln county will sell 45 Poland Chinas at Barnard, Kan., Tuesday, Aug. 26. The offering will consist of 15 spring boars, 10 spring gilts and 20 bred sows and gilts. The boars and most of the gilts are by Watson's Timm by Fessy's Timm. He is one of the best boars this great Iowa sire ever sired.

rest of the breeding is just as popular and up to date and we will tell you all about it soon as the sale is advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Watch for future announcements.—Advertisement.

A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan., has 50 Duroc Jersey spring pigs and they are of the most fashionable breeding and a choice lot. Two litters by John's Orion and out of top sows purchased in Gwin Bros. bred sow sale last winter. The rest are by Royal Col. 2nd. Mr. Breeding will hold a bred sow sale February 10.—Advertisement.

Some Real Practical Shorthorns.

The entire Meadow Brook herd of Shorthorns is offered for sale at private treaty, either singly or in lots to suit. Just what this means cannot be fully realized until this herd is seen. The Meadow Brook Shorthorns of today are the result of 23 years of careful breeding to produce practical farm cattle. Nothing but the good ones, good milkers and good beef type, has been retained in the breeding herd. If you want one or more good Shorthorns in everyday clothes, cattle that will start making money from the first day you own them, look up the ad of F. C. Kingsley, Auburn, Kan., in this issue and then write him.—Advertisement.

Blue Rapids Hereford Sale.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., is the owner of one of the real important herds of Herefords in the state. His herd numbers 150 head and is headed by Arthur Domino, a splendid two-year-old son of Prince Domino, who is the bull that sired most of the 1919 prize winners at Denver. Mr. Steele is the secretary of the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association and is a faithful official and his efforts in behalf of the association and the Hereford business in general are appreciated by the association and everybody else interested in Herefords. Write him for information about Herefords in northern Kansas and especially about the big breeders sale the association will hold at Blue Rapids, Oct. 18.—Advertisement.

Mr. Searle in Business Again.

Again it is F. J. Searle, breeder of Holstein-Friesians at Oskaloosa, Kansas. A few months ago Mr. Searle sold his farm at Lawrence and dispersed his herd. Since that time he has bought a new place at Oskaloosa, Kansas, where he formerly was in business. On his new farm he already has collected 45 choice cattle from prominent Holstein herds of Ohio and Wisconsin. Mr. Searle reports a remarkable increase in the demand for desirable cattle throughout the Holstein sections of the East. Prices are very much higher, and a number of breeders whom a year ago offered to sell Mr. Searle almost anything in their herds, are now out buying more cattle and otherwise strengthening their establishments, instead of hunting buyers.—Advertisement.

Association Duroc Sale

The Kansas Duroc Jersey breeders association plan a sale Friday, Sept. 12, which is the week of the big free fair at Topeka. Roy Gwin, Morrowville, Kan., is the association sale manager and if you are in-

terested write him at once. If you are not a member you can become one at once by sending a dollar to W. W. Jones, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan. But if you think the sale at Topeka fair week is a good thing write Mr. Gwin at once. By the way have you sent the copy for your advertisement in the association year book? Forms close July 26. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, is advertising manager and you should fire your copy to him at once.—Advertisement.

State Holstein Association Sale.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., sales manager for the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas has announced Nov. 17-18 as the dates for the big two days sale which the association will hold at Wichita. It was voted in the annual meeting to hold the sale and semi-annual meeting at Wichita this fall and Wichita at once tendered the use of her big forum for the sale. The sales management has decided on two days instead of one and 125 head of cattle will be taken this time with the same restrictions as in the Topeka sale. The Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas is one of the strongest breeders' associations in the west and members attending the national association meeting in June at Philadelphia received many compliments for their big Kansas association. If you are interested in Holsteins you should be a member. Write Secretary A. S. Neale, Manhattan, and send him your check for \$5.00 which pays you for the first year.—Advertisement.

Why Keep the Other Eight Head?

If the calves from four purebred Shorthorn cows will sell for as much as the calves from twelve good grade cows, what is the object of eight extra cows? Feed and labor are high. It costs to carry an extra animal thru the year. Regardless of the sale value of beef it is a safe proposition that the calves from registered cows will, one year with another, bring the owner three times the value of calves from grade cows. That means the purebred breeder feeds but one-third as many animals as the grade breeder. With calves ordinarily marketed at from 12 to 18 months old it is easy to arrive at the comparative cost of feed and labor in each case. It will pay to work toward the purebred standard. You will get paid for short-cut is with the purebred, registered animal.—Advertisement.

Hereford Breeders' Sale.

C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kan., secretary of the Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' association, has announced October 16 as the date for the association's annual fall sale. The spring sales are often referred to as bargain sales but these fall sales are strictly breeders sales and the quality of this offering will be on a par with the best that will be sold in the west this season. Only 65 head will be sold and about 55 of this number will be very desirable females consisting of cows with calves at foot and bred back and choice young heifers. In referring to past sales Secretary Steele mentioned any number of buyers who had bought in these breeders sales animals that they had sold for more than one hundred per cent profit. This sale will be held at Blue Rapids in the association sale barns and the committee will soon inspect the cattle offered and the selection will be made. It will be a good place for established breeders and for beginners. Nothing will be sold that is not of real merit. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze later on.—Advertisement.

Watch for "Rocky Boy" Sale Date.

Ed Ringen, Summerfield, Kan., is another big Marshall county Hereford breeder who will disperse his herd in October. About 80 head will be in the sale and it is well enough to fix this sale in your mind as the "Rocky Boy" Hereford dispersal as almost everything in the sale is by this great sire or are his descendants. I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Ringen and his herd of Herefords recently. In this big dispersal there will be 40 cows and heifers of breeding age, 25 of the cows with calves at foot and bred back, most of them by Rocky Boy. If you want size with lots of quality you will certainly appreciate this splendid lot of cows and heifers. If you are in the market for a real herd bull resolve now to come to this sale. There are two bulls, two years old that will weigh more than a ton each right now and they are certainly wonderful youngsters and there will be a string of younger bulls that are possibly just as good when grown out more. There is also a splendid three-year-old son of Rocky Boy that weighs 2610 now. The date of this sale will be announced soon and the sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze later on.—Advertisement.

Kempin Bros.' Durocs.

Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan., Nemaha county, have about 100 Duroc Jersey spring pigs and they are good ones. In fact their spring crop of pigs is as good at least as any I have seen this season Three-fourths of the pigs are by King Sensation I Am, by King Sensation and out of a dam by The King, one of the greatest breeding sons of Orion Cherry King. The Kempins have been good buyers and among the choice litters they are raising as a result of their purchases during the winter is a litter by Pathfinder's Likeness, the grand champion at the Iowa state fair last year. Other good litters are by Great Wonder's Giant, and some good ones by Chief Critic. They will sell boars and gilts in Corning, Nov. 7, and bred sows there Feb. 26. The Kempin Brothers have been farmers and stockmen all their lives and have lived right there at Corning where they are well and favorably known. They are in the Duroc Jersey business to stay and intend to so conduct their business that each year will find them stronger than the year before. Their sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time.—Advertisement.

Hereford Dispersal Bargains.

Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., one of the pioneer Hereford breeders in Kansas and for 30 years a successful breeder in Marshall county, has decided to disperse his great herd at Irving, October 16, which is the day before the association sale at Blue Rapids, which is only six miles from Irving. In this big sale 150 head will be sold and 125 of them will be females and only 25 very select long yearling bulls reserved for this sale will be sold. Bulls used during the last ten years have been selections from leading families such as Beau Mischief, Beau Donald, Columbus, Bonnie Bray, Generous and other noted Hereford families. There will be a fine lot of cows with calves at foot and bred again and as choice a lot of young heifers of all ages as you would want to see. The sale which is a big clean up of

MOSER'S SUMMER SALE

50 Top Durocs

Bred Sows, Bred Gilts, Open Spring and Fall Gilts, Fall and Spring Boars.

Everything in this sale carrying the blood of the best sires and dams known to the breed. Sale in new pavilion at the farm near town.

Sabetha, Kan., Friday, July 25, 1919

Joe King Orion 98999

This is the sensational show and breeding boar for which I recently paid \$7,500. Between 20 and 30 sows and gilts in this sale bred to this great boar.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Orion C. King 42475
Ira Jackson | Cherry K. 25979a.....
S. E. Morton & Co.
Orion Lady A. 39765a
Ira Jackson | Cherry Chief 21335a
Stylish P. III 59436
Orion Chief 13333
King Lady 30782 |
| Joe's Nellie 138356
Ira Jackson | Joe Orion II 35527...
Ira Jackson
Jack's Nellie 107204...
Chas. Sprague | Joe Orion 23833
Cherry K. L. 71034
Jack's Friend 30379
Nellie J. 81280 |

I have topped the following litter to secure attractions for this, my initial summer sale:

- Tops of one litter by Great Sensation.
 - Tops of one litter by Great Pathfinder.
 - Tops of two litters by Jack's Orion Cherry King 2nd.
 - Two litters by Perfect Giant.
 - One litter by Cherry King Orion.
 - Other litters by the \$1,000 Reaper, Goldfinder, Golden Wonder and Defender's Top Colonel.
- Mail bids may be sent to J. W. Johnson of the Capper Publications in care of Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

My catalog is ready to mail. Address,

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers—Putman and Holtsinger. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Gwin Bros. sell at Fairbury, Neb., the day before. Good train connections.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sunnyside Farm Spotted Polands

40 Days Special Private Sale

I offer my old customers, and beginners, 200 spring pigs and can furnish boars and sows not related. The average per litter was 11. They have more bone and are the most perfectly spotted crop of pigs I have ever raised.

- Big Bone—Big Type—Big Litters
- Big Profits
- Pigs shipped on approval, if requested by responsible parties.
- Everything registered free in the
- Everything vaccinated, simultaneous treatment and shipped after required time. First come, first served.

Spotted Poland China Record Association. treatment and shipped after required time.

R. J. BOZANT, NARKA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas

We have the finest lot of heavy boned, big type, perfectly spotted spring pigs that we have ever raised. Also Four High-Class Serviceable Boars. Everything registered and immuned.

Speer & Kohrer, E. 2, Osawatomic, Kansas

Spotted Poland Chinas

(PIONEER HERD) Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios.

Thos. Weddle, E. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Pigs

Big type. Large litters. Carefully selected March pigs \$20. H. D. Hughes & Son, Clifton, Kansas.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA Spring male pigs for sale. M. H. Porth, Huntsville, Missouri

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times. FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred gilts. Also spring pigs in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write WALTER SHAW, E. 6, WICHITA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Auctioneers Make Big Money
How would you like to be one of them? Write today for free catalog. Four weeks term August 4.
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL.
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager

Compiling catalogs. Pedigree reading at the sale and 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.

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.

FRANK GETTLE

Purebred livestock auctioneer. Reference furnished on request. FRANKLIN, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEB.

WILL MYERS, Beloit, Kan.

Secure your dates early. Address as above.

JOHN SNYDER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, Livestock Auctioneer

Experienced at all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Homer Rule, Ottawa, Kan.

Specializing in purebred sales. Secure your date early. Address as above.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 160 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.

PROLIFIC POLAND CHINAS

Big Bob Wonder breeding. A few choice young, tried sows and fall gilts at right prices. Also spring pigs at \$25 each. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.

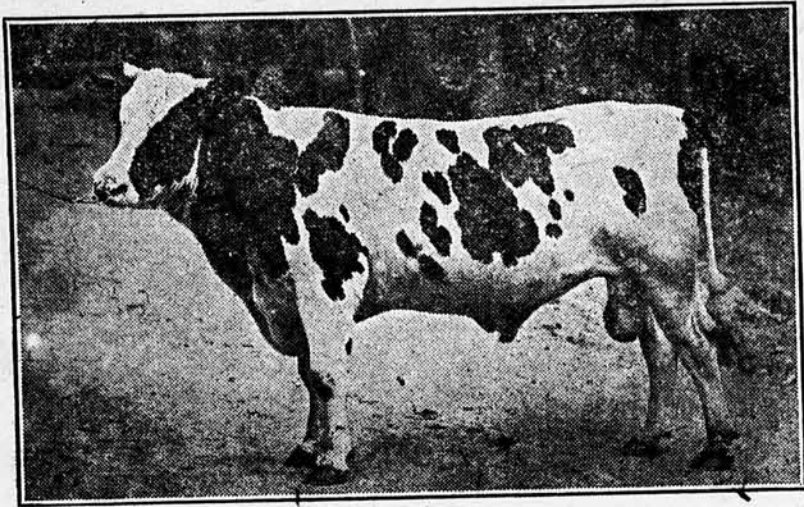
Herd Boars and Pigs

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100. Frank L. Downie, E. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS
Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30. Geo. J. Schoenhofner, Walnut, Kansas



CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS



Reference Sire: Sir Veeman Ruby Vale Wayne H. B. 202249. A 40-pound bull, whose dam has 3 consecutive records above 30 pounds.

U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony Second Semi-Dispersal Sale Saturday, July 26 75 High Class Purebred Holsteins

Above lot of cattle includes some of the best bred stock in this country today. Some of the cows included in our sales list will be in calf to either one of the famous sires pictured herewith.

THE LIST INCLUDES:

- One 30-pound Bull, whose dam was the first 30-pound cow in the state of Kansas. This young bull is sired by a 1240-pound bull.
 - One 31-pound Bull, whose dam has a daughter which made 40 pounds butter during this last year, and which is sired by the bull above mentioned.
 - One Bull from a 20-pound 3-year-old Heifer which also holds the Kansas State record for her class.
 - One Yearling Bull which was first at the Kansas State Fair last year, and whose dam is a 20-pound 3-year-old heifer, which also held the Kansas State record.
 - One 30-pound Cow which has a 40-pound daughter.
 - Fourteen Cows due to freshen before September, all in calf to 30-pound bulls.
 - Twenty-five Heifers of breeding age—some of which will be bred to 30-pound bulls.
 - Fifteen Heifer Calves sired by 30-pound bulls and out of high testing dams.
 - Six Cows with records above 24 pounds.
 - One 27-pound Show Cow due in August, 1919.
 - Ten Bull Calves from dams with records above 20 pounds and sired by 30-pound bulls.
- This sale has been made necessary because of the fact that we shall not have accommodations for all of our cattle this fall.
All animals sold will be guaranteed to be breeders and will be exactly as represented in every respect.
All cattle offered for sale will be tuberculin tested.
Auction will be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the U. S. D. B. Farm Colony, on the above mentioned date. It will start promptly at 10:00 A. M., Saturday, July 26, 1919.
A free lunch will be served to breeders and buyers.
Sale will be held rain or shine. Send for catalog to

Harlo J. Fiske, Sale Manager
U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

Auctioneers: J. E. Mack, R. E. Haeger, J. T. McCullough, W. J. O'Brien and L. T. Wood in box. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Reference Sire: Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd H. B. 143420, Grand Champion International Bull for the year 1918.



the entire herd will be held at the Cottrell Farm under a big tent and it is going to be one of the important sales of the season. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you can ask Mr. Cottrell to book you a catalog as soon as you like and you will get it as soon as it is printed.—Advertisement.

Sensation King Proving Real Sire.

Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan., are breeders of big type Duroc Jerseys, and owners of Sensation King 280963, a splendid boar two years old in August and sired by Ed Kern's famous Great Sensation. The dam of this splendid 2-year-old boar was Proud Bess 2nd by King's Col. and out of Proud Bess. Most of their spring pigs are by this boar and he is certainly proving himself a sire as well as a splendid individual with the best of blood lines. They have two October boars by him for sale that they are pricing very reasonable. Eight gilts of October farrow that will be catalogued in their February 25 sale are as good as I have seen this year at least and there are but few better to be found anywhere. They are certainly the big kind and are the type everybody is looking for. In their last winter bred sow sale they averaged \$115 on 50 bred sows and gilts and what pleases them more than anything else about this sale is the nice letters they are getting from pleased purchasers in the sale. They also breed Herefords and have for sale now 10 good yearling bulls. Write them if you need a fall boar or a bull. They will not hold a boar sale but will announce some choice boars at private sale of spring farrow later on.—Advertisement.

The Coming Moser Duroc Sale.

Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan., is putting forth every effort to make his first summer sale, Friday, July 26, a satisfactory one to his customers, both old and the new ones he expects to meet on this occasion. The purchase of the great boar, Joe King Orion, has given Mr. Moser and his already famous herd a national reputation. In this sale there will be between 20 and 30 sows and gilts bred to this \$7,500 boar and as summer sales usually go it will be surely the place to secure the blood of this famous sire at a figure that you will never be able to buy it again. Remember the sows in the Moser herd are conceded to be as good as any in the land. They are wonderful sows of great scale and of blood lines that have made all the great show boars and sows. Mr. Moser has invested thousands of dollars in these sows and many of them go in this summer sale and their descendants that have been sired by boars of world note that go in the sale should be desirable now when the business is looking rosy. The catalog is ready to mail and it is worth while as you will agree when you have seen it. Roads are good in northern Kansas and you should take a little trip and attend this big sale. Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., sell 50 head at Fairbury, Neb., the day before and you can attend both sales very easily. Write for the catalogs tonight. Mr. Moser will sell in his new sale pavilion at the farm near town and everybody will be cared for and made comfortable. Write for the catalog today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when doing so.—Advertisement.

Holsteins From U. S. D. B. Herd.

Holstein-Friesian breeders everywhere should take notice that the U. S. disciplinary barracks farm colony, Leavenworth, Kan., will sell 80 head of registered Holsteins at that place, Saturday, July 26. It is a reduction sale as they find they cannot take care of so many cattle and must reduce the herd. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of the sale in which is very complete information about the sale offering. Harlo J. Fiske who has had charge of the herd all along and who is an expert in the business is managing the sale and you should read the announcement of the sale in this issue written by him. It is a remarkable offering of the very highest quality. Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd, the 11 times grand champion, including the dairy cattle congress and national dairy show, is in service in this herd. Also Sir Veeman Ruby Vale Wayne who is a son of a 40.25 pound cow. The United States Disciplinary Barracks farm colony recently paid \$8,000 for this fellow in the Mayer sale at Philadelphia. Many of the cows in the sale will be in calf to one or the other of these great sires. Read the advertisement on another page. Write for the catalog at once. Leavenworth is reached very conveniently via Kansas City and the interurban from there every hour to Fort Leavenworth. For the catalog which you will find very interesting and instructive, address Harlo J. Fiske, Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write as the advertiser likes to know where you saw his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Gwin Bros. Duroc Sale

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., are advertising their mid-summer Duroc Jersey sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Summer sales of this kind are not common in Kansas and you can take it from me it will be the place to secure bargains. In fact Gwins do not expect to realize the prices for the splendid things they are putting in this sale that they are entitled to because of the fact that it is a busy time. But please do not get the idea that the quality of the offering is any less valuable. There will be 22 sows bred to John's Orion, six or seven of them tried sows and the rest spring yearlings. There will be about 30 bred sows in all, a few bred to Orion Cherry Col., their great big grandson of Orion Cherry King. They will farrow late in August and the four part of September which is a fine time to raise big strong litters. If you are familiar with Duroc Jersey affairs you know all about John's Orion, the big 1,040 pound show boar that has probably won more ribbons than any other boar in Kansas. He was grand champion over and over again in eastern states and is a most remarkable sire which was really the thing that caused the Gwins to buy him at a very long price last summer. They have selected for this sale just 10 very toppy boars, spring and fall boars that are bred in the purple and good individuals. They will also sell 10 open fall and spring gilts. The 22 sows bred to John's Orion will prove attractions and it is a sure thing that they would not breed this great boar to common sows for this sale. It is a strong offering and the prices are sure to be below what this kind of breeding and individuals will command this fall and winter. It is going to be a good place for the breeder that is quick enough to see the advantage and buy these sows and select his herd boar at prices that will be very moderate at least. The Gwins expect to hold annual mid-summer sales

and this is their first venture. They would like very much for Kansas breeders to be there and you are cordially invited to come. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale is held at Fairbury to better accommodate both Kansas and Nebraska breeders and because it is in line with the Fern J. Moser sale at Sabetha the day following. You can attend both sales very easily. Fairbury is just north of Belleville over the line in Nebraska. Write for the catalog today and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They like to know where you saw the advertisement. Address Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Southard's Monarch Herefords

Attention is called to J. O. Southard's sale of 100 Monarch Herefords which is a draft from his big herd of 500 head now in his pastures on his big 1,500 acre Hereford farm at Comiskey, Kan. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion on the farm. I visited his herd last week and it did not take long to convince me that he was in earnest when he said he was selecting cattle for this sale that were the very best things in his pastures. There will be 80 magnificent young cows and heifers, all with calves at foot or bred, that are simply as choice as any like number I ever saw. The first thing that would impress you would be the great size with which is combined wonderful quality. Another thing, and I think one of great importance, is the great milking qualities of all of this Southard Herefords. If you know Mr. Southard you will remember this is one of his hobbies and a quality that has been looked after closer, probably, by Mr. Southard than any other breeder of Herefords. The 40 calves that will be sold with their mothers in this sale indicate the "mother cow" value and they are indeed a beautiful lot of baby Herefords. The 10 open heifers that have been selected for the sale are a beautiful sight for lovers of Herefords. The 10 bulls selected afford a splendid opportunity to secure a real herd bull at very likely a very reasonable price. I am not attempting to tell you in detail about the magnificent blood lines to be found in this sale but I hope you will write at once for the catalog as it will tell the whole story in a very interesting manner. All of the popular lines have been blended on the best blood lines, not in a haphazard manner but with thoughtful, painstaking effort and the result is wonderful. Herefords on this big farm are a business exclusive of everything else. Everybody employed on the farm knows about Herefords and every member of Mr. Southard's family is interested in the beautiful Herefords. Mr. Southard is very proud of his coming sale offering and I know he does not expect that the prices will be high but he takes a real pleasure in distributing this kind of Herefords which he knows will be a strong factor in building the Hereford business in Kansas. If you have the room for a few more cattle why not invest in this kind? There is no question about this kind of cattle paying larger dividends than the more inferior cattle. Anyway write

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address
LEE BROS. & COOK,
Harveyville, Kansas

YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. Liac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Registered 2-Year-Old and Yearling
Holstein heifers: bull calves and serviceable aged bulls. G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves: 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES.
31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty bonds accepted. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Tuesday, July 15 at Manhattan, Ks.

We Disperse Our Dairy Herd

This is one of the best Jersey herds in the state. The cows are all profitable, high producing animals. Sixteen of them are registered and the others are equally good producers. This herd has been built for practical dairy purposes under farm conditions. The entire herd, consisting of the herd bull, about forty cows and heifers giving milk, or soon to be fresh, and some younger stuff, will be sold as the owner is retiring from the dairy business. They will be sold in fine working condition. This herd contains only such cows and heifers as make money under ordinary care and conditions, milked twice daily. They are cows that any breeder or dairyman would be proud to own, they have health and vigor, and will appeal to anyone who wants an extra fine Jersey cow for milk, for butter, or for breeding.
KIMBALL FARM JERSEY DAIRY HERD
Albert Dickens, Owner L. R. Brady, Auct.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS, (MORRIS CITY).**

LINE BRED JERSEY BULL

For sale—One line bred Financial King Gumboge's Knight bull. Ready for light service. Good individual. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. W. MOCK, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Two well bred pedigreed Jersey bulls, 6 and 14 months old. Very closely related to Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. Few heifers same blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.
O. B. REITZ, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Mr. Southard for his catalog and go to the sale. It will do you good and I am sure you will agree with me that Monarch Herefords, such as will be in this sale are superior as money makers to the inferior kind. You better write for the catalog today before you forget it and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze as Mr. Southard likes to know where you saw his advertisement. Advertisement appears in this issue.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Spotted Poland Pigs and Boars.

Speer & Rohrer, Route 2, Osawatimie, Kansas, are advertising Spotted Poland waned pigs and some good boars of serviceable ages. Their spring crop of pigs are the best and most uniformly spotted of any they have ever offered. Their supply is not large enough to meet the demand so put your order in at once.—Advertisement.

Dunlap Herefords.

James Dunlap, Longton, Kansas, has a few good Hereford cows for sale. Most of these cows have calves at side and are rebred to a good bull. Britisher breeding predominates. These cows are priced to sell and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want some Hereford cows at reasonable prices write today to Mr. Dunlap, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Line Bred Jersey Bull for Sale.

E. W. Mock, Coffeyville, Kansas, has for sale a line bred Jersey bull ready for light service. He is by Oxford Brigadier 2nd and out of Gamboge's Gold Joram. The sire has two register of merit daughters and the dam is a granddaughter of Financial Count, who is the sire of 11 tested daughters. Satisfaction guaranteed. When writing to Mr. Mock please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Some Good Shorthorns.

O. O. Massa, Edna, Kan., has for sale 5 young Shorthorn bulls, 1 Scotch and 3 Scotch topped that range in age from 9 to 13 months. They are out of good cows and sired by Kansas Prince by Mistletoe Archer and out of Princess Columbia. At the spring Shorthorn show at Coffeyville the get of this bull won a large number of the blue ribbons. One of these bulls is white and the others roans and they are all good individuals. In addition to these bulls Mr. Massa has a few young cows and heifers that he will sell. They are either bred or with calves at side. They are worth investigating. When you write please mention the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

O. B. Reitz's Jersey Bulls and Heifers.

O. B. Reitz, Coffeyville, Kansas, has for sale a 6-month-old Jersey bull sired by Fontaine Marigold and out of Financial Lucrece, both by Financial Countess Lad, the sire of Financial Sensation, the world's highest priced Jersey bull. He has another bull, 14 months old, by the same bull and out of a daughter of Gamboge's Knight. Gamboge's Knight is the sire of Oxford Jewell Dew, the most famed bull of T. S. Cooper & Son, Coopersburg, Pa., one of the leading Jersey farms in the United States. Each of these bulls is a good individual. Mr. Reitz has a dairy herd of 40 registered cows of Financial Interest strain headed by his herd bull who is by Financial Countess Lad and out of a daughter of Financial Count. This makes the bull closely related to the great Jersey bull, Financial Sensation. If you want one of these bulls or some heifers from the herd just mentioned write Mr. Reitz today, mentioning the Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Doing Well With Sheep

M. L. Robison who lives west of Princeton, in Franklin county, has been very successful with sheep and in a very modest way he gives me some of his experiences and the system he follows.

He prefers the Shropshire for the all-round purpose sheep. He always uses a registered ram and he must not only be a good individual, but must be a twin. He uses two rams for fifty ewes and alternates them with the flock each day. He, in this manner, keeps his rams vigorous. As a result the lambs all come within the smallest range of time and he can care for the lambs with a minimum amount of trouble. He keeps only twin ewe lambs and does not breed them the first year. In this manner he is able to get a high proportion of twins, some triplets and this past season had one ewe that produced four. His ewes average, for the past few years, one and three-fourths lambs and 10½ pounds of wool. The income for each ewe has averaged \$27.50 a year during these high prices.

He provides a dark shed for them in summer time, that they may come into it during the heat of the day. This darkness keeps out the fly that causes the grubs in the sheep's head. In the winter time there should be no drafts in the shed.

Mr. Robison feeds only what he raises on the farm and only a little oats at lambing time. He gives very close attention at lambing time and sees that each lamb nurses immediately. He keeps each ewe separate two or three days after lambing. He castrates and docks from seven to fourteen days after lambing, and dips about 10 days after shearing. His losses are about 10 per cent from the following principal causes: Dogs, coyotes, worms, clover bloat and accidents.

Money means work. Don't labor for trivialities. Save your labor and buy War Savings Stamps.

Southard's Monarch Hereford Sale

40 COWS
with calves and rebred

A draft of 100 head from the 500 Herefords now in our pastures.

25 COWS
bred to the mighty Monarch

Comiskey, Kansas, Monday, July 28

Recently I visited J. O. Southard's magnificent 1600-acre Monarch Hereford farm at Comiskey, Kan. I wish that every Farmers Mail and Breeze reader interested in Herefords could have the opportunity of looking at the 500 Monarch Herefords in Mr. Southard's pastures at this time, especially the draft of 100 head selected for his mid-summer sale at the farm, Monday, July 28. There will be 30 young cows and heifers, either with calves at foot or bred. Also 10 beautiful heifers, open that challenge any like number I ever saw. There will be 10 bulls, every one a herd header and the kind that breeders and farmers should buy. Mid-summer sales are always full of bargains and the opportunity to buy the best in this sale at prices that will be below what inferior cattle are sure to sell for this fall and winter are great. I am sure Mr. Southard has gone deep into his magnificent herd to make the selections for this sale. The magnificent size and splendid quality of the cows and heifers selected for this sale would impress anyone who saw them. Another thing that would impress you is the splendid milking qualities indicated by wonderful udder development and the 40 splendid calves that will be sold with their mothers in this sale. Mr. Southard is one of the foremost Hereford breeders in the United States and his big Hereford breeding establishment is a veritable melting pot of the best blood lines known to the Hereford breed. The 30 cows and heifers, 40 of them with splendid calves at foot and bred back and the others bred are decidedly the nicest lot of breeding cows I ever saw intended for one sale. As I have already said the great size and wonderful quality of these young cows will impress you. Every one is perfectly marked and there is absolutely not a common individual in the lot. I want to urge every breeder and farmer who can use a few choice cows or heifers to be at this sale. It is the big opportunity to get the best at prices that cattle not to be compared with them will sell for later. If you need a good bull this is your big opportunity. If you are posted in breeding and will secure the catalog at once and look it over carefully you will find that the breeding is of the very best. I have known Mr. Southard for a number of years and am convinced that he is deeply interested in the development of the Hereford breed, especially in Kansas and that more than just making money actuates all of his efforts in the Hereford business. His efforts in behalf of other Kansas breeders in helping to make their sales successful during the past year or two has indicated clearly his unselfishness in the business. Commensal could be written about his great herd bull, Monarch, to which 25 of these cows are bred and conceded to be one of the grandest breeding bulls of the breed. Mr. Southard makes lots of sales and he said to me that he did not expect this sale to command the prices that the quality of the offering warranted or would command later on in the season. But he has lots of Herefords and this mid-summer sale will compare favorably with any sale made recently in real quality. Mr. Southard made a trip to the old world last winter in the interests of Herefords and expects to make another trip late this fall. Comiskey is a station on the Missouri Pacific on Mr. Southard's farm and is nine miles east of Council Grove on the Old Trails auto road. The sale will start promptly at noon but breeders and farmers are urged to come early as a moving picture concern will be on hand to make moving pictures of the Herefords, farm scenes and the visitors at the sale. These pictures are to be shown in Europe later on and in this country. You will not have another opportunity like this to buy the very best in Herefords at prices that are sure to be within the reach of all again very soon. The catalog will be mailed upon request to J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing as Mr. Southard likes to know where you saw his advertisement. Just as well write now before you forget it. Remember, it is Monday, July 28.

J. W. JOHNSON, July 7.

In making the selections for this sale we have gone deep into our herd for the choicest cattle.

80 CHOICE YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS with calves at foot or bred. These cows and heifers combine size and quality to a remarkable degree.

10 BULLS—HERD HEADERS that, because they are sold out of season, are sure to be bargains.

10 OPEN HEIFERS, as choice as you ever looked at. To be sold in my sale pavilion at the farm nine miles east of Council Grove on the Old Trails auto road.

Free auto service from Council Grove to the farm and return. For a catalog address,

J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas

Auctioneers, Gross, Magness, Crutche, Brady, Lowe and Carson, Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

Note—When asking for catalog mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Southard likes to know where you saw his advertisement.



HEREFORD CATTLE.

Dunlap Herefords

Hereford cows with calves at side, Britisher breeding mainly. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES DUNLAP, LONGTON, 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.

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers. SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs
O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 50 cows, 15 bulls.
D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

To reduce my herd a little farther I offer a few very choice bred sows and gilts, mostly by Don Wildwood and bred to Don Bolshevik, my new herd boar. Boar sale Oct. 21. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growth. Last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. E. M. Reekards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip Tom, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs.
HENRY MURK, 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 WHITE GILTS Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders for spring pigs. E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa, Above Kansas City.



SHORTHORN CATTLE.

76 Registered Shorthorns

A Herd or a Single Animal, As the Buyer Prefers. Special Price For 40 Days.

15 two and three year old heifers, with calves at foot.
15 young cows, all with calves at side or well along in calf.
15 yearling heifers and heifer calves ready to wean.
10 yearling bulls and my herd bull.

This is my entire Meadowbrook herd, established 28 years ago and always maintained on a practical farm basis. These are money-making cattle. Every cow bought or retained for this herd has had to be a heavy milker.

F. C. KINGSLEY, Prop., Auburn, Kansas

Railway Station, Valencia, on the Rock Island.

Why Keep the Other Eight Head?



11 calves at 12 months from good grade cows bring \$50 each the returns from twelve cows would be \$600.

Four registered Shorthorn cows would produce calves worth \$150 each at the same age or \$600 for the four.

The cost of keep would be 3 times as much with the grades.

Why then keep the extra grade cows? The answer is, don't do it.

Put in a few registered Shorthorn females. Their calves will pay the bill.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ask for literature.

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

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Bulls by L. S. Cremo For Quick Sale
Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before grass. ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled Cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLORON & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARBOE, QUINTER, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE
Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, serviceable ages. T. A. Hawkins, WaKeeney Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. DOVER, KAN.
R. R. Station, Wakarusa R. R. Station, Willard
on the Santa Fe on the Rock Island

Riverdale Shorthorns Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East, Ceremondous Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

Massa's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch topped bulls, 9 to 13 months old, sired by a getter of prize winners. Dams well bred. Will also sell a few young cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot. Everything pedigreed.
O. O. MASSA, EDNA, KANSAS

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.
Geo. W. Mueller, R. 4, St. John, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS
Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.



Take it in the Car

Think how your car shortens those trips to town!

Going or coming—carrying any one of the hundred and odd things you

have to carry, how much it means to you in time saved, alone!

Give it tires that will vouchsafe its greatest usefulness and most economical operation.

Experience has taught hundreds of thousands of folks—both in the cities and on the farms—that United States Tires are good tires; the best tires they can buy.

Last year, when thrift was a necessity and dependability vital, United States Tires showed the remarkable supe-

riority that has always marked their performance.

That is one reason why the 1919 sales of United States Tires are far beyond any previous demand.

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There are five separate and distinct types of United States Tires—among them tires that will meet—and meet exactly—any existing need for tires. This means greatest economy, longest mileage and most satisfaction all 'round.

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Tires
are Good Tires**

